STATISTICAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE NAVY,

FOR THE YEARS

1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

Part III.

NORTH COAST OF SPAIN STATION.
CAPE STATION.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.
PACKET SERVICE.
HOME STATION.
SHIPS EMPLOYED VARIOUSLY.

[*PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.*]

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *August* 1854.

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(In continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 555, of Sess. 1853).

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NORTH COAST OF SPAIN STATION.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

As the Naval Force stationed on the North Coast of Spain and the West Coast of Portugal was somewhat differently constituted, and in many respects differently employed, from that in the Mediterranean, it was deemed advisable not to include, as heretofore, the statistical details of the former with that of the latter, but to give each separately, in order that the health condition of each might be ascertained, though this was more especially desirable with respect to the force in the Mediterranean, where the vessels composing the fleet being more numerous and more continuously employed for several consecutive years in the same sea, offered a better kind of evidence as regards the influence of the locality on health. As, however, the vessels which were employed on the South Coast frequently passed into the Mediterranean, they, as formerly, have been included with the force composing the Mediterranean squadron.

On the North Coast of Spain the vessels, for the most part, remained stationary at anchor in the harbours of Passages, San Sebastian, Portagulette (on the Bilboa River), Santona and Santander, in order that they might be ready to afford the necessary co-operative assistance to the legitimate forces of the country when engaged, or when menaced by the rebel faction under Don Carlos. The vessels employed on the coast of Portugal were also a good deal at anchor, especially in the Tagus.

There was this peculiarity with respect to the squadron on the North Coast of Spain, that it had a large body of Marines and Marine Artillery, varying from about five to seven or eight hundred men attached to it, who were disembarked and quartered in the dwellings of the inhabitants, or in temporary barracks, in the towns of Passages and San Sebastian. There were also, besides the preceding, about two companies of Royal Artillery, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners, borne on the books of the ships, and acting under the orders of the senior naval officer present; these were quartered for the greater part of the time exclusively in San Sebastian.

The whole force was pretty well supplied with fresh provisions, and with all the other ordinary necessaries of life. The duties of the respective ships' companies, generally speaking, were not severe, though at times those employed on the coast of Spain underwent a good deal of fatigue while engaged in erecting redoubts, making roads, and throwing up defences on the heights on both sides of the harbour of Passages, and when employed, as sometimes happened, with the Spanish troops in the field against the enemy. The Marines, the Royal Artillery, and Sappers and Miners, stationed on shore, were more frequently employed in the latter kind of service: consequently, the returns from these sections of the force present a greater amount of disease, and a greater number of casualties, than those received from the service afloat, though a large proportion of the cases tabulated in the former was unquestionably due to the irregular lives the men led, and to their intemperate habits, while shut up in the densely populated towns of Passages and San Sebastian.

NORTH COAST OF SPAIN STATION.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEAR 1837.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	260	72·8	4	—	—	—	—	—
Intermittent	7	2·	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccinia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Delirium Tremens	2	·6	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	3	·8	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	·3
Paralysis	2	·6	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	16	4·5	3	·8	3	·8	—	—
Meningitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	7	2·	4	1·1	1	·3	—	—
Tic Doloreux	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	73	20·2	4	1·1	- -	- -	2	—
Hæmoptysis and Phthisis	25	7·	10	3·1	- -	- -	11	3·1
Catarrh	1,809	506·1	27	7·6	1	·3	7	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	3	- -	1	·3	- -	- -	1	·3
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Palpitation	11	3·1	7	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmorrhois	25	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseased Heart	2	- -	1	- -	1	- -	1	—
Varix	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	6	1·7	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	28	7·8	3	·8	- -	- -	1	·3
Diarrhœa	402	112·6	2	·6	—	—	—	—
Cholera	14	3·9	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Constipation	150	42·	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemisis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	72	20·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver:								
Hepatitis	7	2·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	16	4·5	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	64	17·9	5	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	11	3·1	6	- -	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	96	26·9	6	1·7	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	19	5·3	3	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	247	68·9	19	5·	2	·6	—	—
Gout	9	2·2	1	·3	—	—	—	—
Hydrops Articuli	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bursitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	38	10·6	2	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Caligo	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Staphiloma	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Cynanche	135	37·5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone	664	186.	9	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	4·8	—	-	-	-	1	—
Abscess	1	-	-	4·8	1	·3	—	—
Ulcer	258	72·5	17	-	-	-	2	—
Ditto of Pylorus	2	-	-	2·5	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	50	14·	9	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	59	16·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	39	10·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries. &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	773	216·5	19	-	2	-	3	—
Fractures	29	8·1	2	-	-	-	1	—
Dislocations	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	29	8·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	13	3·6	2	·6	4	1·1	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	68	18·8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy	2	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	4	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	7	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
TOTAL	5,651	1582·9	195	54·6	17	4·8	39	10·9

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1837.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Camelion - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	53	–	–
Castor - - - - - 1 Jan.; 8 Feb.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–
Donegal - - - - - 1 Nov.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	1	–	18	–	–
Hastings - - - - - 1 Jan. 1837; 12 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	26	–	–	110	–	2
Malabar - - - - - 1 Jan. 1837; 5 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	174	–	–
Magicienne - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	131	1	–
Minden - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	–	–	143	–	–
North Star - - - - 4 March; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	45	–	1
Pembroke - - - - - 1 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	229	–	–
Phœnix - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	92	–	1
Pique - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 July.	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	174	–	–
Ringdove - - - - - 1 Jan.; 8 April.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	64	–	–
Royalist - - - - - 1 Feb.; 1 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	27	–	–
Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Artillery, Sappers, &c. - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	66	–	1
Royal Marine Battalion - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	196	–	1
Salamander - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	86	–	–
Savage - - - - - 14 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	–
Scylla - - - - - 1 March; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	17	–	–	23	–	–
Saracen - - - - - 18 Jan.; 13 April.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
Speedy - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinculo - - - - - 1 Mar. 1837; 20 Feb. 1838.	1	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	14	–	1
Tweed - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	81	–	–
Viper - - - - - 1 Jan.; 16 March.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–
TOTALS - - -	7	–	–	260	–	–	4	–	1	8	–	–	72	–	2	7	–	–	246	2	–	1807	1	7

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1837.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		5	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	31	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	19	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	21	–	–	38	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	29	–	–	90	–	–	59	–	1
4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	39	–	1	112	–	–	169	1	1
2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	13	–	–	54	–	1 D.*	101	1	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	90	–	–	289	2	1
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	55	–	–	102	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	24	–	–	30	3	–
1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	15	–	–	28	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	33	1	–	62	2	–	70	1	–
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	25	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	1	62	–	–	11	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–	61	–	–	46	–	2
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	121	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	49	–	–	111	–	2	210	–	1
4	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	26	–	–	69	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	14	–	–
1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	16	–	–	38	–	1	61	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	11	–	1	52	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	5	–	–	32	–	1 D.*	69	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
25	–	11	17	–	–	2	–	–	28	–	1	402	–	–	14	–	–	160	–	–	260	1	2	838	2	6	1494	11	9

* Drowned.

Year 1837.

The preceding Tables are drawn up from the medical returns received from 19 vessels employed either at Lisbon or on the North Coast of Spain, and from the battalion of Royal Marines, and the detachments of Royal Artillery, and Sappers and Miners, attached to the naval co-operative force on the Spanish coast: the mean strength of the whole amounted to about 3,570 men.

Fevers.—Febrile diseases were few in number, and, generally speaking, of little importance. There were 260 cases of the continued and remitting forms, and seven of an intermitting character; the former being in the proportion of 72·8, and the latter of 2·0 to the 1,000 of mean strength. No death or invaliding resulted from either form of the malady.

In the Hastings there occurred, during the year, 19 cases of common continued fever, but they were all of a very mild character. In the Malabar, between January and May, there were 51 of a similar nature; but from the latter month to the end of the year there did not occur another case; the ship during the period was employed either at Lisbon, or in the seas adjacent.

In the Scylla there were 27 cases, which, with two exceptions, were all of an ephemeral character. By far the greater number of these occurred between the 1st of July and the 30th of September; they readily yielded to the usual remedies. The cases which occurred in the other vessels do not require to be specially noticed.

In the battalion of Royal Marines stationed on shore at Passages, there were 66 cases of continued, 16 designated typhus and one of intermittent fever; the first named occurred at all seasons of the year, although, as compared with the other months, the greater number of the cases took place in May and August; the weather, during the former, was almost invariably cold, cloudy, damp, and frequently wet; during the latter it was generally fine, but hot, though the heat of the day was greatly moderated by cool refreshing breezes. It would thus appear that these attacks were but little if at all influenced by the state of the weather. The whole of the cases designated typhus occurred in April, when, from some unknown cause, assumed to have been of a local or of an atmospheric character, almost every affection under treatment showed a disposition to put on, or to change into, that type of fever. The weather, for the season, was remarkably cold and inclement: snow fell during the early part of the month, which was followed by rain almost daily, and by frequent gales of wind. The quarters set apart for the treatment of the sick being well ventilated and spacious, the disease did not extend, neither did it prove fatal in any instance.

In the detachments of Artillery, Marine Artillery, and Sappers, stationed within the walls of San Sebastian, there occurred only one case of intermittent and 15 cases of continued fever: one of the latter was sent to hospital. The comparative exemption of these detachments from adynamic fever is the more remarkable, as they were much exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, and often employed for days in succession in arduous duties in the field, leading all the while an intemperate life; moreover, fever of a typhoid character prevailed extensively amongst the Spanish troops, with whom they were mixing daily. It is noticed by the medical officer in charge of the detatchments at San Sebastian, that "many of the cases occurring amongst the Spanish troops and civilians, were much aggravated, if, indeed, the typhoid symptoms were not entirely brought on, by the practice of excessive depletion:" this was, however, more particularly the case during the prevalence of influenza, which appears to have been treated by the Spanish practitioners on the true Sangrado principle.

Eruptive Fevers.—Three cases of small-pox occurred in the Trinculo while at sea between Devonport and Lisbon, one of which terminated in death. The patient appears to have contracted the disease at Devonport in February, although it was not developed until the vessel had been 10 days at sea, thus giving a clear incubative period of at least 10 days. The Surgeon observes, that, not suspecting the true nature of the disease, bleeding was employed at the commencement, to moderate what he considered to be "local inflammation." On the 10th day typhoid symptoms set in, and the pustules, which were filled with a fluid like "bloody water," became flattened. Death took place on the 11th day. The two cases which immediately followed the preceding were mild; both patients showed the usual marks of the vaccine pustule, which the first did not. The fourth case occurred in the Cameleon, in December, at Lisbon. The patient had not been on shore, nor, so far as was known, exposed to any source of contagion. On his arm there was an indistinct mark of what was supposed to have been a vaccine pustule.

Eight cases of scarlatina occurred in the Hastings in January, while she lay in the Tagus; but whether the disease originated spontaneously, or was an off-shoot from some infectious source exterior to the ship, is not stated: several of the cases were severe, but they all terminated in recovery.

Diseases of the Brain.—One death, from an attack of apoplexy, occurred in the battalion of Marines, while in the field near Fuentarabia. Three cases of epilepsy were invalided, and sent to England to be discharged from the service. There were seven of mental derangement, and two of delirium tremens. As the former are not specially noticed in the Nosological Returns, it is to be presumed that, with one exception (a case of imbecility) they were not of a serious nature.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 72 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, two of which proved fatal; and out of three cases of asthma, one proved fatal. Of hæmoptysis and phthisis there were 24 entries made on the sick books, of which 11 terminated in death, either on the station, or in the home hospitals, to which ten cases had been sent during the year.

Epidemic

Epidemic catarrh prevailed with great severity at several places on the coasts of Spain and Portugal during the early part of the year. According to the medical returns, the first ship of war in which it made its appearance was the Pembroke, while she lay in the Tagus. The weather had been wet and generally cold throughout the month of January; "during several days it hardly ever ceased raining, and there were occasionally gales of wind. The thermometer ranged from the freezing point to 62°, the mean being about 50°." The first unequivocal cases that were placed on the sick list were three that occurred on the 20th; for several days afterwards the attacks were not numerous, but on the 27th, 28th and 29th, as shown in the Table at page 10, they increased rapidly in number, and became more severe; on the latter date they began to decline, but did not finally cease until about the 11th or 12th of February. One hundred and ninety-two cases were placed on the sick report, though nearly every man in the vessel suffered more or less from the disease. One case, which was characterised by great physical prostration, terminated in death on the sixth day. Subsequently—at least it is so stated in the Journal of the Pembroke—the disease extended to the other vessels of the fleet at anchor in the Tagus, and also to the city of Lisbon.

In two or three cases only was bleeding deemed necessary. "An emetic was found to be a good remedy; it determined to the surface, relieved the cough, and also acted on the bowels." Saline mixtures, antimony, and, at bed-time, the extract of hyosciamus and ipecacuanha, were also used, it was thought, with the best effect. The disease attacked nearly all classes alike. Men who were exposed in boats, or the quartermasters and sentries who kept watch at night, did not suffer more than others of the crew.

In the Camelion, while lying at the same anchorage, the first case occurred on the 24th of January; there was none on the 25th; but on the 26th there were 13; on the 27th, seven; on the 28th, six; on the 29th, four; and on the 1st of February, one. The greatest number on the sick list at one time ill of this affection was 26, out of a crew of 47 men: the total number of cases amounted to 32, though there were others of a milder character, which were not entered on the sick book.

The epidemic next made its appearance in the Hastings on the 28th or 29th of January, the attacks continuing to increase until the 1st of February, when they began to decline, the last cases occurring about the 6th of the latter month. Although the disease ran through nearly the whole of the ship's company, only 56 required to be placed on the sick list: according to the Surgeon's report, it was milder in the Hastings than in any of the other ships in the Tagus, which he attributed principally to the attention paid to warmth and dryness between decks, to the keeping the men well clothed, and to their never being "turned up" to any duty which could be avoided before breakfast. On the other hand, in the Pembroke, in which the decks were frequently wetted, the number of cases placed on the sick list amounted to 192, the number of men in both vessels being about equal. In April there was a second eruption of epidemic catarrh in the Hastings, when 32 cases were placed on the sick list. The weather at the time was unusually cold. Two of these latter were sent to Haslar Hospital, where they terminated in phthisis. In no instance was venesection had recourse to; the strong and healthy men in every instance recovered rapidly, the weak and intemperate, or those subject to pulmonary complaints, recovered more slowly, and in two or three instances the foundation was laid for fatal pulmonary disease.

The epidemic appears to have broken out amongst the crew of the Minden on the 31st of January, and continued on the increase until the 1st or 2d of February, when it began to decline, and finally ceased about the 10th. The total number of cases entered on the sick book amounted to 82, of which, one terminated fatally; but the patient, an infirm old seaman, of depraved habits, suffered at the same time from an ill-defined deep-seated tumour in the neck, which, on dissection after death, was found to contain a large collection of purulent matter. It is further observed, that men who were of a weakly constitution, in bad health, or advanced in years, were the most severely attacked. Whether the decks in this vessel were wet or dry holy-stoned is not mentioned.

In the Magicienne there were a few scattered attacks between the 29th of January and the 3d of February; but on the 4th they become more numerous, and on the 5th, when the vessel sailed for Cadiz, they amounted to 35. From the 7th, when the number of patients on the sick list, most of whom were confined to their hammocks, amounted to 74, the number of attacks began to decrease, though few of the crew escaped altogether. The disease appears to have been very severe in this vessel, yet the treatment was less active than in several others, in which it seems to have acquired much greater force. Calomel and antimony, with saline purgatives, and diluents, were given until the bowels and skin began to act freely, which seldom failed to afford relief. The Surgeon states, that, with the exception of two cases, in which there was considerable determination of blood to the head, he did not think it necessary to resort to venesection.

Although the Malabar was anchored at no great distance from the preceding vessels, the epidemic did not make its appearance amongst her crew until the 7th of February; but between that date and the 15th there were 102 cases placed on the sick list. Laxatives, antimonials, and confinement to bed, together with blisters and venesection, in the more severe cases, were the only remedial measures adopted.

In the Pique it first became prevalent on the 28th of March, a few days after she left Cadiz; and though there were only 72 cases of marked severity, it attacked, in a milder form, nearly the whole ship's company. The vessel anchored in the Tagus on the 31st, with 70 men on the sick list; but after the 9th of April the number of attacks rapidly declined: whether the disease existed at Cadiz before it made its appearance amongst the ship's company, is not mentioned.

It thus appears, that the epidemic did not break out in the several vessels stationed in the Tagus at the same time. It first appeared in the Pembroke on the 20th of January, in the Cameleon on the 24th, in the Hastings on the 28th, in the Magicienne on the 29th, in the Minden on the 31st, and in the Malabar on the 7th of February, being 18 days later than in the Pembroke. As the crews of these several vessels were employed on the same kind of duties, and equally exposed to the same atmosphere and the same kind of weather, there are no means of explaining why the eruption in one should have been 18 days later than in another, otherwise than by supposing

supposing that the specific exciting cause, namely, an infectious personal emanation, took effect on one ship's company before another, accordingly as they were in their turns exposed to it; either by holding communication with other infected vessels, or with the inhabitants on shore, from whom it appears to have been originally derived.

On the North Coast of Spain, the epidemic appears to have been first observed in the Phœnix, while lying in the port of Passages, about 20 yards distant from the shore, and about 200 from the quarters of the Royal Marines, with whom there was frequent communication. The first case placed on the sick list occurred on the 1st of February, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form until the 5th; it acquired its greatest force about the 17th, after which it rapidly declined, though cases continued to occur until the 27th. The Surgeon reports, that the symptoms in all the cases were alike; whereas amongst the marines on shore, presently to be noticed, the disease was thought to have assumed four distinct forms. In the Phœnix 47 cases were placed on the sick list. Confinement to bed, the exhibition of cathartics, antimony and diluents, were the remedies principally used. In a few cases, in which there were symptoms of pulmonary or pleural inflammation, blood-letting was employed; and in one case, in which it was carried to a considerable extent, fever supervened, and speedily terminated in death.

In the Viper it broke out suddenly on the 8th of February, three days after it had become general in the Phœnix, and in several French vessels lying close to her in the same anchorage. The weather at the time was fine and summer like. In some cases, when the frontal headache was severe, bleeding from the arm was resorted to; but in others, a common purge, followed by an abundance of barley water, low diet and rest, was all that was deemed necessary. When the vessel went to sea a few days afterwards, and suddenly encountered boisterous weather, the diseases ceased. It is, however, proper to notice, that it had prevailed so long, that its force must have been spent; but the remark is not without interest, as showing that it was not protracted by bad weather. Eighteen cases were put in the sick list.

In the same port there were 46 cases entered on the sick book of the Tweed between the 8th and the 22d of February. The patients were very suddenly attacked, and throughout the whole course of the malady suffered much from a sense of languor and debility. The Surgeon observes, that "the medicines prescribed were mild aperients, sudorifics and expectorants;" the patients were confined to bed, and kept on low diet; they all recovered; but there was one case in which venesection had been employed that he feared would terminate in consumption.

In the Royal Marine battalion, quartered in the town of Passages, the epidemic broke out on the 9th of February. The surgeon also observes, that "the weather during the early part of the month was remarkably fine, resembling summer rather than winter, the thermometer ranging during the day from 50° to 60°; but about the 20th it changed for the worse; the sky became clouded, the temperature fell, and rain and wind became frequent: out of about 600 men, the total number of cases put on the sick list between the 9th of February and the 11th of March amounted to 130; the disease reached its acme on the 24th and 25th of February."

He further mentions, that the disease might be divided into four forms; the first, and most uncommon, was ushered in by considerable pyrexia, a sense of oppression in the eyes, pain in the back and head, and mental depression;—the tongue being dark and dry. In these cases active depletion was considered to be necessary; consequently they were bled, freely purged and blistered. The second form resembled simple continued fever, in which there was considerable flushing of the face and headache; this in every instance yielded to mild aperients and diluents. In the third, the throat was affected, and there was headache and cough. In one or two cases it was necessary to bleed; but generally they yielded to antimony and purgatives. In the fourth, which was more severe than the two preceding, the chest was principally affected, and if the patients had previously suffered from pulmonary inflammation, the treatment required great attention; for although they might be in a reduced state from the effects of previous treatment, they were nevertheless apt to have a recurrence of the inflammation, which again required free and vigorous depletion as a measure of safety. The epidemic began to decline in the battalion early in March, and ceased about the 11th of the same month.

The crew of the Salamander were attacked about the middle of February; but as there is no sick book for the period, in consequence of the illness of the Surgeon, it is impossible to ascertain the exact day: it, however, made its appearance shortly after the crew had communication with the Samarang, which arrived from England with the disease on board.

The epidemic appeared, in the detachments of Royal Marines, Sappers and Miners, and Artillery, quartered in San Sebastian, about three miles to the westward of Passages, on the 11th of February, reached its acme on the 19th, when it began to decline, and finally ceased about the 23d. Few of the men escaped an attack, although 26 cases only were placed on the sick list: as at Passages, it prevailed with various degrees of intensity, there being "scarcely two cases alike:" although some of the attacks were severe, and the majority of the men young and robust, yet the Surgeon did not think it necessary to resort to blood-letting, except in one case, which terminated in fever, and subsequently in death; aperients, sudorifics and opiates invariably effected a cure. On the following day, the 12th of February, it broke out in the Royalist, gun-brig, then lying at anchor in the bay; but there were 13 of her crew stationed as a guard on the little islet Santa Clara, not more than a quarter of a mile distant from the vessel, who entirely escaped, though the disease prevailed extensively amongst the inhabitants in the town and throughout the surrounding country.

The Savage left England on the 2d of February, and arrived at Santander on the 24th, with several cases of the epidemic on board; eight only were entered on the sick list; but it is probable that a number of the men had suffered an attack previously to their joining the vessel in January at Plymouth. Whether or not the disease existed at Santander when she arrived, is not stated; but by the returns from the Ringdove, it appears to have been prevalent there in March, when it attacked the crew of the latter. The first cases occurred on the 6th, after which it went on attacking officers and men indiscriminately, until the 10th or 11th, when it began to subside: 41 cases were placed on the sick list, in about a third or a fourth of which, the severity of the symptoms demanded—at least so it is stated—depletion by the lancet: the Surgeon further observes,

"The

" The complaint was ushered in by rigors, pain of the head, spine and extremities, excited pulse, heat of skin, thirst, and incessant dry cough, with sneezing and lachrymation; it generally ran its course in from six to ten days, and in almost every instance the mode in which nature relieved the system was by the free expectoration of mucus, and gentle perspiration. In the more severe cases, after one or more bleedings, according to circumstances, great benefit was derived from the exhibition of a mixture of liquor potassæ, or the acetate of ammonia, with a small portion of tartarized antimony in it. There was one patient who had previously suffered from hæmoptysis, who had a recurrence of the hæmorrhage: on the 8th of March he was attacked with the epidemic, which in the course of a few days was checked by venesection, twice performed, to the extent of 18 ounces each time. The patient gradually sank, and died, apparently suffocated by the profuseness of the bronchial secretion: on the 19th, on inspecting the body after death, " no disorganisation of the pulmonary tissues could be detected, but the air tubes were completely filled with mucus." Cases of the above nature, and several others previously noticed, clearly enough show how necessary it is to weigh well the probable effects of energetic treatment against those likely to accrue, if we abstained from active interference, and left the disease almost entirely in the hands of nature.

The eruption of the epidemic amongst the different ships' companies and marines at Passages was as follows: in the Phœnix it broke out on the 5th of February;* in the Viper and the Tweed on the 8th; and in the battalion of Marines on the 9th. At San Sebastian it made its appearance amongst the detachments stationed there on the 11th of February, and in the Royalist in the bay on the 12th.

It is much to be regretted that the medical returns from the force on the coasts of Spain and Portugal do not contain any account of the epidemic as it appeared amongst the different communities on shore, so that it is utterly impossible to attempt to educe any proof as to whether its eruption in different places and in ships depended on some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, or, as seems more probable, on some specific kind of personal virus, emanating from the bodies of men labouring under the affection; but, whatever the cause may have been, it is evident, that whenever it fell amongst a ship's company, it acted with great energy, sparing neither the young nor the old, the infirm, nor the robust; ceasing only to produce its specific effects when all who came within its range had been attacked. It is to be inferred, from the various descriptions given of the disease, that it prevailed with more severity in some ships than in others, though this, there is reason to apprehend, was entirely owing to the state of the weather, the relative degrees of dryness or dampness of the decks of the different vessels, and the measures taken to keep the men well clothed, and well protected from wet, and from cold currents of air.

* It appears, however, to have attacked the crews of several French vessels of war about the end of January.

TABLE, showing the Date of the Eruption of Influenza in the following Vessels, with the Number of Cases occurring daily in each, during the Prevalence of the Epidemic.

	JANUARY																													
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
Pembroke, at Lisbon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	2	2	2	5	32	48	36	19	14
Cameleon - ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	7	6	4	–	
Hastings - ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	14
Magicienne - ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Minden - ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

	FEBRUARY																													
Pembroke, at Lisbon (*continued*)	5	1	4	1	4	5	5	2	–	2	1	–																		
Cameleon - ditto	1	–																												
Hastings - ditto	13	9	6	2	3	1	–																							
Magicienne - ditto	1	–	–	6	35	17	23	–	7	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	–													
Minden - ditto	18	19	13	11	4	1	6	2	2	3	–																			
Malabar - ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	13	28	28	6	14	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	3	–									
Phœnix, at Passages	1	–	1	–	9	–	17	1	3	2	3	–	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–		
Viper - - ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	4	4	–	3	–																
Tweed - - ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	8	10	6	9	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–							
Royal Marine Battalion, on shore at Passages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	4	1	3	–	2	7	14	16	16	12	15	10	–		
Salamander, at Passages	No Sick Book.																													
Royal Artillery, Sappers and Marine Artillery, San Sebastian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	1	–	2	3	6	4	1	3	1	–						

	MARCH																													
Royal Marine Battalion, on shore at Passages (*continued*)	3	3	6	–	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	–																		

Diseases of the Heart, &c.—One death occurred in the Minden from aneurism of the arch of the aorta before there was any suspicion of its existence, the symptoms being similar to those peculiar to catarrh or asthma, though there was also pain on pressing on the third dorsal vertebra. The aneurism burst through the walls of the æsophagus, causing instant death. One death occurred in the Hastings from enlargement of the heart, and another in the Malabar, also from disease of the heart, but of what nature is not stated.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were 28 cases of dysentery, 21 of which occurred in the detachments of Artillery, Marine Artillery and Sappers, stationed in San Sebastian. Three of these cases were sent to England for hospital treatment, and one terminated in death. The greater number of these attacks were attributed to exposure to damp and cold, and to the irregular and intemperate lives which the men led while in the field. Amongst the marines quartered at Passages, there occurred only five cases; they appear to have been contracted while exposed in a similar manner during the operations against the Carlist forces.

During the heat of summer, namely, in June and July, diarrhœal complaints were of frequent occurrence in the force quartered on shore at Passages and San Sebastian: and in the latter there were a few cases of common cholera; both these complaints were attributed to drinking cider and eating too freely of fruit. Diarrhœa of a mild character was also common about the same time in the service afloat, though it was more prevalent amongst the men occasionally employed in constructing defences on shore, or accompanying the Spanish troops against the enemy.

Diseases of the Liver.—The number of cases of jaundice forms a remarkable feature in the returns for the present year; altogether they amounted to 16, 11 of which occurred in the marine battalion quartered in Passages. The greater number of these attacks took place in winter.

The Surgeon mentions, that amongst the people of the village it was a common complaint; still why it should not have attacked an equal proportion of the men in the vessels lying constantly in the narrow gorge which forms the harbour, it is difficult to understand. They were supplied with the same kinds of provisions, exposed to the same vicissitudes of weather, and frequently on shore on leave. Amongst the marines it attacked all classes in about the same ratio, the young as well as the old, the free liver and the temperate. Only four cases occurred in the service afloat, and one amongst the men stationed at San Sebastian.

Diseases of the Sexual Organs.—Venereal diseases were not numerous, considering that the men had frequent opportunities of visiting Lisbon, Santander, Portagulette, San Sebastian, and Passages. In the force stationed in the two latter towns there occurred only two cases. The greatest number of cases, in proportion to the number of men on board, occurred in the Hastings; they were principally contracted at Lisbon, where the crew, after long confinement on board, were granted leave: with the exception of two cases of a secondary form, which were sent to England for hospital treatment, they were all cured on board. There were also two cases from the Cameleon, and one from the Castor, all of long standing, sent to hospital.

Diseases of the Muscles, Joints, &c.—There were 246 cases of rheumatism, being in the ratio of 68·9 to the 1,000 of mean force. Eighteen of these required to be sent to England for hospital treatment, and five were invalided as unfit for further service on the station. Of eight cases of gout, one only required to be sent to hospital. No death occurred under either of these heads.

Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, &c.—Phlegmonous inflammations were rather numerous, and there were two cases of abscess, which terminated in death; in the one, after the matter had collected on the left side of the face and neck, it burst into the mouth by an opening behind the last molar tooth; in the other, a man of a scrofulous habit of body, it collected over the posterior part of the right ilium; the tumour was opened, and continued to discharge an immense quantity of pus, until the patient sank. With a few exceptions, the cases of ulcer were of little importance; they occurred in the proportion of 72·5 to the 1,000 of mean force. Seventeen were sent to hospital; one case of ulcer of the pyloric orifice of the stomach proved fatal in the Castor.

Dropsy.—Of this disease two men belonging to the force died while under hospital treatment in England.

Wounds, Accidents, &c.—One marine was killed in action with the Carlist forces on the 16th of March; another lost his life through a wound of the left hand, from which, while cutting wood, he accidentally struck off the thumb; the wound for several days appeared to be healing, but about the sixth, he was seized with fever, complicated with pulmonary symptoms; and notwithstanding the most "energetic treatment," severe cough, with difficult and laborious respiration, supervened, and about the fourth day from the commencement of the fever, he sank; and a third, who was on shore on leave from the Scylla, was assassinated at Santander: the particulars of the case are not given. In the Trinculo a man was killed by falling from aloft, the immediate cause of death being fracture of the base of the skull. In addition to the above, there were two deaths from drowning; one of the men belonged to the Magicienne and the other to the Tweed. Thus, the total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 39, namely, six from wounds and accident, and 33 from disease, the first being in the ratio of 10·9, the second of 1·7, and the third of 9·2, to the 1,000 of mean force—results, considering the prevalence of influenza, and the nature of the service, by sea or land, which may be deemed satisfactory.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1838.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	111	47·2	2	·9	—	—	12	5·1
Intermittent	22	9·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	1	·4	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	2	·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	12	5·1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	7	3·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hypochondriasis	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	21	8·9	1	·4	—	—	2	1·3
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	21	8·9	14	6·0	—	—	3	1·3
Catarrh	343	146·	3	1·3	—	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aphonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Palpitation	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	13	5·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	3	—	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	—	1	·4	—	—	1	·4
Diarrhœa	170	72·3	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Cholera	12	5·1	—	—	—	—	1	·4
Constipation	48	20·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms (Lumbrici)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	23	9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	12	5·1	4	1·7	—	—	1	·4
Jaundice	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	22	9·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	10	4·3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	53	23·4	3	1·3	—	—	1	—
Enuresis	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	16	6·8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1838—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	135	57·4	23	9·8	—	—	—	—
Gout	1	·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	17	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nebula	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	419	178·3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	10	4·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	138	58·7	5	2·1	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	28	11·9	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	21	8·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	62	26·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	25	10·6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	462	193·2	5	-	-	-	4	—
Fractures	18	7·1	1	-	-	-	1	—
Dislocations	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	23	9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	15	6·3	7	3·	—	—	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classified or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	120	48·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Splenitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrothorax	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	—
Tympanitis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Sickness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	—
TOTALS	2,508	1067·2	105	44·7	-	-	37	11·5

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1838.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small Pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Cameleon 1 Jan.; 17 April.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	17	–	–
Comet 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–
Donegal 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	1	33	–	–	41	–	–
Espoir 28 Feb.; 16 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Magicienne 1 Jan.; 27 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	33	–	–
North Star 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	41	–	–
Phœnix 1 Jan.; 9 Nov.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	12	–	–	25	–	–
Royal Marine Artillery, &c. 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	13	–	–	13	–	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	12	–	–	20	–	–
Royal Marine Battalion 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	82	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	35	–	–	43	–	–
Royalist 1 Nov. 1837; 3 Sept. 1838	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–
Savage 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	18	–	–
Scylla 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	26	–	–
Trinculo 1 Mar.; 30 Nov.	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	15	–	–
Tweed 1 Jan.; 28 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	41	–	–
	22	–	–	111	–	12	2	–	1	–	–	–	20	–	2	12	–	1	135	–	–	343	–	–

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1838.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	12	–	1
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	1	32	–	–
12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	29	–	–	81	–	2 D.*	127	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	8	–	–	15	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	38	–	–	58	–	1
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	54	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	21	–	–	36	–	–
2	–	1	3	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	10	–	1	4	–	–	19	–	–	48	–	–	104	–	2†
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	49	–	–	140	–	2	240	–	2†
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	44	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	8	–	–	21	–	–	22	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	29	–	1 D.*	76	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	8	–	–	15	–	–	37	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	1	64	–	–
21	–	3	10	–	–	7	–	–	8	–	1	170	–	–	12	–	1	75	–	–	138	–	1	501	–	8	921	–	7

* Drowned.

† One suicide.

Year 1838.

The statistical details of the health of the force employed during the above year on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, have been formed from returns received from 14 vessels; the battalion of Royal Marines stationed at Passages, and from the detachment of Marines, Royal Artillery, and Sappers and Miners, stationed at San Sebastian, and employed as a co-operative naval force, the whole amounting to about 2,350 men.

Fevers.—It is remarkable that there were in the force stationed in the above towns nearly four times as many cases of fever as occurred in the whole naval force, properly so called; in fact, in many of the smaller vessels there did not occur a single case, and, generally speaking, the disease in the other vessels was of a very trivial character, yielding readily to the most simple means of treatment. There were three or four cases, however, in the Savage, which assumed a very different character, and of these, two had a fatal termination; they were supposed to have been brought on by exposure to wet and cold while rendering assistance to a merchant vessel which had been wrecked on the Puntal Sands, near Santander: whether fever existed amongst the crew of the latter, is not mentioned; but, from the severity of the disease in the above-mentioned cases, and from their differing in type from others occurring elsewhere on the coast, there is reason to suspect that they originated from some other cause than cold and wet.

In the detachments at San Sebastian there appears to have been 13 cases of intermittent, and 13 of continued fever. The latter appear in the Nosological Returns under the heads of synochus, typhus, typhus ictorodes, typhus gravior, and typhus mitior. In some of these there was distinct yellowness of the skin, but the characteristic black vomit was not observed;—four cases terminated in death. The town at the time was much crowded with troops and with strangers, who had fled from the disturbed districts; consequently it was very unhealthy, particularly during the hottest part of the year; and it is further observed, that the men led irregular lives, and frequently indulged to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors.

In the battalion of marines at Passages, fever continued to occur throughout the entire year, but the attacks were most numerous during the months of November and December. In most instances it assumed a remitting character, and in a few, yellow discolouration of the conjunctiva was observable; six cases terminated fatally, but one of these was complicated with phlebitis, which certainly hastened the patient's death.

In the treatment of the generality of the cases active depletory measures were employed; some of the patients, besides being freely purged, were bled two and three times.

The difference of locality in producing periodic fevers was strikingly shown in these two bodies of men. In those at Passages, which is surrounded by barren hills, and naturally well-drained valleys, there occurred but one case of intermittent; while in the detachments at San Sebastian, which is closely surrounded by high walls, and at no great distance from an extensive marsh to the southward of the bay, and from the low alluvial lands which bound the Uremea in its course from Hernani to the sea, there occurred 13 cases of intermittent. Five cases appear in the returns from the Scylla; but three of these occurred in the same individual, who had contracted the complaint originally on the West Coast of Africa.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were two cases of small-pox in the detachments in San Sebastian: the patients were brothers, and both declared that they had been vaccinated when young; but the cicatrices were indistinct; it is therefore probable the true pustule had not been produced. In each, the attack commenced with shivering as distinct as that of ague: one was bled, and died, but the other, who was not bled, recovered. Amongst the same class of men there was one case of measles, both diseases being prevalent at the time amongst the inhabitants of the city.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—In the force stationed in San Sebastian, there were seven cases of delirium tremens, while there was not one either in the marine battalion, or in any vessel on the station. Of six cases of mental disease, four were sent to England for hospital treatment, and two terminated in death on the station; in both instances the fatal result was the effect of suicidal wounds of the throat inflicted while in a state of temporary derangement.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 21 separate entries on the sick books for hæmoptysis and phthisis; but as several of the patients suffering from these complaints may have been more than once on the sick list, it is probable that not more than half the number of individuals were affected: three cases of phthisis proved fatal, one at San Sebastian, one in Plymouth Hospital, to which the patient was sent from the station, and the third in the Donegal, at Lisbon: of 21 cases of inflammation of the lungs, and their investing membranes, two proved fatal.

Catarrhal complaints were numerous; but they do not, as in the preceding year, appear to have acquired epidemic force in any vessel on the station, or in the detachments on shore; neither did they cause any permanent loss to the service, either by invaliding or death. In proportion to the number of men, the greatest number of cases occurred in the Tweed. They were contracted principally while cruising in the Bay of Biscay, between Santander and Passages, during tempestuous weather.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—One death occurred in the North Star from the bursting of an aneurismal sac, which was situated near the root of the aorta, but within the pericardium; a second sac of a larger size, and filled with coagula, was found on the lower part of the arch of the same vessel; the man was found dead in his hammock, neither of these swellings having been suspected. In the Cameleon there was one death from enlargement of the heart, complicated with chronic

chronic bronchitis. There were nine cases of palpitation, and thirteen of hæmorrhoidal disease, two of the former, and one of the latter, were sent to England for hospital treatment.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Only eight cases of dysentery occurred throughout the whole force, but diarrhœal complaints were more numerous than usual, although, generally speaking, not severe; one case of dysentery terminated fatally in the temporary hospital at Passages, to which it had been sent from H. M. B. Royalist. The patient was first attacked by the disease in the Bilboa River.

During the months of July, August and September, 10 cases, which have been designated cholera, occurred amongst the men stationed at San Sebastian; they were severe, but, with the exception of one case, which terminated fatally, they all recovered. Diarrhœal complaints and colic were prevalent at the same time within the walls of the city, and the former prevailed during the same months amongst the marines quartered at Passages; but in neither place did these diseases present the characteristic symptoms of malignant cholera.

Dyspeptic complaints, in consequence of the irregular lives which the men led, were very numerous in the detachments at Passages and San Sebastian; but, with the exception of one case which was sent to hospital, they were of an unimportant character.

Disease of the Liver, &c.—There were 12 cases of hepatitis, and three of jaundice; one of the former terminated fatally in the Donegal. The disease, in fact, appears to have been more prevalent in this vessel than in any other on the station.

Diseases of the Genital or Urinary Organs.—There were but few cases of syphilis, although the crews of the respective vessels were frequently on shore on liberty at Lisbon, Santander, San Sebastian and Passages. Out of a total of 53 cases, two only required to be sent to hospital. The disease was most rife in the battalion of marines quartered at Passages, amongst whom there were 21 cases, 16 of which came under observation during the month of December; it is therefore probable that the greater number of these latter originated from the same source. One case received into Plymouth Hospital for the treatment of rheumatism and neuralgic pains of the head, terminated in disease of the bones of the head and nose, and ultimately in death.

Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.—There were 135 cases of rheumatism, 23 of which were sent either to the temporary hospital at Passages, or to home hospitals.

Atrophy.—A marine died of atrophy in the naval hopital at Plymouth, to which he had been sent for treatment from the battalion.

Dropsical Diseases.—There were five cases of anasarca, one of ascites, and two of hydrothorax; the latter both terminated in death; one in San Sebastian, and the other in Haslar Hospital, to which the patient had been sent from the Magicienne.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—Ulcers occurred in about the usual ratio: of 138 cases, five were sent to hospital, where they appear to have been cured. It is worthy of notice that this disease was most troublesome in the Magicienne; and that in the same ship rheumatic affections were severe, and catarrhal cases numerous; but it is not mentioned whether the decks were dry or wet holy-stoned, a process which, when performed by the latter method, has a more injurious effect on the health of the men than is generally believed.

Wounds, &c.—Several severe wounds and accidental injuries occurred during the year. A subordinate officer of the Comet received a gun-shot wound of the right leg while piloting the vessel along the land; the ball, "which was fired by a Carlist soldier, entered about three inches above the patella, took a slanting direction downwards and outwards, making its exit opposite to the external condyle of the femur, but without opening the joint; great constitutional disturbance followed, and, subsequently, the limb was removed; but the stump rapidly passed into a state of complete disorganization, and death, on the seventh day from the operation, relieved the patient of his sufferings." One man was killed in the Cameleon, by falling from the main-yard while employed on duty, death being apparently the result of compression of the brain by effusion within the cranium. A private of the battalion at Passages died of fracture of the base of the skull, occasioned by a fall when in a state of inebriety. A detachment of the same corps, when relieving guard at the outposts on the adjoining heights, about midnight, was suddenly fired on by a party of Carlists in ambush; two men were killed on the spot, and two severely wounded. One death occurred in the Tweed by fracture of the skull, sustained by a fall from the rigging. Besides the above, there were three deaths by drowning, making the total mortality from all causes for the year 37, namely, 10 from wounds and accidents, and 27 from disease; the former being in the ratio of 4·3, and the latter of 12·0, to the 1,000 of mean force, which is low, considering the nature of the service in which a large proportion of the force was employed.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1839.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	138	58·5	7	3·	-	-	3	—
Intermittent	32	13·6	2	·8	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccinia	13	5·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	3	1·3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	1	·4	-	-	-	-	1	·4
Epilepsy	15	6·4	7	3·	—	—	—	—
Amentia	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hypochondriasis	2	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	15	6·4	4	1·3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	33	13·6	10	4·2	-	-	2	·8
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	11	4·7	7	3·	-	-	3	—
Catarrh	345	146·2	5	2·1	—	—	—	—
Asthma	3	1·3	2	·8	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Palpitation	14	5·9	3	-	-	-	1	—
Hæmorrhois	21	8.9	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrops Pericardii	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Varix	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Gastritis	2	·8	-	-	-	-	1	·4
Dysentery	3	1·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	135	57·2	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Cholera	7	3·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	20	8·5	-	-	-	-	1	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	35	14·8	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	4	1·7	-	-	-	-	1	·4
Jaundice	1	·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	47	19·9	2	·8	—	—	—	—
Stricture	11	4·7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	31	13·1	1	·4	—	—	—	—
Eneuresis	3	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	19	8·1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1839—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	119	50·4	15	6·4	—	—	—	—
Gout	4	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydarthrus	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	37	15·7	4	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	321	136·	4	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	12	5·1	-	-	-	-	1	·4
Ulcer	124	52·5	4	1·3	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	28	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	16	6·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	11	4·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	2	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	52	22·	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	30	12·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	401	169·9	9	-	-	-	2	—
Fractures	15	6·4	2	-	-	-	1	—
Dislocations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	30	12·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	11	4·7	7	3·	—	—	—	—
Burns	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c., not classed or specified in the above Arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	175	73·3	8	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raphania	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulimia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Tumours	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	—
TOTALS	2,407	1,019·9	126	53·4	-	-	23	9·7

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1839.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Comet 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	–
Donegal 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	1	16	–	–	74	–	–
Daphne 1 Feb.; 1 Aug.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	44	–	–
Espoir 12 Dec. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–
North Star 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	–	–
Royal Artillery, &c. 1 Jan. 31 Dec.	5	–	–	26	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	11	–	–	21	–	–
Royal Marine Battalion 1 Jan. 31 Dec.	14	–	–	58	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	28	–	–	54	–	–
Rose 1 Nov. 1838; 1 Nov. 1839.	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	27	–	–
Scylla 1 Jan.; 28 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Salamander 1 Jan; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	14	–	–
Savage 1 Jan; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	19	–	–
Trinculo 30 Nov. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	24	–	–
Tribune 12 Nov. 1838; 12 Feb. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–
Totals	32	–	–	138	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	2	4	–	1	119	–	–	345	–	–

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1839.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	16	–	1	–
2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	27	–	–	92	–	2	118	–	1	–
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	17	–	–	37	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	9	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	51	–	–	57	–	–	–
2	–	1	3	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	8	–	–	10	–	–	30	–	–	125	–	1	1
4	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	27	–	–	132	–	–	298	–	4	2
1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	13	–	–	37	–	–	109	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–	25	–	–	39	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	25	–	–	41	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	13	–	1	28	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	10	–	–	–
11	–	3	12	–	1	15	–	–	3	–	–	135	–	–	7	–	–	78	–	–	124	–	–	454	–	3	897	–	8	3

Year 1839.

The preceding Tables have been formed from returns received from 11 vessels, and also from returns received from the battalion of Marines stationed at Passages, and from the detachments of Marine Artillery, Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, stationed at San Sebastian. The mean strength of the whole force has been estimated at about 2,360 men.

Fevers.—In the detachments stationed in San Sebastian there occurred five cases of intermittent, and 26 of continued and remittent fever: several of these latter have, as on the previous year, been recorded under the name of typhus icterodes; but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that, with the exception of yellow suffusion, they had any marked resemblance to the true yellow fever of Sierra Leone. The greatest number of attacks took place in August, when the weather was extremely warm. Two cases terminated fatally.

In the Royal Marine battalion at Passages there were 14 cases of intermittent, principally of a secondary nature, and 58 of continued, or remittent fever. The latter did not occur, as in the above-mentioned force, during the heat of summer, but in the cold months of January and February. The cases of intermittent occurred at the rate of one or two per month during the entire year; but it is doubtful whether they were originally contracted in Spain, or elsewhere, on some previous occasion. Of these cases, four required to be sent to England for hospital treatment.

In the Donegal, which remained principally at anchor in the Tagus, there occurred only one case of fever amongst a crew of about 600 men—an exemption from this class of diseases that has seldom been equalled in any region of the globe; and in the Daphne, at the same anchorage, there was also but one case: these attacks were of a remittent type, and both severe. In the Espoir there were but two cases.

There were a few cases in the Rose; but although nine of these have been designated "typhus," they appear not to have been of a very severe character, as the Surgeon has not specially noticed them in his remarks.

In the Savage, while lying in the River of Bilboa, above Portogulette, between the beginning of July and the end of August there occurred 27 cases. It is difficult to imagine what could have caused this sudden eruption of disease; for though the vessel was small, she was thoroughly clean, and well ventilated. The cases were all landed, and placed in an unoccupied convent, for the greater convenience of attending them: the holds were then thoroughly cleared out and cleaned, after which, the attacks ceased. In many instances the symptoms ran high; but depletion, by venesection, was not resorted to, although the antiphlogistic plan of treatment was rigidly followed out in other respects

Eruptive Fevers.—There was one case of small-pox during the year: the patient belonged to the detachments in San Sebastian; the disease was prevalent in the town at the time: and as there was frequent communication between the two places, a number of men in the battalion at Passages was re-vaccinated, the marks of previous vaccination on their arms not being satisfactory; but in two cases only did it succeed.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were three cases of apoplexy, and one of paralysis; the latter, a private of the battalion at Passages, died in hospital. Fifteen men were sent to hospital for epilepsy, one for amentia, and two for melancholy. Of 15 cases of delirium tremens, five occurred in the battalion at Passages, nine in the detachments stationed in San Sebastian, and one in the Salamander, the only case, in fact, which occurred in the service afloat. There was no death under this head, but four cases were sent to England for hospital treatment.

Diseases of the Lungs and Pleura.—Thirty-two cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura were entered on the sick books during the year; of these, 10 were sent to hospital, and two terminated in death. There were 11 cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis; of these, three also had a fatal termination; they all belonged to the force employed on shore.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—Of 14 cases of palpitation, one terminated in death, the heart was found to be greatly enlarged, and otherwise diseased; there was also a death from aneurism, or rupture of the right auricle of the heart, and one from dropsy of the pericardium, with enlargement, and fatty degeneration of the heart: both these men belonged to the force stationed on shore; the latter was of intemperate habits, and a great smoker.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—In the returns from the Donegal there is one death under the head of "chronic gastritis," and one appears in those from the temporary hospital at Passages under the head of "constipation," but it is believed the patient had disease of the pylorus. The cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera and colic, were, generally speaking, of an unimportant character. Those of dyspepsia were most numerous in the force stationed on shore at Passages and in San Sebastian, and were generally the result of intemperance, or of irregularity of diet; one case terminated in death in a home hospital from disease of the intestines, the nature of which is not stated. One death appears under the head of "bulimia," which is thus detailed in a nosological report from the Comet: the patient was seen at 1 P. M., when he complained of painful distension of the stomach, of spasm, and difficulty of breathing; he had eaten most voraciously of pea-soup, of which he was extravagantly fond, and had afterwards drank freely of cold water. As it was known that he had been frequently guilty of the same kind of excess, an emetic was given to him, after which, he vomited an enormous quantity of matter, consisting principally of pea-soup, water, and fragments of bread. The sensation of fullness and difficulty of breathing were relieved; but flatulent distension and spasms supervened, and soon became distressing. As castor oil and laudanum produced no effect, an enema was administered, which brought away large and very offensive

offensive evacuations; spasms of the limbs, however, became most distressing; at half-past four he began to sink, and died an hour afterwards. There was no post-mortem examination of the body, which is to be regretted.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—There were four cases of hepatitis, and one of jaundice; one of the former, which was complicated with disease of the stomach, terminated fatally in the Donegal.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—Of 12 cases of erysipelas, three occurred in the force at Passages, and three in that in San Sebastian; one of the latter terminated in deep suppuration of the thigh, sloughing of the cellular tissue, and ultimately in death. Ulcers were few in number, and unimportant; three cases only required to be sent to England for hospital treatment.

Wounds, &c.—There were three deaths from injuries of an accidental nature; two occurred in the Donegal; one from fracture of the skull, and other severe injuries, sustained by a fall from the foretop-gallant yard; the other, from contusion of the right side, caused by a heavy case, which swung, while being hoisted out of the hold of a merchant vessel, and drove with great force the person against the bulwarks of the vessel. The third, which occurred in the Trinculo, was the result of a fall from the maintopmast head, by which the skull was fractured in several places, and the body severely injured. There was no death from drowning; but there were three from causes not stated; thus the total mortality from all causes amounted to 23; namely, six from injuries and causes not known, and 17 from disease; the former being in the ratio of about 2·5, and the latter of about 7·2, to the 1,000 of mean force.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEAR 1840.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	56	38·1	1	·7			1	·7
Intermittent	9	6·1	1	·7	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	8						1	
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	6	4·1	2	1·4	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	12	8·2	1	·7	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	16	10·9	3	2·	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	8	5·5	3	2·			1	
Catarrh	219	149·	8	5·5	—	—	—	—
Asthma	3	2·	1	·7	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	7		3				1	
Hæmorrhois	11	7·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Dysentery	3	2·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	64	43·5	2	1·4	—	—	—	—
Cholera	2	1·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	34	23·1	1	·7	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	3	2·	2	1·4	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	2	1·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	61	41·5	1	·7	—	—	—	—
Stricture	4		2	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	49	33·3	2	1·4	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eneuresis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	28	19·1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	84	57·1	8	5·5	—	—	—	—
Gout	4	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydarthrus	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	27	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	224	152·4	7	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Erysipelas	18	12·2	1	·7	- -	- -	1	·7
Ulcer	110	74·1	7	4·8	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	10	6·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	34	23·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	19	12·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	30	20.4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	266	180·3	2	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Fractures	12	8.2	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Dislocations	15	10·2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	15	10·2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	7	4·8	2	1·4	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	71	48·3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scirrhus	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
TOTAL	1,606	1,092·5	83	56·5	- -	- -	13	8·8

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1840.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Comet 1 Jan.; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–
Donegal 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	15	–	–	21	–	–
Espoir 1 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	33	–	–
North Star 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	24	–	–
Royal Marine Artillery, &c. 1 Jan.; 11 Sept.	2	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	8	–	–
Royal Marine Battalion 1 Jan.; 11 Sept.	4	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	33	–	–
Revenge 1 Dec. 1839; 30 June 1840.	–	–	–	18	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	49	–	–
Salamander 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Savage 1 Jan.; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	32	–	–
Trinculo 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Totals	9	–	–	56	–	1	8	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	–	3	–	–	84	–	–	219	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1840.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	12	–	–	61	–	2 2D.*	84	–	1†
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	15	–	–	9	–	–	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	54	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–	21	–	–	53	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	25	–	–	62	–	1	141	–	1
4	–	1	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	34	–	–	89	–	1	189	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	11	–	–	19	–	–	13	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	23	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	22	–	–
7	–	1	18	–	1	12	–	–	3	–	–	64	–	–	2	–	–	110	–	–	109	–	–	313	–	6	573	–	3

* Drowned. † Suicide.

Year 1840.

The mean force for the year has been estimated at about 1,470 men. The country having been restored to a state of tranquillity, the Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and Marines, stationed at San Sebastian and Passages, embarked shortly after Midsummer, and, with nearly the whole of the vessels, returned to England.

Fevers.—The exemption of the crew of the Donegal from fever during the preceding year has already been noticed. For nine months of the present, namely, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, the ship still remaining at anchor in the Tagus, they enjoyed a similar immunity; while amongst the crew of the Revenge, lying at the same anchorage, there occurred, during the first half of the year, 18 cases, one of which proved fatal. The greater number of these were, however, of an ephemeral character, as were those that occurred in the Salamander and Comet. In the Espoir, Savage, Trinculo and North Star there did not occur a case.

In the detachment stationed in San Sebastian there were only two attacks of intermittent and one of continued fever; in the battalion at Passages there were four attacks of intermittent and 33 of synochal fever, but without any fatal result in either case.

Eruptive Fevers.—Small-pox, which had been more or less prevalent in San Sebastian during the two preceding years, attacked, in the month of January, seven men of the Royal Artillery, who were stationed within the walls of the city, to one of whom it proved fatal. In three of these cases the eruption was confluent, and in four, distinct and scattered; the men themselves believed they had been vaccinated in their youth; and the Surgeon observes, that in all, the cicatrices were more or less visible, except in the one which proved fatal. In one of the confluent cases there was a very large, deep cicatrix on each arm: the patient was of intemperate habits. In those that assumed the distinct form, the febrile symptoms were not severe, and the eruption did not consist of more than a dozen or two of small pustules. It is rather singular, that although the Marine Artillery occupied the same quarters with the Royal Artillery, that not one of these men suffered; neither did a case occur amongst the Sappers, who were also quartered within the walls. In the service afloat one case only made its appearance; the patient, a young officer of the North Star, probably contracted the disease on shore, which he was in the habit of visiting almost daily.

Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.—There were three cases of paralysis, six of epilepsy, and twelve of delirium tremens; eight of the latter occurred in the detachment stationed in San Sebastian. The influence of drink on the health of these men was most remarkable; for besides suffering from its more immediate effects, as evidenced by the frequency of the latter affection, they suffered, generally speaking, much more severely from other diseases when attacked by them than did the men serving afloat, who lived in a more temperate manner, though this might also, in some degree, be owing to the insalubriousness of a small fortified town, densely crowded with inhabitants and troops.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 16 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, 219 of catarrh, three of asthma, and seven of hæmoptysis and phthisis; one death occurred under the latter head: the patient, who died in Plymouth Naval Hospital soon after his return to this country, had also suffered from disease of the kidneys and bladder.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—There were seven cases of palpitation, three of which were sent to England for hospital treatment; one of these died in the Naval Hospital at Plymouth: on dissection, the heart was found greatly enlarged; the aortic valves were everted and thickened by morbid deposit, which hung from them in folds, rendering them unfit for the office they were destined to perform. The other diseases under this head were of minor importance.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—There were 18 cases of erysipelas, of which 15 occurred in the Revenge, not at the same time, but scatterdly, between December of the preceding year and June of the present; the attacks, however, were most numerous in February. That the prevalence of this disease in the Revenge depended on some cause within the ship is to be inferred by its not appearing in the Donegal, which lay during the same period at the same anchorage. One case terminated in death, and one was sent to England in consequence of an obstinate ulcer, resulting from the erysipelatous attack. There was also one death in this vessel from lumbar abscess, following an attack of fever.

In no part of the force did ulcerative disease prove troublesome, unless it were amongst the crew of the Revenge. As already noticed, there was in this vessel, during the early part of the year, a marked tendency to erysipelatous inflammation; at the same time it was observed that any slight scratch or abrasion of the cuticle was apt to assume an unhealthy appearance, and to degenerate into ill-conditioned ulcers, but more especially when they occurred on old cicatrices. In seven months, 34 cases of ulcer were placed on the sick list of this vessel; while in the Donegal, in nine months there were 12 only, the latter being of a much more tractable nature than the former.

Wounds and Accidents.—There were two deaths from external violence in the Donegal, one the result of injury of the spine, which the man, a seaman, sustained by falling from the lower deck into the orlop; the nature of the injury in the other case is not stated in the returns. There was also a death in this vessel from a suicidal wound, the particulars of which are not mentioned. One death occurred in the battalion at Passages, from injury of the back and bladder, sustained by the man falling out of his hammock when inebriated; and one occurred in the Revenge, from fracture of the skull, but how sustained is not stated in the medical returns. In addition to the above, two deaths occurred by drowning, making the total mortality 13, seven from wounds and accidents, and six from disease, the former being in the ratio of 4·8 and the latter of 4·1 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1, for Four Years, from 1837 to 1840;

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	565	57·9	14	1·4	-	-	16	1·6
Intermittent	70	7·2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	15	1·5	-	-	-	-	3	—
Measles	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccinia	16	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Hypochondriasis	5	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	7	-	4	-	-	-	1	—
Paralysis	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Epilepsy	49	5·	14	1·4	3	—	—	—
Amentia	11	1·1	7	-	1	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tic Doloreux	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	36	3·7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	143	14·5	18	1·8	-	-	6	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	65	6·6	34	3·5	-	-	16	1·6
Catarrh	2,716	278·4	43	4·4	1	-	7	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	11	1·1	4	-	-	-	1	—
Aphonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	41	4·2	15	1·5	-	-	3	—
Hæmorrhois	70	7·1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Heart	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	—
Sarcocele	8	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrops Pericardii	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Carditis	1	—	—	—	—	-	—	—
Pericarditis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	11	1·1	2	-	-	-	1	—
Dysentery	42	4·3	4	-	-	-	2	—
Diarrhœa	771	79·1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	35	3·6	1	-	-	-	1	—
Constipation	221	22·7	4	-	-	-	1	—
Colic	164	16·8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

 (continued)

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c. for Four Years, from 1837 to 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	26	2·7	6	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Jaundice	22	2·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Gonorrhœa	194	19·9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	36	3·7	12	1·2	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	229	23·5	12	1·2	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eneuresis	17	1·7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	82	8·4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	585	59·9	65	6·6	2	- -	1	—
Gout	18	1·7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrops Articuli	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bursitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydarthrus	6	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	119	12·2	6	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	10	1·	5	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	4	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Caligo	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Staphyloma	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nebulæ	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	1,628	167·	26	2·7	- -	- -	1	—
Erysipelas	57	5·8	1	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Abscess	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Ulcer	630	64·5	33	3·4	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of the Pytorus	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	116	11·9	10	1·	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	8	- -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	26	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	123	12·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	124	12·6	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	11	1·1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	16	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	268	27·4	2	—	- -	- -	1	—
Bronchocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	1,902	194·2	35	3·6	2	- -	13	1·7
Fractures	74	7·6	7	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Dislocations	22	2·3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	97	9·9	3	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	46	4·7	18	1·8	4	—	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	7	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	17	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c. for Four Years, from 1837 to 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 os mean Strength.
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	434	43·9	20	2·1	-	-	1	—
Atrophy	3	- -	2	- -	-	-	1	—
Splenitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	14	1·4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	21	2·1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scirrhus	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrothorax	2	- -	1	- -	-	-	2	—
Tympanitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Sickness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raphania	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulimia	1	- -	- -	- -	-	-	1	—
Suicide	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	2	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	7	—
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	3	—
TOTALS	12,167	1247·9	509	52·2	17	1·7	112	11·5

TABLE, No. 2, for Four Years, from 1837 to 1840;

SHOWING the Annual mean STRENGTH, the Annual Number of CASES of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number of Cases sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead, with the Average Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEARS	Mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
1837	3,570	5,651	1582·9	195	54·6	17	4·8	39	10·9
1838	2,350	2,508	1067·2	105	44·7	- -	- -	37	11·5
1839	2,360	2,407	1019·9	126	53·4	- -	- -	23	9·7
1840	1,470	1,606	1092·5	83	56·5	- -	- -	13	8·8
Annual Average	2,437	3,043	1248·7	127	52·1	- -	- -	28	11·5

Table, No. 1, for Four Years.

Fever.—The preceding Table for four years offers little for observation. The proportional number of cases of fever of all kinds to the 1,000 of mean force, appears to have been nearly the same as it was in the Mediterranean for the same period, though the ratio of deaths was greater in the latter, inasmuch as 3·2 exceeds 1·6. But, deducting the excess of deaths consequent on the Syrian war in 1840 in the Mediterranean, there is, after all, hardly any appreciable difference in the average mortality on the two stations, though in the Mediterranean there are localities, particularly on the coast of Asia Minor, where the agencies productive of remitting and intermitting fevers abound in great abundance: happily, however, it has seldom been necessary, within the last forty years, to retain the force off these for any great length of time.

The fevers which occurred in the detachments stationed on shore on the north coast of Spain appear, but more especially during the summer, to have resembled, in some respects, the endemic fevers common to the coasts of Africa and America within the tropics. In San Sebastian, for instance, yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva was, as in the endemics of these countries, by no means an uncommon symptom, though the black vomit characteristic of the more fatal yellow fever was not observed: those that occurred in the service afloat were, in all respects, similar to the fever peculiar to this country, and, with but few exceptions, were the result of exposure to cold or wet weather, of intemperance when on shore on leave of absence, or of some one or more of the numerous other causes which either disturb or interfere with the healthy action of the human system in every position in life, and thereby produce that peculiar change in the vital functions termed fever.

Eruptive Fevers. — Of 15 cases of small-pox, three terminated in death, and 12 recovered. It is especially deserving notice, that the three men who died showed no trace of vaccination; while upon the arms of all the others there were marks of a more or less distinct character, showing clearly that though vaccination may fail in being universally protective, it nevertheless greatly modifies and lessens the severity of the more fatal malady when it occurs.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—The number of cases of epilepsy appears to be large; but it is to be borne in mind that the number of cases does not give the number of men attacked; for instance, one man may, in the course of his servitude, have been, at different periods, repeatedly placed on the sick list for a recurrence of the malady; though men who are subject to epilepsy are generally invalided, and as speedily as possible discharged from the service, it being considered unsafe to retain them on board ship, where they are liable to be seized when aloft, or when otherwise engaged in the discharge of their duties.

Mental diseases, with the exception of those arising from the abuse of inebriating liquors, were not numerous. There were 16 cases classed under the head of melancholy, hypochondriasis and amentia, but the origin of the greatest number of these can be traced to habitual intemperance. Two men labouring under this kind of mental derangement committed suicide. Of 36 cases of delirium tremens, six occurred in the service afloat, six in the Marine battalion stationed at Passages, and 24 in the detachments stationed in San Sebastian: hence it may be inferred that the vicious indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors was at least ten times greater in this small body of men than it was in the service afloat. This remarkable fact may be accounted for thus: in the former, the men were almost constantly under the eyes of their officers; they had not, unless occasionally, when permitted to go on shore on liberty, the means of obtaining more than their daily allowance of spirit, and therefore could not indulge in continuous drinking for any great length of time. Whereas in the latter the men were quartered in different parts of the town, away from their officers, and had ample opportunities, as far as their means went, for obtaining spirits at almost any hour of the day or night. It should also be borne in mind, that the excess in the ratio of cases of this degrading malady, in a small body of men like that stationed in San Sebastian, may, in a great measure, have been due to the repeated excesses of a few intemperate individuals.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—The proportional number of cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis placed on the sick books of the force, was somewhat greater on the coast of Spain than it was in the Mediterranean for the corresponding years, but only inasmuch as 6·6 exceeds 5·7. On the other hand, the ratio of mortality in the latter was greater by about one-fourth, or as much as 2·1 exceeds 1·6. The ratio of inflammatory affections of the lungs, and their investing membranes, was, to a barely appreciable extent, greater on the coast of Spain than in the Mediterranean, as was the resulting mortality from this class of diseases. Catarrhal affections, including influenza, appear to have been both more numerous and more fatal on the former, owing, it may be supposed, to the difference in the nature of the climate.

Diseases of the Bowels, &c—Dysentery and diarrhœa appear to have been of more frequent occurrence in the Mediterranean than on the coast of Spain, even although allowance be made for the general prevalence of these maladies amongst the force disembarked on the coast of Syria during 1840. Epidemic cholera did not make its appearance in the force employed on the coasts of Spain during the period included by the preceding Table, though in 1837 it broke out in several places on the shores of the Mediterranean, and also attacked the crews of several men-of-war while lying at Malta, or at all events shortly after leaving the port. The absence of this formidable scourge from the coast of Spain, while it successively spread from ship to ship and from place to place on the opposite side of the continent, must of necessity be ascribed to the absence of the specific

specific exciting cause; but as to whether that was a product of the soil or atmosphere of the places infected, or whether it was of the nature of a personal poison, somewhat analogous to that by which small-pox and measles are propagated, may perhaps be disputed, though the weight of evidence is entirely, in the opinion of the writer, in favour of the latter theory.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—The ratio of cases of jaundice to the 1,000 of mean force on the coast of Spain for four years was precisely the same as in the force in the Mediterranean, namely, 23. The frequency of this affection amongst the marines at Passages has already been noticed; but whether it was merely the result of accident or chance,—of some peculiarity in the locality, or in the mode of living, there is no means of explaining.

Diseases of the sexual organs, namely, syphilis and gonorrhœa, were, comparatively speaking, of rare occurrence on the coast of Spain, a circumstance, in whatever way it may be viewed, which speaks well for the moral condition and habits of the lower orders in the country.

Ulcer, Wounds, &c.—The ratio of cases of ulcer, for the four consecutive years under consideration, was greater in the force employed in the Mediterranean than in that on the coast of Spain; this is not what at first might have been anticipated; for, considering the mild and genial nature of the climate on the former station, the wholesomeness of the rations (comprising a due proportion of fresh and salt meat, with abundance of vegetables and fruit) issued to the respective ships' companies, together with the regularity of their duties, which—with the exception of the year 1840, when a small part of the force was landed on the coast of Syria—consisted of the usual routine of ships of war in times of peace, a contrary result might have been expected. On the other hand, on the coast of Spain a much larger proportion of the force was stationed on shore, where they led irregular lives, and drank freely of the seductive, though noxious *liqueurs* of the country; they were frequently employed in arduous duties in the field, in which the ships' companies also shared, though not to the same extent; and whether at sea, or on shore, they could not, from the nature of their employment, avoid being much exposed to the cold tempestuous weather which prevails along the Biscayan coast during the winter months; still the disease was not only of more frequent occurrence, but, as shown by the number of cases invalided and dead, more severe on the former than on the latter station.

Wounds were numerous; but, with a few exceptions, they were not of much importance. Four men appear, by the medical return, to have been killed in action with the Carlist forces; six were killed by falling from aloft while in the execution of their respective duties; seven were killed by other injuries accidentally sustained; one fell by the hand of an assassin when on shore on leave at Santander; seven were accidentally drowned; and three committed suicide.

The total mortality from all causes for four years amounted to 112, or to about 11·5, to the 1,000 of mean force, being a little more than one per cent. annually. The mortality from disease alone was in the proportion of about 7·5 to the 1,000 annually, which (by excluding the deaths from cholera in 1837, and the deaths from dysentery and fever contracted on shore on the coast of Syria) does not materially differ from the ratio of deaths from disease in the force employed in the Mediterranean for the same period.

CAPE STATION.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The force on the Cape Station has generally been employed in duties similar to those required of the squadron on the West Coast of Africa, with the exception of the ship bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, which sometimes remained for many months consecutively at anchor off Simons Town; the other vessels spent most of their time at sea, cruising off the principal slave depôts in the Mozambique channel, between Delagoa Bay and the Equator, occasionally touching for supplies of fresh provisions and water at the Mauritius, at several places on the Island of Madagascar, and at Zanzibar, Mozambique and Quilimane, on the main land. The men, during the seven years included by these details, were generally, when they visited Simons Town, allowed four-and-twenty hours' leave of absence, if the nature of the service would admit of it; and occasionally they were granted the same privilege at the Isle of France; but, with these exceptions, they were seldom permitted to land at any of the more unhealthy ports within the tropics: consequently their visits to the shore have not been followed by any great amount of sickness beyond that which arose from indulging too freely in the cheap wines of the Cape.

When cruising for the suppression of the slave trade along the Mozambique and Zanzibar coasts, boats were occasionally sent into the rivers; but, unless on these expeditions, the European part of the crew were seldom brought within the influence of the land, each ship, as on the West Coast of Africa, being provided with a certain number of Kroomen to perform the duties of wooding and watering.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEAR 1837.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	21	38·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermittent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Amentia	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	—
Catarrh	61	113·	-	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Dysentery	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Diarrhœa	48	88·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	6	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonnorrhœa	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	17	31·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eneuresis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	24	44·4	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	93	172·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	43	79·6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	72	133·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	22	40·7	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
TOTAL	462	855·6	7	12·9	7	12·9	6	11·1

Table, No. 2. - - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes, - -

Year 1837. - - - - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Leveret - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Nov.	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pelican - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–
Pylades - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	1
Thalia - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	2	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	1	10	–	–	51	–	–
Totals - - -	2	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	1	1	24	–	–	61	–	1

Year 1837.

By the medical returns, it appears that four vessels only were long enough on the station to afford the means of judging of the effects of the climate on the health of their crews; others, which did not remain continuously for more than three or four consecutive months, have been included with the force variously employed, or with that employed on the Brazilian or West Coast of Africa Stations, the command up to 1842 having been combined with the latter.

The mean force for the year has been estimated at about 540 men.

Fever.—In the returns from the Thalia, 11 cases of remitting fever are reported; these, however, it should be observed, were all, or nearly all, contracted during the first quarter, on or off the West Coast of Africa, when the vessel visited that part of the station with the Commander-in-Chief on board. During the three quarters following, when she remained stationary at anchor in Simon's Bay, there did not occur a single case of febrile disease, though the crew were frequently permitted to go on shore, where they exposed themselves, at all hours, to the vicissitudes of the weather, living, at the same time, as seamen generally live when on shore with money in their pockets, rather intemparately: an indulgence of the same kind, followed by a similar mode of life at Sierra Leone, would, in all probability, have cost the ship nearly one-half her crew, and reduced the remainder to a helpless state of valetudinarianism. In the Leveret, while cruising off, and occasionally touching at the Mauritius, there occurred eight cases of fever of a mild character; they could not be referred to any special cause, whether as regards the climate or vessel.

Diseases

- - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - YEAR 1837.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	14	–	–	39	–	1 1 D.*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	22	–	–	64	–	–
2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	26	3	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	28	–	–	40	–	–
3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	72	–	–	169	3	2

* Drowned.

YEAR 1837—*continued.*

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—In the Pylades, which remained stationary during the early part of the year at the Cape, and subsequently at the Isle of France, taking, however, a short cruise occasionally in the adjacent seas, there did not occur, with the exception of one case of phthisis, which terminated fatally in the military hospital at Port Louis, any disease of the slightest importance. A patient sent from the Thalia to the same establishment for a catarrhal complaint also died subsequently of phthsis.

Diseases of the Bowels, Liver, &c.—One death from dysentery occurred in the Pelican: the patient, a Krooman, appears to have contracted the disease on shore at the Mauritius, where it is said to have been prevalent at the time. One man died of hepatitis, while borne on the books of the Thalia; but whether he was an invalid returning from the East India Station, or one of her own crew, is not stated in the Surgeon's returns.

A Krooman died of paralysis in the Leveret; and another man of the same tribe, belonging to the same vessel, lost his life by drowning; making the total mortality for the year six, or at the rate of about 11 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1838.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	20	29·4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Intermittent	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleuria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	6	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Catarrh	47	69·1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Asthma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Hæmorrhois	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	19	27·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

(continued on page 39)

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1838.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Leveret 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Melville 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	25	2	—
Pylades 1 Jan.; 30 April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Thalia 1 Jan.; 6 June.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	—	—	22	—	—
	4	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	16	1	—	47	2	—

Year 1838.

In the four vessels employed most continuously on the Cape Station during 1838, the mean force for the year amounted to about 680 men.

Fevers.—The returns from the Leveret show the greatest number of febrile attacks, but they present no feature of interest. Only one case occurred in the Thalia, which terminated fatally.

Disease of the Lungs, Bowels, &c.—Two deaths occurred in the Melville from inflammation of the

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1833—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
(*continued from page* 38)								
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	16	23·5	1		1			
Gout	1							
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	6		1					
Deafness	1							
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	129	189·7	1		1			
Erysipelas	1							
Ulcer	71	104·4	1		5			
Bubo (*Symp.*)	2							
Scrofula	1				1			
Psora	21	30·9						
Scurvy								
Cynanche	14	20·6						
Dropsy	4							
Fistula in Ano	1							
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	188	276·5	4		1			
Fractures								
Herniæ, &c.	2				1			
Diseases, &c., not classed or specified in the above Arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	4							
Atrophy and Debility	4				2			
Drowned							2	
TOTAL	610	897·1	14	22·2	17	25·0	8	11·8

TABLE, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases INVALIDED and DEAD.

YEAR 1838.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	20	–	–
5	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	56	5	–	131	1	2 D*	164	6	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	21	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	42	–	–	21	–	–
6	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	71	5	–	188	1	2	226	6	2

* Drowned.

YEAR 1838—*continued.*

the alimentary canal; one has been placed under the head of gastritis, the other of enteritis: the subject of the former was a Krooman.

In the Thalia there was one death from inflammation of the liver. Of six cases of phthisis, two terminated in death; both men belonged to the Melville. This vessel also lost two men by drowning; making the total mortality for the year eight, or 11·8 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1839.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	19	27·5	1	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Intermittent	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Measles	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Epilepsy	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	13	18·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	3	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	—
Catarrh	57	82·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Hæmorrhois	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Heart	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
Varix	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diarrhœa	52	75·4	8	- -	1	- -	4	—
Constipation	24	34·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	24	34·8	5	- -	2	- -	2	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	11	15·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	22	31·9	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Cystitis	2	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1839—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	21	30·4	1	- -	2	—	—	—
Epilepsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections, of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	12	17·4	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	180	260·9	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	36	52·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	185	268·1	- -	- -	1	- -	1	—
Fractures	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	3	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classified or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	38	55·1	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
TOTALS	782	1133·3	25	36·2	21	30·4	16	23·2

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1839.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Acorn - - - - - 24 Jan.; 23 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	12	2	1	9	2	–	9	–	–
Curlew - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
Leveret - - - - - 1 Nov.; 27 July.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Melville - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	7	–	–	22	–	–
Saracen - - - - - 1 Jan; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	13	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	–
Totals - - -	3	–	–	19	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	24	4	2	21	2	–	57	–	–

Year 1839.

In the above year there appears to have been five vessels employed on the Cape Station, with a mean force amounting to about 690 men.

Fevers.—The febrile diseases were few and unimportant even in the vessels cruising off the African Coast in the Mozambique Channel.

There were 13 cases of inflammation of the respiratory organs, and three cases of a phthisical nature, one of which terminated fatally in Haslar Hospital, to which the patient had been sent on his arrival in England.

Apoplexy.—Two deaths appear in the returns from the Melville under the head of apoplexy, though it is doubtful whether they were really of an apoplectic nature. In one case the disease is stated to have been induced by the enormously distended state of the stomach, and in the other by inordinate drinking. The latter occurred on shore, where the man, a blue jacket, had gone on liberty: the body was found hanging half out of bed, with the head downwards.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—Several severe cases of a dysenteric character made their appearance in the Acorn while the men were using water procured on shore at Bambatooka Bay, on the western shores of Madagascar. The water was procured from a well; but whether it was supplied by a spring, or percolated through the soil, is not stated; it was supposed to contain muriate of lime, as well as some other more noxious principle. The disease did not appear until the ship had left the bay above named, and in the onset it differed much in the symptoms in different individuals. In some instances it commenced with vomiting and severe cramps and gripings, which were followed by hot thin bilious-like dejections; in other cases the latter consisted of pure bile, or of natural fæces, slightly streaked with blood, or mixed with mucus and slime. Again, there

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1839.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	28	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	–	–	49	–	–	133	6	1
–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	8	–	–	24	1	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	12	1	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	110	1	1 2 D.*	124	3	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	76	1	–
3	1	1	6	–	–	1	1	–	9	–	–	52	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	36	–	–	185	1	3	369	12	3

* Drowned.

Year 1839—*continued.*

there were cases in which the evacuations were green and frothy at the commencement, but latterly assuming more the appearance of chalk and water, or of yeast; lastly, there were cases in which the evacuations were thin, and of a bright yellow colour. But perhaps the most singular circumstance attending this affection was, that in many instances the attack was followed by acute inflammation of the liver, which required the most active treatment. The Surgeon, who regarded it as a disease *sui generis*, considered, that although the primary exciting cause might have been impure water, the state of the atmosphere (which he has not described), and the newness of the ship, were conducive to its development: opinions so purely speculative as these appear to be, are not deserving of serious consideration. Out of about 30 attacks, five proved fatal.

Hepatitis.—Of 24 cases of hepatitis, 12 occurred in the Acorn; in most instances they were preceded by the diarrhœal or dysenteric affection just described. One case terminated fatally. The Melville also lost one man from hepatitis.

Wounds, &c.—One man was killed in the Melville by falling from the main-cap upon the quarter deck; and the same ship lost two men by drowning, thus making the total mortality 16, or 23·2 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1840.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	58	75·3	-	-	1	-	1	—
Intermittent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	11	14·3	-	-	-	-	5	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Epilepsy	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phrenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	14	18·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh	63	81·8	1	-	1	—	—	—
Asthma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	10	13·	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Hæmorrhois	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Heart	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	5	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	13·	-	-	-	-	2	—
Diarrhœa	58	75·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	35	45·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	35	45·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	8	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	11	14·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	—
Syphilis	32	41·6	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	54	70·1	-	-	1	—	—	—
Caries	3	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	12	15·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Cataract	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	208	271·4	-	-	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	41	53·2	2	-	1	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	12	15·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	9	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	5	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	200	259·7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	44	70·1	-	-	1	—	—	—
Atrophy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseased Shoulder	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	—
TOTALS	989	1284·4	18	23·4	13	16·9	13	16·9

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1840.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Acorn - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	6	–	–	5	3	–	4	–	–
Andromache - - - - 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	11	–	–
Curlew - - - - - 29 Feb. 1840; 23 Feb. 1841.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	24	–	–
Lily - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	33	–	1	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	6	–	–
Melville - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Modeste - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	15	1	–
Totals - - -	2	–	–	58	1	1	11	–	5	–	–	–	14	–	–	8	1	–	54	4	–	63	1	–

Year 1840.

The mean force in six vessels, employed principally within the limits of the Cape Station, has been estimated at 770 men.

Fevers.—There were 58 cases of endemic fever, and two cases of intermittent. Nearly one-half the former occurred on board the Lily, under the following circumstances: In May, while cruising off Quillemane, she discovered and gave chase to a slaver, the villanous crew of which, rather than submit to be taken, ran the vessel on shore, where she soon after went to pieces in the surf; but before she was completely broken up, the ship's company of the Lily succeeded in rescuing 324 negroes from drowning. These wretched beings were conveyed on board the Lily, which immediately sailed for the Mauritius; but being short of water, she put into St. Augustine Bay, on the coast of Madagascar, a delay which, of course, in her crowded state, tended greatly to facilitate the development of disease. Consequently, about 10 days after the negroes came on board, fever and small-pox simultaneously made their appearance amongst the Lily's ship company. A few cases of the former, as stated by the Surgeon, assumed a typhoid type, and one case terminated fatally. The vessel during the time was very badly ventilated, and the effluvia arising from the evacuations of patients suffering from dysentery and other diseases were exceedingly offensive.

There were 10 cases of fever, called synochal, in the Acorn, while she was employed in the Mozambique Channel; but whether they were or were not contracted on shore, the Surgeon has not mentioned. The same remarks apply to six cases which occurred in the Curlew. A few cases of minor importance occurred both in the Modeste and in the Andromache; but, with the exception of the case already mentioned, no other death took place from fever in the force during the year.

Eruptive

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1840.

Phthisis and Hæmopytsis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	28	–	–	93	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	78	–	–	126	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	12	–	2D*	65	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	16	–	–	50	2	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	44	–	2D*	82	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	46	1	–
1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	2	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	1	–	200	–	4	666	8	1

* Drowned.

Year 1840—*continued.*

Eruptive Diseases.—Nine cases of small-pox occurred amongst the crew of the Lily. The disease, which first appeared amongst the above-mentioned captured slaves 10 days after they came on board, spread both to the white men and to the Kroomen; but it was most severe amongst the latter; three Kroomen and one European boy fell victims to it. Whether the disease broke out spontaneously amongst the negroes, or had been contracted previously to their embarkation, there are no grounds on which to form an opinion. If it were contracted on shore, the incubative period extended to at least 10 days. Two cases occurred in the Melville, the one following the other; the first was contracted on shore at Simon's Town, where it was raging epidemically.

Dysentery.—Two men died of dysentery in the Lily; they contracted the disease while the negroes, who were suffering severely from it, were on board, thus affording further proof of its communicability when it acquires an aggravated form in vessels or places which are over crowded and badly ventilated.

No other disease, wound or accident occurred which requires to be noted. The total number of deaths, including four by drowning, amounted to 13, or 17·0 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1841.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	22	56·4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Intermittent	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh	52	133·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Hæmorrhois	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Dysentery	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	41	105·1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	22	56·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	40	102·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	12	30·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*continued on page* 49)

Table, No. 2. - - - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes, - -

Year 1841. - - - - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Acorn 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Andromache 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	28	–	–
Curlew 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	1	18	–	–
Lily 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	1	6	–	–
	3	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	31	3	2	52	–	–

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
(*continued from page* 48)								
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	31	79·8	6	—	3	—	2	—
Anchylosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	115	294·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	31	79·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Eruptions	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	123	315·4	2	—	—	—	1	—
Herniæ	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases, &c., not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	31	79·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	582	1,492·3	19	48·7	5	12·8	4	10·3

TABLE, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases INVALIDED and DEAD.

YEAR 1841.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	27	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	16	–	–	65	1	1	69	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	16	–	–	75	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	33	–	–	77	–	1
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	31	–	–	123	1	1	248	–	1

Year 1841.

Three vessels only remained continuously to the eastward of the Cape during 1841, in which, including the Acorn, which left during the first quarter, the mean force for the year amounted to about 390 men.

Fever.—The cases of fever, which amounted to 25, were of an unimportant character; 11 occurred in the Curlew, while she was employed in the Mozambique Channel, but it is not stated whether the patients had been exposed on shore. In the Lily there were nine cases, six of which were contracted on shore by men who drank to excess while on leave at Bambatooka, on the Island of Madagascar; other men, who were on leave at the same time, but who did not indulge so freely, either entirely escaped, or suffered but slightly from a rheumatic affection. There was no death from fever during the year.

Rheumatism.—Two deaths occurred from rheumatism; one in the Curlew, a Krooman, and the other in the Lily, the Surgeon. The latter had long suffered from the disease, and for two or three months prior to his death had not left his cabin.

Dropsy.—There was one death from ascites, which took place in the hospital at the Cape, but the man belonged to the Curlew.

Wounds.—A boy was accidentally killed by falling from the mizen-top in the Andromache while reefing top-sails. On examination, the lower cervical vertebræ were found to be fractured. The total mortality was four; or 10·3 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1842.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	30	115·4	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	4·
Intermittent	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·
Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh	45	173·1	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	42·3	19	38·5	- -	- -	- -	3·
Diarrhœa	48	184·6	18	69·2	—	—	—	—
Constipation	4	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1842—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	12	46·2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	5	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·
Syphilis	13	50·	5	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	24	92·3	5	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	53	203·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	17	65·9	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	9	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	5	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	55	211·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	14	53·8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	—
TOTALS	376	1253·8	63	242·3	3	11·5	14	53·8

Table, No. 2. - - - - - - - - - -

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes, - - -

Year 1842. - - - - - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Grecian - - - - - 1 Jan.; 11 Mar.	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lily - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	19	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	–	33	1	–
Winchester - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	11	–	–
Total - - -	1	–	–	30	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	12	–	–	24	–	1	45	1	–

Year 1842.

By the medical returns, it would appear that the vessels remaining stationary on the command to the eastward of the Cape in 1842 did not exceed three, in which the mean force amounted to about 260 men.

Fever.—Nine cases of fever were contracted by the crew of the Grecian in the Mozambique Channel; whether or not they were attributable to any particular cause or locality, is not stated. Nineteen occurred in the Lily, the worst of which were contracted by the men sleeping one night on shore at Loango, on the West Coast of Africa; these cases therefore, properly speaking, ought to be transferred to the West Coast Station: four deaths were the result of this seemingly trifling exposure in an unhealthy locality.

Diseases of the Brain.—One fatal case of what has been called apoplexy occurred in the Winchester; but on dissection, the brain was found to be softened; a large effusion of serum lay under its base, and its vessels were comparatively empty. About an ounce of blood, imperfectly coagulated, lay in a cavity on the posterior lobe of the right hemisphere, and the substance of the brain surrounding the cavity was softened to the consistence of thick cream. There was another cavity of the same size in the middle lobe on the external side of the corpora striata, which contained about two drachms of serum: its walls were lined by a sort of membranous film of a dirty yellow colour. The patient, who was "actively treated," died after about two hours' illness.

Diseases of the Liver, Bowels, &c.—In the Grecian, between January and the end of March, there were 10 cases of inflammation of the liver, the symptoms of which were severe and well marked: they occurred immediately after violent exertion and exposure to the sun's rays at Keilwa, near Zanzibar, where the vessel accidentally ran on shore. Three cases of enterites occurred about the same time, and appear to have been referable to similar causes.

A much more serious disease than either of the preceding broke out at the same time, namely, dysentery, of which there occurred upwards of 40 cases, varying in degrees of severity from simple diarrhœa to the most rapidly destructive form of the former malady. The vessel "took the ground" on the evening of the 14th of December 1841, and was not floated off until the following morning; consequently, throughout the whole of the night the crew were exerting themselves to the uttermost; but whether they had any communication with the shore is not stated; neither is it stated where the water was procured which they were using at the time of the accident. It is apparent, however, by the sick book, that diarrhœa had been unusually prevalent on board between the 1st and the 16th of the preceding month, although no case with decidedly dysenteric symptoms occurred until the night on which the vessel ran on shore. In the first three fatal cases the disease ran its course rapidly: the two first died on the seventh day from the attack, and the third

on

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1842.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	3*	40	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	5	–	1 D.†	7	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	33	–	3 D.†	71	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	9	1	–	17	–	–	34	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	3	48	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	17	2	–	55	–	4	112	2	–

* Two additional deaths in December to be added.

† Drowned.

Year 1842—*continued.*

on the tenth. It sometimes attacked the patients suddenly, at other times gradually and insidiously, under the guise of common diarrhœa: it was not confined to the white men, but extended to the Kroomen also, though in a milder form, as none of these men's names appear to have been placed on the sick list for any diarrhœal affection from the 14th of December, the day the vessel grounded, until the 7th of January, when she was proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope.

The disease presented all the symptoms common to acute dysentery in other parts of the world, with this addition, that in some cases the alvine discharges gradually became dark in colour, "resembling well-made chocolate both in colour and consistence;" afterwards (when it was further advanced) they had more the appearance of coffee-grounds, presenting streaks of purulent matter on the surface. It is also deserving notice, that the blood taken from those who had the disease in its most acute form, seldom separated into serum and clot, but remained in a semifluid state, resembling what is called "dissolved blood." Although the Surgeon could not adduce any proof of the communicability of the disease from the sick to the healthy, still it is proper to observe, that it continued to prevail for six weeks after the vessel quitted the locality, and long after her arrival at Simons Town, one of the most healthy places in the world. It thus becomes evident that these latter attacks must either have been produced by some cause within the vessel, such as bad water, or by a personal emanation from those suffering from the disease. Five cases terminated in death, and 28 were sent to the hospital at Simons Town for further treatment. Besides the peculiarity of the fæcal discharges, many of the severe cases differed from the more ordinary forms of the disease by being complicated with symptoms indicating inflammation of the liver.

Rheumatism.—An African boy (one of the Winchester's crew) died of rheumatism in the Cape hospital; but, in addition to the latter, he had also extensive disease of the spine.

There was one death from stricture of the urethra, or from infiltration of urine into the cellular tissue in the perinæum: the man, who belonged to the Grecian, died in hospital at the Cape of Good Hope.

There was no death from wounds or injuries, but four men lost their lives by drowning: one belonged to the Grecian, and three to the Lily; making the total mortality for the year 14, or in the proportion of 53·8 to the 1,000 of mean force: deducting, however, the four deaths from fever which were contracted during the passing visit of the Lily to Loango, on the West Coast of Africa, it is reduced to about 38·5 from all causes, and 23·1 from disease alone, which is still high for the Cape Station.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1843.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	86	64·2	9	- -	1	- -	1	—
Intermittent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	3	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Epilepsy	11	8·2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	2	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	—
Delirium Tremens	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	29	21·6	6	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	5	- -	1	- -	2	- -	1	—
Catarrh	317	236·6	13	9·7	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	10	7·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	8	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	38	28·4	5	- -	1	- -	2	—
Diarrhœa	110	82·1	2	- -	2	- -	1	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	23	17·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	42	31·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	6	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	20	14·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	7	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	27	20·1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	99	73·9	15	—	—	—	—	—
Gout	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	340	253·7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	75	56·	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	15	11·2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	19	14·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	322	240·3	6	-	-	-	2	—
Fractures	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	3	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Sprains	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	85	64·2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aphonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	5	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	—
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
TOTALS	1,752	1307·5	92	68·7	13	9·7	17	12·7

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1843.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleurs.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Andromache - - - 1 Jan.; 8 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5		–	19	–	–
Cleopatra - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	121	2	–
Isis - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	2	–	–	30	–	–	69	–	–
Lily - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	34	–	–
Sappho - - - - 1 July; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–
Thunderbolt - - - 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	35	–	–
Winchester - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	–	32	–	–
Totals - - -	8	–	–	86	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	1	6	–	–	99	–	–	317	2	–

Year 1843.

Seven vessels were employed to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope during 1843, four of which were the whole year on the station, the other three part of the year only. The mean strength has been estimated at 1,340 men.

Fevers.—In the Cleopatra, even although she was employed the greater part of the year on the African side of the Mozambique Channel, there did not occur any febrile diseases of importance; in consequence, it is to be presumed, of her crew having but little communication with the shore; but in the Isis there were 53 cases of a synochal or a mixed character, the greater number of which appear to have occurred while the vessel was passing, during cold, wet and stormy weather, between the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope. They were nearly all accompanied with what is called "bronchial symptoms." On the vessel's arrival at Simons Town, eight of these were sent to hospital. Three cases of a more severe character, called bilious remittent, occurred amongst some men who had landed on the Zanzibar coast; and a fourth case of the same nature presented itself in a man who had been left on shore by a merchant vessel, where he remained exposed in a destitute state for many days in the bush before he was rescued and taken on board. In the Sappho there were 11 cases, the greater number of which were contracted by a watering party somewhere on the west coast of Africa, to which the vessel was for a short time detached. In the Winchester there were but few febrile attacks; and, with the exception of one bad case, they were all of a trifling nature: the latter appears to have been brought on by the man having been too long exposed to the sun's rays while painting the side of the ship; it rapidly assumed symptoms of a typhoid nature, and terminated fatally after the removal of the patient to the hospital at Simons Bay: this was the only death from fever in the force during the year.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—One death appears under the head of paralysis of the left side; the patient, previous to the attack, had been several days on shore, where he led an intemperate life: it is also mentioned that he had received a blow on the head, near the posterior angle of the right parietal

- - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - Year 1843.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Unknown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	24	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	21	–	–	46	–	2D.*	101	1	1	1
2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	1	58	–	1	–	–	–	14	–	–	18	–	–	106	–	{1 / 1D.*}	134	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	35	–	1D.*	72	1	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	28	–	–	40	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	14	–	–	13	–	–	140	1	–	–
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	16	–	–	90	–	1D.*	96	1	1	–
5	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	38	1	2	110	2	1	–	–	–	47	–	–	75	–	–	322	–	6	607	5	2	2

* Drowned.

Year 1843—*continued.*

parietal bone; before death, which occurred at the hospital, he betrayed symptoms of delirium tremens. The death, therefore, it is assumed, with equal propriety, might have been placed under that head, or under the head of wounds and accidents. In a return from the Cleopatra there is one death reported under the head of mental excitement: the patient, a perfectly sober man, the purser of the ship, imagined that his accounts were deranged; he became restless, dispirited, and frequently wept like a child; he showed no febrile symptoms, but his pulse was quick, unless, when engaged in conversation, he forgot his imaginary difficulties; it then fell from 110 or 120 to about 90: he at last became incoherent, and sank five days after he was placed on the sick list.

Diseases of the Lungs, Bowels, &c.—Inflammatory and catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs were numerous and severe. One man, belonging to the Winchester, died of bronchitis in the hospital at Simons Town; the attack appears to have been brought on by the patient jumping overboard, and remaining too long in the water; another man, who also belonged to the Winchester, died in the same establishment of phthisis.

Dysentery and diarrhœa were of frequent occurrence in the vessels employed off the Coast of Africa, between Mozambique and Zanzibar; but by far the greatest number of cases occurred in the Isis, her crew having had frequent communication with the shore, both on duty and on liberty: one case proved fatal. The Cleopatra lost a man from this complaint, though it was accompanied with disease of the liver. There were two deaths from accident; one of which was caused by fracture of the skull, the man having fallen from aloft in the Isis into the main chains; the other occurred in the Lily from a similar injury, sustained by falling out of the main top: five deaths occurred from drowning, and two from causes which have not been stated, making the total mortality 17, or 12·7 per 1,000 of mean force, a material decrease as compared with that of the previous year.

Table, No. 1, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Total Number of Cases; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

DISEASES.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	256	54·8	14	3	2	- -	10	2·1
Intermittent	23	4·9	3	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	11	2·4	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	—
Measles	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Paralysis	7	- -	1	- -	1	- -	1	—
Epilepsy	16	3·4	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Amentia	4	- -	1	- -	2	- -	1	—
Neuralgia	7	- -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	4	- -	- -	-	1	—	—	—
Phrenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	67	14·3	8	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	19	4·1	8	- -	5	- -	5	1·1
Catarrh	632	135·3	17	3·6	6	- -	1	—
Asthma	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	33	7·1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseased Heart	3	- -	1	- -	2	—	—	—
Varix	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	21	5·4	2	- -	1	- -	2	—
Dysentery	83	17·8	20	4·3	1	- -	8	1·7
Diarrhœa	376	80·5	30	6·4	3	- -	5	1·1
Constipation	115	24·6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	142	30·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	62	13·3	16	3·4	4	- -	4	0·9
Jaundice	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	71	15·2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	19	4·1	9	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Syphilis	126	27·	15	3·2	2	—	—	—
Cystitis	2	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Eneuresis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c. for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	269	57·6	28	6·	8	—	3	—
Gout	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchylosis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Caries	3	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	41	8·8	1	-	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	5	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Deafness	5	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Cataract	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	1,119	239·6	9	-	3	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	3·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	314	67·2	7	-	8	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	50	10·7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	8	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Herpes	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	42	9·	5	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	65	13·9	1	-	1	—	—	—
Eruptions	10	2·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	14	3·	1	-	-	-	1	—
Fistula	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	1,145	245·2	15	3·2	2	-	4	—
Fractures	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	3	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Sprains	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	14	3·	-	-	6	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	249	53·3	3	-	3	—	—	—
Debility	7	-	-	-	3	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Worms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	7	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseased Shoulder	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anguina Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aphonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	—
Death from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
TOTAL	5,553	1176·5	238	51·0	79	16·9	78	16·7

Table, No. 2, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Annual mean Strength, the Annual Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of the Average Strength annually.

YEARS	Mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
1837 - -	540	462	855·6	7	12·9	7	12·9	6	11·1
1838 - -	680	610	897·1	14	22·2	17	2·5	8	11·8
1839 - -	690	782	1133·3	25	36·2	21	30·4	16	23·2
1840 - -	770	989	1284·4	18	23·4	13	16·9	13	16·9
1841 - -	390	582	1494·3	19	48·7	5	12·8	4	10·3
1842 - -	260	376	1253·8	63	242·3	3	11·5	14	53·8
1343 - -	1,340	1,752	1307·5	92	68·7	13	9·7	17	12·7
Annual Average -	667	793	1189·1	34	51·0	11	16·9	11	16·7

Fever.—From what has been already stated, it is clearly evident that a large proportion of the cases of fever which occurred during the above period are referable to direct communication with the land, but more especially with that part of the African coast extending between Delagoa Bay and Zanzibar. The sea-coast and the banks of the tidal rivers within these limits appear to be about as inimical to the health of Europeans as similar localities on the west side of the continent between the equator and Cape Negro; but there is no evidence to show that either of these localities are so unhealthy as the Western Coast between the Gambia and the line on the opposite hemisphere. Why there should be any difference in the health condition of these two regions, as regards Europeans, it is impossible to state; but if we may trust to the experience of ages, the latter is the most sickly.

The endemic fevers peculiar to the East Coast of Africa are precisely similar to those of the West, and, as there, they appear to be the product of some specific kind of agent or agency (marsh miasma), hypothetically assumed to exist in connection with hot, moist and densely-wooded localities, but more especially in connexion with mangrove-covered swamps and lagoons communicating with the sea. The fever is generally at first interrupted by well-marked remissions, which usually become distinct intermissions in the course of two or three days; and a large proportion of the cases end in recovery. It is sometimes, but not often, attended by yellowness of the skin and conjunctivæ; but seldom or never by black vomit, or passive hæmorrhage from the mouth, nose or anus; and death seldom takes place before the sixth, seventh or eighth day from the commencement of the attack; generally speaking, the disease is much more protracted. These characteristics are sufficient to distinguish it from yellow fever, which, if the writer may be permitted to hazard an opinion, has never made its appearance on any part of the East Coast of Africa.

The ratio of mortality from fever during the seven years, namely, 2·1 to the 1,000 of mean force, considering the nature of the service and the excessive unhealthiness of the climate on both sides of the Mozambique Channel, is small as compared with that on other stations of unquestionable salubrity, and shows that great care must have been taken not to expose the men unnecessarily in boat expeditions near the land, or on the shore in places inimical to health.

Disease of the Lungs, &c.—Notwithstanding the cold tempestuous weather to which the crews of the respective vessels were frequently exposed in the boisterous seas off the Cape, inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs were neither numerous nor severe. The ratio of attacks of inflammation of the lungs and pleura was even lower than in the Mediterranean squadron during the seven corresponding years, and but a shade above that of the South American Station, undoubtedly, until within the last few years, one of the most healthy regions in the whole world. The proportion of deaths is likewise less, although perhaps it would not be right to put much faith in an estimate formed on numbers so small and so liable to be affected by accidental circumstances peculiar to the service. The ratio of deaths from consumption, namely, 1·1 to the 1,000 of mean force, was but little more than equal to one-half the ratio for the same period in the Mediterranean.

Diseases

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.—Between the Western and the Eastern Coasts of Africa there is a remarkable difference with regard to their influence in producing bowel complaints of a diarrhœal or of a dysenteric character. On the former, even on or near to the more pestilential deltas of the larger rivers, such as the Gambia, Benin and Niger, it is rare that Europeans, however long they may have been in the country, ever suffer from these complaints more than they do in other climates of established salubrity; but they seldom long escape an attack of remitting fever; whereas, on the East Coast, from Mozambique to Zanzibar, they are subject to dysentery of a most intractable character; at least such has been the case in most instances as regards the naval force, not only during the years here included, but during others both before and since. Like the coast of China, fevers also prevail in these localities, along with dysentery; but it is seldom that the same individual suffers from alternating attacks of both diseases, as in that country, and the presence of lumbrici in either disease has not been mentioned. The number of deaths from these congenerous maladies, namely, dysentery and diarrhœa, during seven years, amounted to 13, or to about three to the 1,000 of mean force.

Asiatic cholera did not make its appearance in any vessel on the station, nor, so far as has been ascertained, in any of the communities residing on shore, there having been no communication with any port where it existed, unless with such as were so far distant that the time occupied in the voyage, sufficed not only to exhaust the disease, but also to destroy the peculiar germs by which it is propagated, and passed on from one community to another.

Inflammation of the liver, as compared with other stations, was of frequent occurrence, and likewise fatal; the proportion of attacks to the 1,000 of mean force amounted to 13·3, and the deaths to 4, or to about 0·9 to the 1,000. But on referring to the years 1839 and 1842, it will be found that the aggregate number of cases is greatly increased by the appearance of the disease in almost an epidemic form, contemporaneously with dysentery, in two ships, namely, the Acorn and Grecian; in both vessels it appeared to have been produced by some local cause "existing" in the one case at Bambatooka, on the West Coast of Madagascar, and in the other at Kielwa, a place near Zanzibar, on the main land. It is difficult, from these isolated occurrences, to form an opinion as to whether the two diseases depended on a common cause, and as to whether that was of a dietetic or a climatic nature: for the present, it may be deemed sufficient to place the circumstances on record.

Syphilis, Ulcers, &c.—Diseases of the sexual organs were far less numerous than might have been expected from the frequent communication which the men had with the shore at the Cape and at the Mauritius. There were 126 cases of syphilis, 15 of which were sent to hospital, and three, in which the constitution had become tainted, were invalided and sent to England; but there was no death under this head.

Ulcerative disease prevailed to about the usual extent, but without any fatal result. Wounds and accidents were numerous, and in four instances proved fatal. Eighteen men were lost by drowning, and there were two deaths, the nature of which has not been stated, making the total mortality for seven years 78, or about 15 in the 1,000 of mean force. The total mortality from disease alone amounted to 54, or about 11 to the same amount of force, results which show that although some parts of the station are extremely unhealthy, the duties of the squadron may nevertheless be efficiently performed with an average loss of life not exceeding that common to the home and other stations usually deemed healthy.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The African Station, during the period included by the following details, extended from about Cape Verde in the north to Cape Negro in the southern hemisphere, and from the coast, seaward, to about the 30th degree of west longitude; but the several vessels composing the squadron, unless when they occasionally proceeded to Ascension or St. Helena for stores and provisions, or to refit, were kept cruising almost continuously near the principal slave factories or barracoons; as, for instance, off the Rivers Nunez and Pongos, between Sierra Leone and the Gambia; off the Seabar and Gallinas, to the southward of Sierra Leone; off Quitta, Whydah and Lagos, on the grain coast; off the Benin River, and the different mouths of the Rivers Bonny, Calebar and Cameroons; off the Gaboon, Cape Lopez, and the coasts of Loango, Congo and Benguela, south of the equator; thus, though they continued for the most part near enough to the land for their crews to feel the influence of its noxious emanations, still they were far enough removed from it to prevent the latter producing any great amount of active disease of an endemic nature.

The duties of the force stationed on the West Coast of Africa differ materially from those required of the naval service on every other station, with the exception of that at the Cape, inasmuch as they consist almost entirely of cruising at sea, in quest of vessels employed in the slave trade. With respect to the vessels composing the squadron during the period embraced by the following details, they consisted principally of sloops, brigs, brigantines and small steamers, with crews varying in number from about seventy to a hundred and twenty or thirty. Vessels of this class are well adapted for the service, as their small draught of water enables them to approach to within a short distance of the land, and to pass over shoals or bars, which are numerous, particularly near the mouths of the larger rivers; they are, besides, more easily handled than those of a larger class; they are equally effective, and less liable to be observed at a distance from slavers at sea, or from slave factories on the land. Their period of servitude was the same as on other stations in times of peace, namely, from three to three-and-a-half years, including the passage out and home.

Generally speaking, when a cruiser arrived on the station, she first touched either at the Gambia, or at Sierra Leone; at the latter, the crew were augmented by the entry of a number of Kroomen and African boys; the former in the proportion of about 15 or 20, and the latter in about 6 to the 100 white men. The Kroomen, who are an athletic hard-working race, belong to the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas, a small section of the coast, about 500 miles to the southward of Sierra Leone. They consist of two kindred tribes, the one called Kroomen and the other Fishmen; they speak the same language, and, with the exception of the artificial blue marks tatooed on the face, do not appear to differ, either physically or morally, in any essential point: they are both industrious, and appear to be the only hard workers which exist amongst the thousand tribes that are scattered over this part of Africa. For many years they have congregated in great numbers at Sierra Leone, where they seek for employment either at sea or on shore; but the naval service they prefer to all others. They are generally, in the first instance, selected by a leading man of their own nation, who can speak a little English, and who previously may have held the office of head Krooman in some other cruiser on the coast. If the commanding officer approve of his selection, the men's names are entered on the ship's books, and forthwith they become part of the crew, sharing prize money according to their rating, and establishing claims for a pension according to their service. As many of them are but imperfectly acquainted with the English language, they continue, while on board, under the control and guidance of their own head man, being of course subject to the regulations of the service, of which they are not long in acquiring a sufficient knowledge to guide them as to their conduct and behaviour. For many years they have rendered good service to the African squadron, being literally its hewers of wood and drawers of water, duties which could not be performed by Europeans without an enormous sacrifice of health and life. The African boys, or liberated slaves, on the other hand, with rare exceptions, neither make good sailors nor artificers; listless, indolent, and of a low grade of intellect, endowed, as it were, with a kind of intuitive desire for a bush life, they do not readily acquire habits either of industry or activity; they are, in fact, regarded even by the Kroomen as beings but little removed from the brute creation. Their presence, therefore, in the several vessels of the squadron adds but little to their general efficiency on the station.

Attempts are generally made to teach the African boys some trade, or special employment, which may be useful to them in after years; and, with the view of still further inducing them to adopt a civilized mode of life, they are dressed in the same manner as the seamen, and are attached to their messes. The Kroomen, on the contrary, are left to follow the bent of their own natural propensities with respect to any useful employment or calling which they may learn in the course of their servitude; but they are apt scholars, and soon acquire a tolerable knowledge of all the duties required on deck, whether as regards the names and uses of the ropes, or their stations in fighting the ship. They are seldom permitted to go aloft, unless to take their turn on the look-out at the mast-head. They mess by themselves; and, with the exception of particular days, and on great occasions (when in some ships they put on duck frocks and trowsers), continue to wear the dress of their own country, which consists, simply, of a piece of printed calico wrapped round the loins, and so disposed as to answer not only all the purposes for which it is required, but to give to the wearer the kind of jaunty air which more civilized persons sometimes assume when they consider themselves to be tastefully dressed. In this simple garb or guise these men, whether drawn up on deck at divisions, or seated at the oars in a boat, have a remarkably fine appearance;—of a cheerful expression of countenance, young, clean, and of an average stature, with a well-knit frame, a finely developed muscular system, a dark, amooth, glossy, unctuous skin, and a round, sonorous voice, they convey to the mind the idea of great strength and energy, though, in these qualities they are inferior to Europeans, the inferiority being most remarkable in the rapid exhaustion of their physical and mental powers when urged into high and continuous action in any short, energetic struggle, such as a boat-race. Thus, though the Kroo tribes are strong, active and impulsive, far beyond any other known tribe in Africa, their powers of endurance are, nevertheless, inferior to those of white men from the north of Europe. In pain or sickness they soon sink into a state of great

great prostration, becoming helpless, and apathetic, not only as regards themselves, but of every thing that exists around them. It is also remarkable, that they do not stand depletion by blood-letting, when suffering from acute inflammatory affections, any better than the weaker negro tribes, who neither possess their bodily strength, nor intellectual development. As they do not bring with them any kind of bedding, but sleep on the bare deck, and frequently, in fine weather, on the upper deck, under the awning, they encroach but little on the lower deck, or sleeping room of the white men, and necessarily interfere but little with the general comforts of the latter, or the ventilation of the vessel.

The seamen and marines of the squrdron are seldom permitted to land, either on duty or liberty, on any part of the African coast, as experience has shown that they have not sufficient prudence to refrain from the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, or to avoid exposing themselves at unseasonable times, and in unwholesome places, to the influence of weather, and the emanations from the soil, which, either separately or combined, produce the endemic fevers peculiar to the country; consequently, after having been thus cooped up in their respective vessels, through long protracted cruises, for periods sometimes extending to a year, when it becomes necessary for them to land, as will occasionally happen, on account of disturbances with the natives at the different settlements, and also on account of duties connected with the squadron, like children let loose, they are the more apt to commit those imprudencies which are characteristic of British seamen, and peculiar to youth in every grade of society; hence it will appear that these visits to the shore have been but too frequently followed by fevers, ending either in permanently impaired health, or in death.

Boat service has long been another fruitful source of disease: on these expeditions the men are generally subjected to great fatigue when rowing in chase of slave vessels in calm weather, while at the same time they may be exposed to the rays of a scorching sun, the awning, not to impede the boat, being generally dispensed with. Boats manned and armed in the usual manner have also been employed for days, and sometimes for weeks, continuously, in search of slavers in the numerous creeks and branches of the larger rivers; localities which invariably abound in mangrove swamps, and consequently in the aerial poisons, inimical to health; and occasionally they have been sent to blockade one mouth of a river, while the vessel herself took up a position before another; for these rivers, generally speaking, have several mouths, and many anastomosing branches; consequently, in this particular kind of service a large amount of febrile disease has invariably been contracted, though it has generally been of a less fatal character than that contracted by exposure on shore at the different settlements, especially at Sierra Leone, not that the lethal cause has been less deadly than it is there; but in consequence of the men having, from necessity, led more temperate lives for some time preceding the attack. Of late years, from the more general use of quinine, in the form of quinine wine, these expeditions have become much less productive of febrile diseases.

At sea the duties are light, the station being what is called "a smooth-water" one, and, with the exception of a few days now and then during the rainy season, the weather is generally fine. The storms and tempests which on other stations rage for days and nights in succession, wearing out the strength of a ship's company, are unknown on the African coast. Tornadoes are frequent both before and after the rains; but though they are violent, they seldom last longer than a few minutes, the force of the wind being generally spent in one hurried gust; they are not, in fact, of sufficient moment to disturb the daily routine duties, which pass by uninterruptedly for weeks and months, until they become almost irksome from their constant repetition. The duties in harbour are more varied and more severe, though, during the period now under consideration, it was seldom that any cruiser entered a port, unless for the purpose of obtaining supplies of provisions, or wood and water, and these were invariably taken on board as expeditiously as possible, in order that the vessel might resume her station on the cruising ground to which she was specially appointed. In all well-regulated vessels the Kroomen are exclusively employed in removing provisions from the stores to the boats, and in bringing them alongside—the white men in hoisting them in, and stowing them away in the holds; in the same manner the Kroomen are employed in cutting and trimming firewood, in filling the small water-casks, usually termed breakers, at the wells or brooks on shore, and in bringing them alongside, when they are hoisted in-board by the white men, rolled to one of the hatchways, in which a hose communicating with the hold is placed; into the wide funnel-shaped mouth of the latter the water is "started," and conveyed down to the tanks. At the same time that these duties are going on, the seamen and artificers are generally employed making repairs on the rigging and sails, or on the hull and spars of the vessel, which could not be effected at sea.

As the cruisers are kept pretty constantly at sea, the men are necessarily victualled almost exclusively on salt provisions, the only opportunities they have for obtaining fresh meat being when they visit a port; they are then generally supplied with two or three days' consumption of fresh meat and vegetables; while they are enabled to purchase for themselves an abundance of excellent fruit from the native canoes, which flock round the vessel at meal-time; and occasionally, when permitted by the commanding officer, they take to sea with them a supply of yams, which may be procured at almost every port or village from Sierra Leone down to the equator. Were it not for these seasonable interruptions to the continued use of sea rations, there can be but little doubt that in a climate so humid and exhausting as the African, scorbutic diseases would not be of rare occurrence. As it is, the premonitory symptoms have frequently shown themselves in vessels towards the close of long protracted cruises; but the opportune arrival in port, the issue of fresh meat and vegetables, and the abundant use of fruit, have invariably eradicated every trace of the disease in the course of a few days.

With respect to clothing, the men generally in fine weather wear throughout the day duck frocks and trowsers, either with or without flannels underneath; but during the night-time, or in wet weather, they invariably wear blanket dresses, which have been found to be much more comfortable than dresses made of linen or cotton materials; for though wet, they keep up an equable degree of warmth all over the body, and prevent those sudden chills which are so apt to produce febrile attacks in all hot, swampy localities. In some of the smaller vessels the men have sometimes either voluntarily disposed of their bedding, or thrown it overboard, to save themselves the trouble of keeping their hammocks clean, a proceeding which is highly objectionable; for although in fine weather they require no better bed than a mat spread on the deck, in the rainy season the latter becomes so sodden with wet, that it is dangerous for the men to lie on it, as the cold, damp

damp planks are apt to bring on bronchial and rheumatic complaints. Besides, the want of bedding becomes a serious evil should fever break out, and attack a number of the men at the same time, or if the vessel should happen to be ordered to proceed suddenly to a colder climate. Diseases contracted, or supposed to have been contracted in this manner, have occasionally been put forward by men as claims for pensions, when it has been impossible to ascertain whether they originated from sleeping, contrary to their own wishes, on damp decks, or from other causes unconnected with the service, such as hereditary predisposition.

There is one important duty which, as bearing on the health of the force, requires to be mentioned, namely, the navigating slavers to Sierra Leone after they have been captured. This has generally been performed by one or two officers, and a crew of from 12 to 20 men, according to the size of the vessel, or the number of negroes on board. The voyage from that part of the station to the northward of Sierra Leone seldom occupied more than a few days; and from that to the southward, between the latter and the Gold Coast, not more than 10 or 12 days, but from the Bights it has seldom been accomplished under three, four or five weeks. While at sea, the prize crews generally continued pretty healthy; on their arrival at Sierra Leone, however, but more especially after the condemnation of the vessels, when they took up their abode on shore, where they were in the habit of living intemperately, it is seldom that they long escaped the endemic fever of the country, or the more fatal yellow fever, if it happened to be prevalent at the time.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1837.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	448	435·	11	10·7	6	5·8	117	—
Intermittent	31	30·1	-	-	3	2·9	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	5	4·9	-	-	—	—	—	—
Coup de Soleil	1	1·	—	—	1	1·	—	—
Phrenitis	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	10	9·7	-	-	2	1·9	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	6	5·8	-	-	1	1·	2	1·9
Catarrh	162	157·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	1	1·	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	3	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Enteritis	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	17·5	-	-	1	1·	1	1·
Diarrhœa	104	101·	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Cholera	8	7·8	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Constipation	77	74·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	49	47·6	1	1·	4	3·9	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	14	12·6	1	1·	4	3·9	2	—
Jaundice	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	6	5·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	7	6·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	13	12·6	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	1·	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	84	81·6	5	4·9	1	1·	—	—
Contraction	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	10	9·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysopia	2	1·9	2	1·9	1	1·	—	—
Hemeralopia	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	208	201·9	3	2·9	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	74	71·8	2	1·9	1	1·	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	13	12·6	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	2	1·	- -	- -	1	1·	—	—
Herpes	3	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	11	10·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaws	5	4·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	3	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ptyalism	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	4	3·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lichen Tropicus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	140	135·9	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Fractures	3	2·9	1	1·	—	—	—	—
Sprains	14	13·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	3·9	1	1·	1	1·	—	—
Concussion of Brain	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scald	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	80	77·7	- -	- -	2	1·9	—	—
Atrophy	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	1	1·	- -	- -	1	1·	—	—
Hydrothorax	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	3	2·9	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Worms (Tænia)	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto (Lumbricus)	1	1·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	3·9
TOTAL	1,665	1616·5	33	32·	31	30·1	129	125·2

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1837.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scalatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Ætna - - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1837; 31 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	119	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Bonetta - - - - - - 24 Oct. 1836; 31 Oct. 1837.	1	–	–	23	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–
Buzzard - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1837; 31 Jan. 1838.	6	1	–	53	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Charybdis - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1836; 30 June 1837.	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Childers - - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Columbine - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	22	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	8	–	–
Curlew - - - - - - 17 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	1	–	46	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Dolphin - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	31	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fair Rosamond - - - - 1 June 1837; 28 Feb. 1838.	2	1	–	30	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Forester - - - - - - 23 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lynx - - - - - - - 1 Nov. 1836; 25 Aug. 1837.	1	–	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–
Pelican - - - - - - 1 July 1837; 31 Jan. 1838.	1	–	–	29	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	26	–	–
Raven - - - - - - - 1 Dec. 1836; 31 Dec. 1837.	–	–	–	24	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rolla - - - - - - - 25 Dec.; 18 Nov.	11	–	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–
Saracen - - - - - - 1 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Scout - - - - - - - 1 Nov.; 30 Sept.	1	–	–	22	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	2	6	–	–
Viper - - - - - - - 1 July; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Waterwitch - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	15	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–
TOTALS - - -	31	3	–	448	6	117	2	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	14	4	2	84	1	–

Table No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1837.

Influenza and Catarrh.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	12	–	–	24	–	–	24	–	–
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1 D.*	16	1	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	22	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1 1 D.*	10	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	13	–	–
12	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	37	–	–	92	2	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	11	1	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	9	–	1 D.*	35	1	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	1	10	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	20	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	19	–	–	85	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	33	–	–
6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	15	–	–
21	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	19	–	1 D.*	101	7	–
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	7	–	1	32	–	–
162	–	–	6	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	122	1	1	8	–	–	19	–	–	74	1	–	159	–	7	523	12	–

* Drowned.

Year 1837.

For several years previous to 1837 the force employed on the West Coast of Africa enjoyed a most unusual exemption from both endemic and epidemic maladies, the mortality from all kinds of disease amongst Europeans for four consecutive years having been in the ratios of about 21, 29, 23 and 16 to the 1,000 of mean force. These figures, abstracted from the Report on the Climate and Diseases of the African Station,* differ slightly from those given in the statistical reports for the same period, in consequence of the force at the Cape of Good Hope having been included in drawing up the latter; whereas it was struck out of the former. In the following details, the vessels employed on the Cape Station, including those in the Mozambique Channel, have again been excluded, with the view of confining the inquiry to the force specially employed on the Western Coast, while those serving at the Cape, and on the Eastern Coast, are placed under a separate head.

The preceding Tables are based on returns from 18 vessels, which formed the protective squadron during 1837. Twelve of these were on the station during the entire year, and the remaining six for periods varying from about three to six months. By reducing the normal complement of men in vessels which did not remain the whole year on the station, in proportion to the time they were absent from it, and also, in the same manner, the complement of men in vessels from which medical returns were not received in proportion to the period for which they are wanting, the average force for the entire year has been estimated at about 1,030 men, being 115 above the number given in the Report on the African Station. This seeming discrepancy has arisen from three vessels additional being included (for a small portion of the year only) in the present instance, as well as the Kroomen and liberated Africans employed in the squadron, who, for particular reasons, were struck out of the former estimate.

Fevers.—Under this head there appears, as compared with the average of the preceding Seven Years, in which the force at the Cape was included, a large increase in the number of cases, as well as a large increase in the number of deaths. There were 31 cases of intermittent, or 30·1 per 1,000 of the mean force; three of which were invalided and sent home, for the benefit of change of climate; but no death occurred under this head. Of the remittent and continued forms, including cases of true yellow fever, there were 448, being in the ratio of 435·0 to the 1,000 of mean force. Six cases were invalided, and sent to England, and 117 proved fatal: 78 of the latter, of which 10 died in the military hospital at Sierra Leone, were unquestionably cases of yellow fever, leaving 39 deaths from the common endemic of the country: thus showing that the mortality from the fevers more generally prevalent on the station, namely, about 38·0 to the 1,000 of mean force, was considerably above the ratio of other years, considered, so far as Europeans are concerned, to have been healthy. It is also proper to observe, with respect to the mortality from yellow fever, that the whole of the above 78 fatal cases were either contracted on shore at Sierra Leone, or else in vessels in which the malady had broken out, while at anchor off the settlement, or shortly after leaving it: it was not spontaneously developed in any other vessel, nor on any other part of the station; and as it continued to prevail amongst the crews of those vessels which contracted it at Sierra Leone for several weeks after they left the colony, and, consequently, long after the acknowledged incubative period had expired, it becomes clearly evident, that the essential exciting cause of the disease must either have been reproduced amongst their crews, or that it was evolved or retained in the respective vessels long after they had gone to sea, and when far distant from the locality where the fever first made its appearance. With respect to the probable existence of the cause within the vessels, but unconnected with the sick, there is this to be said, that, as yellow fever did not appear in any of the vessels employed elsewhere on the coast, neither did it appear in those in question until they had communication with Sierra Leone; and as there was no material difference in the construction of the vessels in which it made its appearance, nor in their stores, victualling nor ventilation, as compared with those in which it did not appear, there does not seem to be the slightest reason to attribute the eruption of the disease to any peculiarity in the vessels themselves, or to any non-personal cause or agent contained within them; and it would be equally unreasonable to suppose it possible, that any fever exciting miasma peculiar to the locality, that is, to Sierra Leone, could remain on board one day after the vessel had left it.

With respect to the first mentioned proposition: as the food, clothing, duties and habits of the men in the respective vessels were essentially the same, and as the ventilation, and general condition of the latter did not materially differ, there is no reason to suppose that the susceptibility of the crew of one vessel could differ from that of another. There being, therefore, no grounds of proof that the disease depended on any special agent, either of a telluric or of an atmospheric nature, existing in the locality, and generally diffused over it, and as there is no reason to believe that the crews of the vessels which escaped depended on their non-susceptibility, it becomes pretty clear, that the eruption of the malady, but more especially its subsequent spread amongst the men, could only have been produced by an agent unequally diffused and concentrated into foci of a few hundred feet or yards in circumference, such as exists in localities infested by small-pox, measles and scarlatina.

As an account of the epidemic, and also of the endemic fevers which appeared in the several vessels of the squadron, has already been printed, it will not be necessary again to revert to them, except in a mere cursory manner, and with reference to their importance in the general statistical details of the service; an attempt, however, will be made, in noticing the course of the epidemic in the several vessels in which it appeared, to follow, as nearly as possible as regards dates, the order of its eruption in each respectively: this, as a proof of its having been propagated by a special personal infection, it is of importance to observe.

In the latter part of December 1836, or early in the succeeding year, yellow fever, which had not been observed on any part of the coast since 1830, broke out either in a vessel in the Bunce River, or

* Printed by order of the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 1847.

or amongst the Europeans residing in Sierra Leone, and soon afterwards extended to the merchant shipping lying in the river. The first cruiser in which it appeared, was the Curlew. In this vessel one of the subordinate officers died of fever, some time early in May, while she was employed on the Sierra Leone division of the station; but whether this was a case of the common endemic, or of yellow fever, there are no means of ascertaining, in consequence of a deficiency in the medical returns, caused by the death of the Assistant Surgeon in charge. This much, however, has been ascertained, on unquestionable authority, that the vessel sailed from Sierra Leone about the middle of May, and, proceeding northward, arrived at the Gambia on the 4th of June, with a large number of her crew suffering from yellow fever in its most malignant form. Soon after her arrival, the cases were removed to sick quarters on shore, and placed under the care of the colonial Surgeon, where, in the course of two or three weeks, 15 terminated in death.

It is much to be regretted, that, in consequence of the great amount of sickness and mortality in the Curlew, no account of the fever has been placed on record; her logs even are wanting for the period. But it appears by the pay-books, that she lost 30 men and officers in the course of the year—a mortality in a crew of between 50 and 60 Europeans (for none of the Africans died), which proves the nature of the fever to have been different from the common endemic. Two Assistant Surgeons successively fell victims to the malady.

As this form of fever broke out amongst the white population at the Gambia shortly after the sick of the Curlew were landed, it was reasonably enough supposed to have been introduced by the latter; and this is the more probable, as the disease had not, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, been known in that part of the country, and unquestionably it has not since made its appearance.

Before noticing the next vessel in which yellow fever made its appearance, it may be as well to mention, that for three months, between July and October, it seems to have disappeared from Sierra Leone, or, at all events to have assumed a milder form; but on the 20th of the latter month it again broke out, and rapidly spread amongst the seamen of the merchant shipping and the Europeans residing in the lower parts of the town.

At this juncture, on the 11th of November, the Raven, a small cutter, arrived at the colony, and, after having had free communication with the town, sailed on the 16th, proceeding southward, along the coast to Cape Palmas, off which the disease broke out, first, amongst the officers, who, there is reason to suppose, had been more frequently on shore at Sierra Leone than the men, and then amongst the latter. In the course of three weeks it proved fatal to nine of the crew; but as the Assistant Surgeon was one of the first who died, the medical history of the fever in this instance is also lost. There are no means of ascertaining the exact number of cases that occurred; but, judging from the number of deaths, if not the whole, the greater part of the crew, amounting to between 30 and 40 men, must have suffered.

The next vessel in which it appeared, was the Ætna. She anchored at Sierra Leone on the 30th of November, 14 days after the Raven's departure, yellow fever being still prevalent in the town, and amongst the merchant shipping. None of her crew, with the exception of the officers, stewards and Kroomen, landed; but shore-boats, that is, "bum-boats," were permitted to come alongside, and in these the men frequently mixed with the towns-people, while purchasing fruit, vegetables and other articles. After remaining three days, she went to sea, on the 3d of December, and on the 10th the fever made its appearance, two men (stewards), who had been on shore, being the first to suffer. The disease then spread rapidly amongst the crew, and did not cease until it had attacked, with the exception of five men, every individual in the ship. The attacks extended over a period of upwards of 50 days, counting from the date of its eruption until it became finally extinct. The total number of cases, including Africans (of whom five only were attacked), amounted to 99, the deaths to 25, being in the proportion of one death to four cases. The vessel arrived at the Island of Ascension on the 26th of January, where the remaining sick were landed, and placed under tents until they recovered.

The only other vessel in which this form of fever appeared during the year, was the Forester. She arrived at Sierra Leone about the middle of December, and after having had frequent communication with the town, embarked a prize-crew, which for some time had been residing there, and then sailed for Ascension. On the passage thither, some time between the 18th and the 26th of the same month, the disease made its appearance, and carried off one of the prize crew and four of her own men; but as the history of the fever in this instance is connected with its eruption in another vessel, it will with more propriety be considered in the remarks for the following year.

With respect to the remitting, or the common endemic fever of the station, it was chiefly distinguished from the former by the absence of black vomit, by its being accompanied by little or no yellow discolouration of the skin; by being more remittent, and less rapidly fatal when it caused death, and also less fatal as regards the proportion of deaths in a given number of cases; by its attacking those only who were exposed within the range of telluric emanations from some part of the coast, and by its ceasing to prevail 10, 12 or 15 days after the removal of the people from the influence of the original exciting cause. For instance, two men belonging to the Raven contracted fever by sleeping on the night of the 24th of January "in the bush" at Cape Mesurado, both being in a state of inebriety. The one was attacked on the evening of the 4th of February, and the other on the following day; both cases terminated fatally, the one on the 10th, and the other on the 15th. Here the incubative period was distinctly marked, being about 11 days in the one, and 12 in the other. Again, six men from the same vessel remained one night, the 13th of March, on shore, watching a tide-pole at Cape Palmas; three of whom were seized with fever on the 3d, two on the 5th, and the last on the 7th of April. The incubative period in all these cases was unusually long; the last, however, was but of an ephemeral character, hardly deserving the name of fever, the latent exciting poison having been nearly exhausted when it took effect on the system. Two of the first cases terminated fatally.

In the Buzzard there occurred six cases of intermittent, and 53 of the common endemic, during the year; one of the former and two of the latter were invalided, and seven of the latter died; the whole of these fatal cases, not one of which presented any of the characteristic symptoms of yellow fever, were contracted at Fernando Po, and off the mouth of the River Cameroons. Part of the crew, in June, were exposed to the endemical causes of fever, while repairing the vessel on the beach at the former settlement, and the remainder were exposed to similar causes in the boats while blockading a slaver in the river.

In the returns from the Bonetta 13 cases appear under the head of synochus, three of which terminated in death; one was supposed to have been contracted by sleeping on deck, the two others by exposure to endemical causes in the River Bonny. Although these cases appear under the above head, there is no reason to suppose that they differed from the common endemic of the country. This vessel also lost six men on detached service, namely, four from yellow fever in the military hospital at Sierra Leone, and two from the same disease in the Forester. Only three cases of the common endemic occurred in the Charybdis; but she lost three men from yellow fever while they were absent in a prize at Sierra Leone; they all died in the military hospital. In the Columbine there were 12 cases of remittent and seven of continued fever; three of the former, which appear to have been contracted in June by exposure to endemial causes during the rains, while on boat-service off the River Cameroons, terminated in death. In the Dolphin there were five cases of intermittent, and 29 cases of what appears to have been the endemial remittent. the greater number of the latter were contracted when absent on boat-service in the Bight of Benin during the rainy season; eight terminated in death on board, or in the colonial hospital at Fernando Po; this vessel also lost one man from endemic fever in a prize, and two from yellow fever in the military hospital at Sierra Leone. In the Fair Rosamond, which arrived on the station in June, there were 27 cases of remitting and two of intermitting fever; one of the former, contracted in the River Benin, terminated in death on board, and four cases of yellow fever terminated fatally, either in a prize-vessel, or in hospital at Sierra Leone, where they undoubtedly were contracted. Out of six cases of remittent that occurred in the Lynx from exposure in the Bonny, there was one death.

In the Pelican there were 29 cases of the fever common to the coast; the majority of these were contracted in the Bight of Biafra, off the island of Fernando Po, or the mouths of the Bonny, but at no great distance from the land in either case; two of the latter proved fatal. Thirteen cases occurred in the Saracen, of which one died. These cases were attributed to the exposure of the men to bad weather shortly after leaving Sierra Leone in October. In the Rolla there were 11 cases of intermittent, and six of the common endemic, one of which proved fatal. These latter were contracted on boat-service, either in the River Pongas or at Sierra Leone. One case of intermittent, and 21 of endemic fever occurred in the Scout; four of the latter terminated in death: they were nearly all contracted while the vessel lay in the River Bonny, pending the issue of some commercial disputes between the masters of the mercantile shipping and the natives. This vessel also lost one man in the Thalia from the same kind of fever, contracted at Sierra Leone.

Amongst the crew of the Waterwitch there occurred 15 cases, one of which proved fatal on board at sea. The disease was contracted, subsequently to a debauch, while on boat-service in the Bonny. Four men, part of a prize-crew belonging to this vessel, died of yellow fever in the military hospital at Sierra Leone.

It thus becomes evident, that, with few exceptions, the whole of the cases of endemial fever that occurred during the year in the squadron, was traceable to boat-service, or to exposure to swamp influence in the rivers, by the cruisers entering them; while the cases of yellow fever, from which the greatest mortality resulted, may as clearly be traced to a cause, personal or local, existing at Sierra Leone; for on no other part of the coast, until the Curlew visited the Gambia with that disease on board, did it make its appearance; neither did it appear in any of the cruisers stationed off, or touching at, the different settlements on the Gold, Grain or Ivory Coasts, in those in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or in others cruising to the southward of the line. The cases of intermittent were generally the sequelæ of remittent, contracted on the station.

The returns from the Viper are very imperfect; but she appears to have lost one man in July from the common endemic of the coast.

The following summary of the fatal cases of fever will show how far the mortality from that class of diseases on the African Station may be influenced by accidental circumstances, by endemial causes in connection with the land, and by exposure in localities infested by yellow fever:

Deaths from fever contracted by exposure	on shore at Cape Palmas	2
Ditto - - ditto - -	on shore at Fernando Po	15
Ditto - - ditto - -	in boats, &c. in the River Bonny	10
Ditto - - ditto - -	in boats off the River Cameroons	3
Ditto - - ditto - -	in the River Gambia	1
Ditto - - ditto - -	in the River Benin	1
Ditto - - ditto - -	in a boat in the River Pongas	1
Ditto - - ditto - -	on shore at Sierra Leone (the nature of the fever doubtful)	2
Ditto - - ditto - -	while sleeping on deck at sea	1
Ditto - - ditto, at sea in a prize		1
Ditto - but where contracted is not stated		1
	Total deaths from endemic fever	35
Total deaths from yellow fever contracted at Sierra Leone, or in vessels which had communication with it during the prevalence of the malady		82
	Total	117

It thus appears, that of 117 deaths, two or three only were the result of fever which originated at sea; 82 were the result of a specific poison originating at Sierra Leone, and 32 were due to terrestrial emanations acting on the men when on shore, or in close approximation with the shore, either in boats, or on board their respective ships.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were two cases of small-pox, one in the Columbine, the other in the Curlew, both terminating in recovery. The Africans, not being protected by vaccination, are much more liable to be attacked by this disease than the Europeans, and when it does occur amongst

amongst the latter, it will generally be found that it has been communicated either by the Kroomen, or liberated Africans: the subjects of the above cases were both African boys.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the vital organs are not of frequent occurrence on the Western Coast of Africa. Whether this may be owing to the tendency which diseased action has to assume the febrile form, or to some other cause peculiar to the constitution when under the influence of climatic agencies, we are not yet perhaps in a position to explain; but it seems by no means improbable that there is in the European constitution, when disturbed by the peculiar climatorial causes adverse to health which exist in this country, a predisposition to fall into the febrile state, to the exclusion of other forms of diseased action, especially of an inflammatory character.

During the entire year there were only 10 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura throughout the entire force; two cases were invalided; but no death occurred under this head. Although the Europeans of the squadron appear to be but little subject to these affections, the Africans are nevertheless frequently attacked by them, and generally in a very severe form. Six cases of phthisis were entered on the sick books, one of which was invalided, and one terminated in death. A case of hæmoptysis also proved fatal in the Scout. Catarrhal affections, of which there occurred 162 cases, were most numerous in the Bonetta and Scout.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were 18 cases of dysentery, being in the ratio of 17·5 to the 1,000 of mean force: one case was invalided, and one terminated in death. Of diarrhœal affections there were 104 cases, or 101·0 to the 1,000 of mean force, but without any loss either by death or invaliding.

There were 25 cases of colic in the Scout, being one more than occurred in all the other vessels of the squadron; as they differed materially from cases occurring elsewhere on the station, there is reason to suppose that they originated from some cause existing within the ship; but the Surgeon has not offered any opinion respecting their origin. They were accompanied with severe pain in the bowels, and with obstinate constipation. Cases, however, of a similar nature have now and then in the naval service been traced to the introduction of the oxide of lead into the system through the use of water, or salt provisions, which had remained for some time in leaded tanks. Four of the above cases, of a more obstinate nature than the others, were invalided, and sent to England.

The following Table shows the relative number of the under-mentioned diseases occurring during the four quarters of the year. Those vessels which did not remain the whole year on the station have been excluded:

	Fevers.	Rheumatism.	Dysentery.	Catarrh.	Diarrhœa.	Ulcer.
1st Quarter - -	57	11	7	35	39	11
2d Quarter - -	145	19	6	43	24	16
3d Quarter - -	47	32	2	56	14	22
4th Quarter - -	43	11	- -	26	16	11

It would thus appear that fever was most prevalent in the the months of April, May and June; that dysentery, catarrh and ulcer were most prevalent in July, August and September; catarrh and diarrhœa in January, February and March.

There was one death from hydrothorax in the Buzzard; the patient, a Krooman, belonged to the Saracen.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.—There were but few cases of syphilis, as the men, with the exception of prize-crews, were not permitted to land on any part of the coast. There were, however, 13 cases of sympathetic bubo, or inflammation of the glands in the groin. These troublesome swellings are of frequent occurrence on the African station, and are generally produced by the absorption of the unhealthy matter discharged from small indolent sores, which result from slight wounds, or musquito bites, on the feet and legs: sometimes, however, they occur from no obvious cause. The glands frequently remain long in an indurated state, and if at last they suppurate, they leave a sore, which is not easily healed, in consequence of the generally impaired state of the health of the patients.

Diseases of the Liver.—Of inflammation of the liver there occurred 14 cases, being in the ratio of 12·6 to the 1,000 of mean force; four of these were invalided, and two terminated in death; one was complicated with diarrhœa, and the other with tympanitis: both patients belonged to the Scout.

Wounds and Ulcers.—Ulcers were neither severe nor numerous during the present year, the cases occurring in the ratio of 71·8 to the 1,000 of mean force. One only required to be sent to England invalided.

One man was killed in the Charybdis by the long gun breaking adrift in a heavy sea, and crushing his chest in a dreadful manner, while he lay asleep under it. The Fair Rosamond lost one man by a gunshot wound in a boat which was detached in pursuit of a Slaver; the ball passed through his head from behind, forwards. The Waterwitch also lost a man by a gunshot wound, received in the act of boarding a slaver in the River Bonny. The ball entered the right side of the thorax, and, passing directly through it, made its exit below the angle of the scapula, "carrying part of the lung with it:" death in both these cases was almost instantaneous. Four men, in addition to the above, were lost by drowning. The total mortality, therefore, from all causes, was 129, or 125·2 to the 1,000 of mean force; the total mortality from disease alone 122, or 118·4 to the same amount of force. Exclusive of deaths from yellow fever, however, which may be regarded in the light of an accidental visit, or to one part of the coast only, the mortality from ordinary diseases amounts to 40, or 38·8, which is high as compared with the mortality occurring upon most other stations, or amongst similar bodies of men, though the excess was chiefly due to causes which happily now are of less frequent occurrence.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1838.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	425	397·2	9	8·4	9	- -	109	—
Intermittent	30	28·	1	·9	2	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Eruption	3	2·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	1	·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	1	·9	1	·9	- -	- -	1	·9
Epilepsy	3	2·8	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	·9
Amentia	1	·9	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	·9
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	10	9·4	1	·9	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	9	8·4	1	·9	2	1·9	3	—
Catarrh	231	215·9	3	2·8	1	·9	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	1	·9	- -	- -	1	·9	—	—
Hæmorrhois	12	11·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	·9	- -	- -	1	·9	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	·9	- -	- -	1	·9	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	5	4·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	14	13·1	1	·9	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	131	122·4	- -	- -	1	·9	—	—
Constipation	73	68·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	70	65·4	1	·9	- -	- -	1	·9
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	21	19·6	2	1·9	5	4·7	1	·9
Jaundice	1	·9	- -	- -	- -	·9	1	·9
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	20	18·7	1	·9	—	—	—	—
Stricture	1	·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	15	14·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	8	7·5	- -	- -	1	·9	—	—
Enuresis	2	1·9	- -	- -	1	·9	—	—
Dysuria	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1838—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	104	97·2	3	2·8	5	4·7	1	—
Periostitis	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	1	·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spasm	3	2·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	13	12·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	2	1·9	-	-	1	·9	—	—
Hemeralopia	2	1·9	-	-	1	·9	—	—
Nyctalopia	1	·9	-	-	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	240	224·3	-	-	1	·9	—	—
Erysipelas	5	4·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	5	4·7	1	·9	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	77	72·	4	3·7	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	18	16·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	1	·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	7	6·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	4	3·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	17	15·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascites	1	·9	-	-	-	-	1	—
Œdema	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	2	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lichen Tropicus	4	3·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds, &c.	177	165·4	2	1·9	1	·9	3	2·8
Contusions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures	4	3·7	-	-	1	·9	—	—
Dislocations	3	2·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	3·7	-	-	1	·9	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	1	·9	-	-	-	·1	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	98	91·6	1	·9	3	2·8	—	—
Hysteria	1	·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	2	1·9	-	-	2	1·9	—	—
Tumour	1	·9	1	·9	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death from Causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5·6
							1	—
TOTALS	1,894	1770·1	33	30·8	44	41·1	130	121·5

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1838.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Ætna - - - - - - - - 1 Feb.; 13 Nov.	–	–	–	43	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
Bonetta - - - - - - - 1 Nov. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	4	1	–	72	4	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	20	–	–
Brisk - - - - - - - - 1 July; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	19	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	–
Buzzard - - - - - - - 1 Feb.; 12 May (paid off).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
21 Nov.; 31 Dec. - - -	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Childers - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 26 May.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Columbine - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 4 April.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Curlew - - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 6 Sept.	10	–	–	25	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Dolphin - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	8	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–
Fair Rosamond - - - - - 28 Feb.; 30 Nov.	4	–	–	37	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Forester - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	59	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Lynx - - - - - - - - 1 Feb. 1838; 28 Feb. 1839.	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	20	1	–
Pelican - - - - - - - 1 Feb.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–
Pylades - - - - - - - 1 Mar.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Raven - - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 9 Nov.	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Saracen - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–
Scout - - - - - - - - 1 Oct. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	2	–	–	40	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	15	–	–
Termagant - - - - - - 20 June; 31 Dec.	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Viper - - - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1838; 31 Jan. 1839.	–	–	–	9	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	1	–
Waterwitch - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 July.	–	–	–	79	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
TOTALS - - -	30	2	–	425	9	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	21	5	1	104	5	1

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1838.

Influenza and Catarrh.			Phthisis and Hemoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
23	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	14	–	1 2D.*	6	–	–	–
19	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	17	–	1D.*	80	2	–	–
6	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	44	2	1	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
5	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	23	1	–	–
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	15	–	1	–
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–
18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	3	1	–	34	1	1	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	20	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	1	11	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	25	–	–	74	1	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	–	16	–	–	64	1	1	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–	48	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2D.*	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	–
72	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	39	2	–	98	3	–	1
1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	33	1	–	–
22	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	11	–	1 1D.*	18	2	1	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	15	–	–	–
231	1	–	9	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	145	1	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	77	2	–	192	3	9	610	14	6	1

* Drowned.

Year 1838.

There were 20 vessels employed on the station during the year, with a mean force of about 1,070 men, including Kroomen and liberated Africans.

It has already been mentioned in the preceding remarks, that yellow fever successively broke out during the latter part of the year 1837, in the Curlew, Raven, Ætna and Forester, and that in each of these vessels it was contracted at Sierra Leone, though there were other vessels of the squadron—for example, the Childers, Rosamond, Lynx and Waterwitch—which visited the same locality, while the fever was raging amongst the inhabitants and the seamen of the merchant shipping, that entirely escaped it—a circumstance which can only be explained by supposing that their crews were either not exposed to the influence of the specific exciting cause, at least in a form so potent as to produce the disease, or that, from some peculiarity of constitution, or condition of life, they were not susceptible of its influence.

With respect to the first of these propositions, it is clearly not tenable, if, according to the generally received opinion, we are to assume that the cause was of a climatic, and not of a personal nature; because although the men in the vessels that escaped, may not have been so freely exposed to climatic or telluric agencies as the people on shore, they unquestionably were exposed to them precisely in the same manner as the crews of the vessels which suffered; it is therefore impossible to suppose that, in going to and fro between the ships in the harbour, and in visiting various places in the town, they could have escaped the influence of any agent of this nature, while nearly all the officers and men in other vessels were affected by it, unless, indeed, it had been evolved and confined within very circumscribed limits, both on the land and on the surface of the water in the harbour; as, however, there is no evidence to show that any physical fever-exciting agent was ever so evolved and retained, as it were, within distinct foci, the area of which could not exceed a few hundred feet or yards, the idea that the fever was the result of any miasmata or poison existing generally in the atmosphere of the locality must be abandoned.

With respect to the second proposition: as the food, clothing, duties and habits of the men in the respective vessels were the same, and as the ventilation, discipline, and general condition of the latter did not materially differ, there is no reason to suppose that the susceptibility of the crew of one vessel differed from that of another. The only rational conclusion, therefore, that can be come to is, that as the disease most certainly did originate from a cause which existed only in concentrated foci, in various places within the town, and in the shipping in the harbour, there are just grounds for believing that, like the causes productive of small-pox, measles and scarlatina, it was of a personal nature, and not climatic, and that it existed in a potential form only around or near the bodies of persons suffering from the disease.

As previously mentioned, the Forester left Sierra Leone about the middle of December, shortly after which, several cases of yellow fever made their appearance on board; subsequently, early in January, she fell in at sea with the Bonetta, with which she communicated several times, and in the end discharged into her a prize crew which she had brought from Sierra Leone; the two vessels then separated, and lost sight of each other. The fever continued to rage in the former until it had attacked nearly all her crew. And as regards the question of the infectious propagation of the malady, it is important to observe, that immediately, that is, in the course of a few days afterwards, it also made its appearance in the latter, the crew of which had been entirely free from this, as well as from every other form of fever, for at least six months previously; and no case of the disease had occurred at Accra, the port she last visited, nor in any of the settlements on the Gold Coast for many years, if indeed (with the exception of a few cases landed at Cape Coast from the Raven), it ever made its appearance there. Both vessels, in consequence of the helpless condition of their crews, and the illness of the medical officers, were compelled to make the best of their way to the Island of Ascension, at which the Forester anchored on the 4th of February, and the Bonetta on the 30th of January. The former, out of a crew of between 50 and 60 Europeans, having lost 16, and the latter, out of a a similar crew, 15 men from this form of fever.

These two vessels, together with the Ætna, which had arrived on the 26th of January with her crew still suffering from the disease, were all placed in what has been called quarantine as soon as they anchored at the Island. The sick were landed from each, and placed in tents, at a distance from the garrison, with which all communication was interdicted; but whether this was effectively carried out is doubtful. Foul linen was landed from the vessels to be washed; and the deceased officers' effects, including articles of clothing, which had previously been well aired, were, on the 3d and the 7th of March, sold by auction to the residents in the island. Two or three weeks after the above sale, that is, towards the end of March, the disease suddenly broke out amongst the latter, and rapidly spread all over the garrison. Whether it was communicated to the latter by the foul linen, the wearing apparel, or by personal communication with the sick, there are now no means of forming even a reasonable conjecture; but, that it was communicated in some way or other by the sick of the infected vessels to the healthy residents on the Island, it would be as unreasonable to deny, as to deny that the Bann communicated the same kind of fever to the inhabitants of the Island, in 1826. The disease most certainly had not appeared on the island before the arrival of that vessel, and in the course of two or three months, after she left it, it became entirely extinct. During the twelve succeeding years the island continued as free from the disease as it had been before the arrival of the Bann; but shortly after the arrival of the preceding vessels, it again broke out, and spread with as much virulence as on the former occasion; though, as before, in the course of two or three months after attacking the greater number of the inhabitants, it once more entirely ceased, and from that time up to the present it has not reappeared. Yellow fever, in fact, has never broken out on the island

but

but on these two occasions, and at no other time since it was occupied has it been visited by vessels with the disease on board.

The only other vessel of the squadron in which yellow fever acquired a truly epidemic force was the Waterwitch. She left the Coast of Africa in April, and arrived at Ascension, with her crew in good health, some time near the end of the same month. She had frequent communication with the Island, on which the disease still existed, and, after obtaining a supply of provisions and stores, again sailed on the 3d of May, to return to the coast. On the same day the fever made its appearance, and, in the course of little more than four weeks, attacked, with three exceptions, the whole of the Europeans on board. Altogether there were about 60 cases, 15 of which had a fatal termination. This vessel also lost one man from endemic fever. Many hundreds—possibly thousands, of vessels have left Ascension during the last thirty years; but it may be safely averred, that in no other instance did their crews ever suffer from a fever characterized by black vomit and yellowness of the skin, or attended with any thing like the mortality which occurred in the Waterwitch.

There were 12 cases of yellow fever in the Fair Rosamond between the 6th and the 15th of May, and six between the 1st and the 11th of June; of these, seven had a fatal termination. The whole of these cases appear to have been contracted at Sierra Leone. The eighth death from the same malady in this vessel occurred at the latter settlement, where the man contracted the disease while living on shore, after he had been discharged from a prize-vessel.

Eight or nine cases of endemic fever were contracted by a party of men belonging to the Brisk while on boat-service in the River Pongas, about the middle of November; four of these, which were sent to the military hospital at Sierra Leone, terminated in death, and one case, contracted on the same expedition, terminated fatally on board; the latter was the most rapidly fatal: death, which was preceded by the vomiting of "black bile," took place on the seventh day. The Assistant-Surgeon subsequently died of fever; but where, or how contracted, has not been ascertained. The Curlew lost one man from yellow fever in the military hospital at Sierra Leone; the disease was contracted on shore: besides the preceding, 25 cases of endemic fever occurred in this vessel during the summer months, the greater number of which were contracted on boat-service in the estuary of the Pongas. In the Childers there were only four cases, and in the Columbine not one; both vessels, however, left the coast early in the year. In the Dolphin there were two cases of intermittent, and eight of remittent; two of the latter terminated in death—one on board, and one in the Buzzard; the former was contracted by sleeping one night on shore on Prince's Island; the latter was thought to have been occasioned by drinking intemperately of bad spirits obtained at Cape Coast. There was also one death from yellow fever in this vessel; the patient contracted the disease on shore at Ascension, with which he had frequent communication when it raged epidemically amongst the inhabitants. The fever did not, as in the Waterwitch, extend, though one severe case occurred on the day following that on which the above patient was attacked; but, according to the details of the case, it did not present any of the acknowledged characteristics of true yellow fever.

In the Lynx there occurred 18 cases of fever, none of which proved fatal; but two men belonging to the Forester, who were received on board at Ascension for a passage to join their own ship, died of yellow fever in April. The disease had been contracted on the Island. Both cases ran a rapid course; in one instance death occurred on the seventh, and in the other on the second day: in each there was profuse hæmorrhage from the bowels, and yellowness of the skin; but black vomit is not mentioned. It is a remarkable fact, that 12 of the above 18 cases occurred immediately after the appearance of the two preceding, and in most instances they were severe. The Assistant Surgeon, in his journal, remarks, that "the disease, which had been confined to these two patients, suddenly spread amongst the crew, prostrating those individuals who had been strictly and effectually interdicted from holding any intercourse either with the island or its inhabitants." And with respect to the nature of the fever, he has further stated, in the nosological return for the period, that "the exacerbations and remissions of this disease were very indistinct and imperfectly developed, and the periods of their recurrence irregular." "It ceased to spread very abruptly, and all the patients recovered, after a protracted convalescence." Only one case besides the two that were fatal, has been given in detail; yet, although yellowness of the skin or conjunctiva is not mentioned, the other symptoms appear to have been more rapidly developed, and more severe than those usually observed in the common endemic of the coast; there is, therefore, reason to believe, that the fever in this instance, though less fatal, was also an off-shoot from that which prevailed on the Island of Ascension, and that it was introduced into the Lynx by the two men embarked for a passage to join the Forester. This view of the case certainly seems the more probable, when it is recollected that the individuals attacked had been effectually prevented from holding any communication with the islanders, and that an eruption of fever in the middle of the ocean, between the main land of Africa and the Island of Ascension, even although free communication had been held with the latter, is a most unusual occurrence.

Five cases of remitting fever occurred in the Pylades, from exposure on boat-service, during the latter part of June, in the River Bonny, one of which terminated in death. From January until June, and from August until the end of the year, the vessel, with the exception of a trip to the Cape of Good Hope and Ascension, was actively employed in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; yet there did not occur another case of febrile disease amongst the crew.

In the Pelican there was only one case of an ephemeral character during the year. This singular exemption from febrile diseases was undoubtedly, as stated in the Surgeons' reports, owing "to the crew having had no direct communication with Sierra Leone while yellow fever was prevalent there;" "to there having been no prize-crews embarked at that settlement for conveyance to their respective vessels; to there having been but little communication with any part of the coast; and to the general internal arrangements of the ship, which were well calculated to secure health and comfort to the men. Between July and December there were only two cases in the Raven; but two deaths occurred in June, supposed to have been from fever, but where contracted, there are no means of ascertaining, the returns being deficient for the period. During the early part of the year the Buzzard

Buzzard returned to England, and was paid off; but before leaving the station, she lost two men from fever, which, in both instances, appears to have resulted from the inordinate use of spirituous liquors surreptitiously brought on board by the natives at Cape Coast. This vessel was re-commissioned, and again returned to the coast towards the close of the year, when she lost another man from fever in the military hospital at Sierra Leone, to which he had been sent for treatment.

Between the 1st of January and the 27th of April the Scout was employed principally in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; during that time about 30 cases of fever occurred on board; but they were nearly all of an ephemeral character. Subsequently she was detached from the squadron, but, after visiting St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope and Mozambique, she again rejoined it in December, no febrile diseases of any importance having occurred in the interim. Nevertheless, 13 of her crew, who, with others, had been sent to Sierra Leone in prize-vessels, died of yellow fever in the military hospital of the colony; and, in addition to the above, two died of remittent fever in the garrison hospital at Ascension; but it is not stated either in the medical returns, from the vessel or the hospital, where these cases were contracted.

There were five deaths from fever in the Viper during the months of April and May; they appear to have been contracted in the Bight of Biafra; but, in consequence of the death of the Assistant Surgeon, there are no means of ascertaining how or where. There remain but two vessels to be noticed, namely, the Termagant and Saracen; the former was on the station during the last six months of the year, and the latter during the first three; in neither vessel was there any febrile disease of the slightest importance, in consequence of their having but little communication with the land on any part of the coast. Six cases of intermittent are noticed in the returns from the Termagant; but they occurred amongst men belonging to the Scout, who, after navigating prize-vessels to Sierra Leone, had contracted fever while residing in the colony.

In the following summary of the fatal cases of fever, an endeavour has been made to show the number of cases of yellow fever, apart from those of an endemic character; and also to show where and how the latter were contracted:

Deaths	from yellow fever, contracted on board the Ætna, Bonetta, Forester, Fair Rosamond, Waterwitch, on shore at Sierra Leone, and on the island of Ascension	86
„	from endemic fever, contracted in the Bonetta's boats off the Bembia Creek, in the Bight of Biafra	2
„	from fever contracted on boat-service in the Bonny	1
„	from fever brought on by drinking to excess, at Cape Coast	3
„	from fever contracted at Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra, but whether or not on boat-service there are no means of ascertaining	5
„	from fever contracted on boat-service in the River Pongas	5
„	from fever contracted by sleeping one night on shore at Prince's Island	1
„	from fever contracted on shore at Sierra Leone	1
„	from fever contracted at sea	1
„	from fever, the origin or cause of which is not mentioned in the medical returns	5
	Total	110

It thus appears, that the total number of deaths from fever (exclusive of yellow fever), contracted on board ship at sea, did not exceed, at the very most, 14; and of these, three appear to have been the result of gross intemperance; one was the result of irregular habits, and an impaired state of the constitution, rather than of endemic or climatorial causes, leaving five, respecting which there is no information in the office of the Director-General.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System were not numerous: there was only one case of paralysis (hemiplegia), of which the patient died in the garrison hospital at Ascension, to which he had been sent. One death also appears under the head of epilepsy, the result, as was supposed, of a blow inflicted some time previously by a capstan-bar, which struck the patient while employed heaving up the anchor; and one death appears under the head of mental derangement.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 10 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, which all terminated in recovery; but out of eight cases of hæmoptysis and consumption, three terminated in death on the station, and one in the naval hospital at Devonport. The subject of one of the former was a Krooman.

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal were neither numerous nor fatal; there were five cases of inflammation of the bowels without any fatal result; and of 14 cases of dysentery, all, with the exception of one, sent to a hospital, recovered in their respective ships. Diarrhœal affections were not of an important character. There was one death from colic, which took place in the hospital at Ascension, to which the patient had been sent from the Dolphin.

In the Forester there was one death from ascites, and one in the Columbine from jaundice.

There were 104 cases of rheumatism, being in the proportion of 97·2 to the 1,000 of mean force; three of these were sent to the hospital at Ascension, four were invalided, and one terminated in death. The subject of the latter had suffered from a neuralgic affection of the head, and a purulent discharge from one ear for eight years; when the discharge at last ceased, a seeming metastasis of the neuralgic pain to the bowels and chest took place, and in the course of 26 days terminated his existence.

Wounds,

Wounds, Ulcers, &c.—Ulcer, with a few exceptions, did not make its appearance in any vessel of the squadron, otherwise than as the sequence of musquito bites, or of small wounds, and cuticular abrasions, about the feet and legs, which generally healed slowly, from constitutional debility—the common lot of every European who remains long in the climate.

There were few deaths from external violence compared with the amount of force: one man appears to have been killed accidentally in the Forester; but how, there are no means of ascertaining from the medical records of the ship: one belonging to the Viper was killed in action with a slaver; and a third appears to have died in Haslar Hospital from the effects of an injury originally received on the coast; but, in addition to these, there were six men lost by drowning, and one from causes not specified. Thus the total deaths from all causes amounted to 130, or 121·5 to the 1,000 of mean force; from disease only, 120 or 112 to the same amount of force; the latter rate is undoubtedly large; but, deducting 86 deaths from yellow fever, the mortality from disease is reduced to 34, or about 31 to the 1,000 of force, nearly one-half of which was occasioned by the common endemic fever of the country.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEAR 1839.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	314	255·3	45	36·6	15	12·2	80	65·
Intermittent	16	13·	- -	- -	1	·8	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	2	1·6	2	1·6	- -	- -	1	·8
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	6	4·9	1	·8	3	2·4	—	—
Amentia	1	·8	- -	- -	1	·8	—	—
Delirium Tremens	5	4·1	1	·8	- -	- -	1	·8
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	36	29·3	1	·8	- -	- -	2	1·6
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	12	9·8	4	3·3	2	1·6	1	—
Catarrh	304	247·2	1	·8	3	2·4	—	—
Asthma	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	8	6·5	1	·8	4	3·3	—	—
Hæmorrhois	18	14·6	2	1·6	1	·8	—	—
Carditis	3	- -	- -	- -	3	—	—	—
Melæna	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	6	4·9	1	·8	- -	- -	1	·8
Dysentery	34	26·6	5	4·1	1	·8	1	·8
Diarrhœa	85	69·	- -	- -	1	·8	—	—
Cholera	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	84	68·3	2	1·6	1	·8	—	—
Colic	111	90·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	1·6	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	·8
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	26	21·1	5	4·1	6	4·9	1	·8
Jaundice	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	32	26·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	5	4·1	1	·8	2	1·6	—	—
Syphilis	41	33·3	9	7·3	—	—	—	—
Dysuria	1	·8	- -	- -	1	·8	—	—
Orchitis	15	12·2	1	·8	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1839—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean. Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	92	74·8	3	2·4	10	·8	—	—
Gout	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsion	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractura	1	·8	-	-	1	8·	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	20	16·3	1	·8	1	·8	—	—
Amaurosis	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysopia	2	1·6	-	-	1	·8	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	352	286·2	1	·8	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	12	9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	2	1·6	2	1·6	-	-	1	·8
Ulcer	137	111·4	2	1·6	4	3·3	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	32	26.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	3	2·4	-	-	1	·8	—	—
Herpes	8	6·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	11	8·9	2	1·6	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	7	5·7	1	·8	1	·8	—	—
Hydrocele	1	·8	-	-	1	·8	—	—
Cynanche	12	9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lichen Tropicus	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	209	169·9	3	2·4	2	1·6	4	3·3
Fractures	8	6·5	4	3·3	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	3	2·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	11	8·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	3·3	-	-	1	·8	—	—
Scald	4	3·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	142	115·4	2	1·6	4	3·3	—	—
Splenitis	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms, Lumbrici	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, Tænia	2	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, Ascarides	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	6	4·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nostalgia	1	·8	1	·8	—	—	—	—
Tumour	5	4·1	-	-	2	1·6	—	—
Coup de Soleil	2	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compression of Brain	1	·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9·8
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1·6
TOTALS	2,281	1854·5	104	84·6	75	60·9	108	87·9

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1839.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.
Bonetta 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Brisk 14 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	27	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	–
Buzzard 6 Jan. 1839; 3 Jan. 1840.	1	–	–	53	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	1	–	7	–	–
Columbine 1 Nov. 1838; 30 Nov. 1839.	3	–	–	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	7	1	–	24	3	–
Curlew 23 May; 23 Nov.	3	–	–	24	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Dolphin 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Fair Rosamond 1 Dec. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839.	1	–	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	–	3	2	–
Forester 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	33	6	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harlequin 1 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	11	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Lily 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Lynx 1 Mar. 1839; 29 Feb. 1840.	–	–	–	16	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Nautilus 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–
Partridge 1 Feb.; 31 July.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pelican 1 Dec. 1838; 1 May 1839.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Pylades 1 Dec. 1838; 31 May 1839.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Scout 1 Jan.; 13 Nov.	1	1	–	22	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	12	–	–
Termagant 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Viper 1 Feb.; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	9	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Waterwitch 1 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	32	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–
Wolverene 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	28	–	16	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	–
Totals	16	1	–	314	15	80	2	–	1	–	–	–	36	–	2	26	6	1	92	10	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1839.

Influenza and Catarrh.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	1 D.*	74	2	1	1
7	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	16	–	–	2	–	–	18	3	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	8	1	–	92	4	–	–
13	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	12	–	–	19	–	–	61	6	–	–
19	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	15	–	9 D.*	60	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	28	1	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	12	–	–	30	4	–	–
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	20	–	–	–
10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	29	–	–	1
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	38	–	–	–
2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	18	2	–	15	1	3 †	64	–	–	–
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	21	–	1	85	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	12	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	6	1	–	–
42	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	–	20	–	–	34	–	2 D.*	116	2	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	39	1	1	–
42	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	11	–	–	21	–	–	–
2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	16	–	–	36	3	–	–
67	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	18	1	–	32	–	–	62	3	–	–
304	3	–	12	2	1	12	–	–	5	–	1	119	2	1	2	–	–	73	–	–	137	4	–	235	2	16	896	30	3	2

* Drowned. † Killed by natives.

Year 1839.

Twenty vessels were employed on the African Station during the year 1839, with a mean force of about 1,230 men of all classes.

Three vessels, which, for reasons sufficiently cogent, were excluded from the African report, have been included in the present.

Yellow fever, which broke out in Sierra Leone in 1837, and subsequently extended to the Gambia, Goree, and to the Island of Ascension, still continued to linger in the first-named colony, and amongst the merchant shipping, until the close of 1838, or the beginning of the present year; about the latter period, it made its appearance in the Brisk, while at anchor in the Sierra Leone River, or shortly after leaving it; but, in consequence of the illness and death of the Assistant Surgeon, the medical returns for the period are wanting, and those sent in by his successor do not furnish any information respecting the diseases that occurred previously to his joining. By a return from the Staff Surgeon in charge of the troops at Sierra Leone, it appears, however, that during January, February and March, 20 cases of fever were sent from this vessel to the military hospital; of which, six terminated fatally, within three or four days after the date of their respective seizures; there can hardly, therefore, remain a doubt as to their having been cases of true yellow fever; and four additional cases, which, there is reason to suppose, were of a similar nature, proved fatal on board, either at Sierra Leone, or at no great distance from it. This vessel also lost four men by fever in August, three of whom died in the above establishment, and one in sick quarters in Freetown. The nature of the disease in these instances cannot now be ascertained. Thus, the total loss from fever for the year out of this small ship's company, which, exclusive of Africans, did not exceed 55 men, amounted to 14, or about one-fourth of the whole.

In the Buzzard there occurred one case of intermittent, 27 of remittent, and 26 of yellow fever; at least, such is the classification in the nosological returns. The greater number of the last-mentioned occurred between the 29th of June and the 16th of July, while the vessel was lying at New York. It may be as well to explain, that, having seized a vessel under American colours, supposed to have been engaged in the slave trade, it was, according to existing Treaties, necessary to proceed with her to the latter city for adjudication. It appears she arrived about the 10th of June; and as the fever did not become epidemic until the beginning of July, the propriety of including these cases in the preceding Tables may be questioned; but as the vessel, strictly speaking, was employed in the duties of the station, from which she was only temporarily detached, and as the men, who had been most exposed in boats to endemic causes in the River Nun, immediately before she left the African Coast, were most severely attacked, they could not well be left out, particularly as fever at the time was not prevalent amongst the inhabitants of New York. Four cases terminated fatally, in two of which, there was vomiting of black bilious-looking fluid, with yellow suffusion of the skin and conjunctiva. The probability therefore is, that a proportion of these were cases of true yellow fever; but it did not make its appearance in any other vessel on the station during the year.

There were only three cases of intermitting and one of remitting fever in the Bonetta; but she lost one man from fever, contracted on shore at Sierra Leone, to which he had been sent with several others in a prize-vessel: he died in the military hospital. The vessel during the greater part of the year was employed in the southern division of the station; though she visited Sierra Leone twice, once in January, when a Harmattan wind was blowing, and the season healthy; and again in October, when she anchored at a great distance from the town, with which her crew had little or no communication: their exemption from endemic fever, therefore, seems to have been due to their not having been exposed to its more immediate exciting causes, in close approximation with the land. In the Columbine, which was also employed on the more healthy part of the station, south of the equator, there occurred 14 cases of the common endemic, seven of which were contracted on boat-service in the River Congo; they all terminated in recovery. Seven cases occurred in the Dolphin; the greater number of which, and the most severe, were contracted on shore at Sierra Leone. One case terminated in death on board, and another on board the Wolverene; both cases resulted from exposure on shore in the latter colony, to which the patients had been sent in a prize-vessel.

In the Forester there were 33 cases of endemic fever, a large proportion of which were contracted either on shore at Sierra Leone, or on a boat expedition up the Sierra Leone River; the latter, which appears to have been a kind of pic-nic party, consisted of 16 persons, three of whom belonged to the Fair Rosamond. They left the vessel on the 1st, and returned on the 4th of November, all apparently in good health; the three men, part of a prize-crew, belonging to the last-named vessel, were then discharged into the Lily, which was lying in the river, and the Forester proceeded to sea; but notwithstanding the removal of the vessel into an atmosphere which, as compared with that of Sierra Leone, was free from miasmatic poison, in less than a fortnight from the date of the return of the party, every man who had been in the expedition was struck down with fever, and before the month had expired, six of them were numbered with the dead. The first cases occurred on the 10th, and the last on the 17th day of the month, which gives an incubative period of at least from six to 13 days. The three men who joined the Lily were also attacked with fever of an equally virulent form, of which, two died; so that of the 16 persons who thus voluntarily and thoughtlessly exposed themselves to the deadly influence of the river swamps, not one escaped the disease; eight, or exactly one-half, perished; while amongst the survivors, there were few whose constitutions were not shattered by it. It is very much to be regretted that the part of the river visited has not been mentioned in any of the medical returns; neither do they contain any information in reference to the conduct or employment of the party while absent. Judging from the cases that have been detailed, the disease appears to have been the common remittent, and not yellow fever; black vomit was not observed; but yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva occurred in one or two cases. The duration

duration of the fever in the fatal cases was much more protracted than generally happens in the latter form of the disease; death took place on the 6th, 8th, 9th (two), 10th and 13th day from the attack. Of the other fatal cases of fever which occurred amongst the crew of this vessel, 10 were contracted on shore at Sierra Leone, either by prize-crews, or by persons who were permitted to land; three of the former died in the military hospital, and one in the Saracen: a Krooman died of fever at the garrison hospital of Ascension; but where the disease was contracted, is not stated.

During the entire year there occurred 10 cases of fever in the Fair Rosamond, which are formally entered under the heads of intermittent, bilious remittent, synochus, ephemera, and typhus mitior, an apt enough illustration of an attempt to draw distinctions where there was no difference; for, with the exception of the one designated intermittent, these cases were neither more nor less than the common endemic of the coast, differing, perhaps, slightly in some respects as regards their symptoms and respective degrees of severity. Though none of these cases terminated in death, this vessel lost one man by fever, contracted, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, in the upper reaches of the Sierra Leone River; he died at sea in the Lily.* She also lost a subordinate officer in sick quarters at Sierra Leone, where the disease was contracted.

The medical reports received from the Harlequin are defective; but it appears that between July and December she lost six men and the Assistant Surgeon by fever; four of these persons died either in sick quarters, or in the military hospital at Sierra Leone, where the disease was contracted, and two died on board at sea; the latter were contracted on shore at Cape Mesurado, where the men were employed "wooding and watering;" the cause or the origin of the other fatal case is not stated. The following extract from one of the nosological returns is not unworthy of notice, as showing the influence of climate, and possibly the effects of mercurial treatment: "eight men, who had been left behind in the military hospital at Sierra Leone in July ill of fever, were discharged into the Forester, and subsequently into their own ship (the Harlequin) on the 17th of October. For six weeks they were allowed a generous diet, with porter and tonic bitters, daily; but little or no improvement in their health took place: as nothing but a change of climate seemed to offer a chance of their recovery, five of the eight, who had wasted away until they were little better than living skeletons, were invalided, and the other three for a time returned to their duty."

Amongst the crew of the Lynx there occurred 16 cases of fever, four of which terminated in death; one of the latter was contracted on boat-service in the Gaboon River; one on boat-service in the Bight of Biafra; the other two on shore at Sierra Leone, where the men had been residing, after leaving a prize-vessel. The greater number of the cases which did not prove fatal, were likewise contracted either on shore, or on boat-service.

During the winter quarter there were 17 cases in the Lily; three of these have been placed under the head of synochus, and 14 under the head of "bilious endemic." The latter occurred amongst men belonging to other vessels, who had been sent to Sierra Leone in charge of captured slavers. The Surgeon mentions, that while living on shore they led an irregular and an intemperate life. Three of these cases terminated fatally, two in November, and one, which relapsed, in January 1840. The deaths in the second Table appear under the name of the ships to which the men belonged.

There were 22 cases in the Scout; but, with the exception of two, they were all of an ephemeral character. The vessel was employed during the first quarter in the Bights, and during the second on the southern division of the station. She then passed onwards to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence returned to England; one of her crew, who, with others, had been sent to Sierra Leone in a prize, contracted fever while living on shore, and died in the military hospital.

The Viper for the greater part of the year was employed in the Gulph of Guinea: eight cases of endemic fever were contracted on boat-service in September, off Port Antonio, Prince's Island, one of which terminated in death.

One case of intermittent, and 28 of a remitting character, occurred in the Wolverene; 18 of the latter were contracted on shore at Accra, where the men were permitted to land on liberty; nine, or exactly half these cases terminated in death. It is difficult to explain why in this instance the disease proved so fatal, unless we are to suppose, and there are good grounds for the supposition, that depletion was carried rather too far, especially in the advanced stages of the disease. The fever appears to have been the common endemic, terminating on the 9th, 11th, 13th and 16th days, without black vomit; besides the above, four men belonging to this vessel died in the Dolphin. One died in the Waterwitch, and one in the Lily, all of fever, contracted on shore at Sierra Leone. These cases occurred amongst prize-crews who had been residing for about 14 days on shore at the latter settlement. There was another death; but where it was contracted, is not stated in the medical returns.

There were 32 cases in the Waterwitch without any fatal result; one moiety of these appears to have occurred shortly after she had left the anchorage at Sierra Leone in May, the other while cruising subsequently in the Gulph of Guinea. This vessel, however, lost six men from fever while absent on detached duty; two of these died in sick quarters at Sierra Leone, two in the military hospital at the same place, one on board the Dolphin, and one in the Lynx. The whole of these cases were contracted on shore in the above colony, where the men were for some time quartered after they had been released from the slave vessels, which they brought into port. Three cases of ague and 24 of endemic fever occurred in the Curlew; but, with a few exceptions, the Assistant Surgeon has omitted to mention where or how they were contracted. Five cases proved fatal; one of the latter was contracted by the patient drinking to excess, and afterwards sleeping on shore one night on the Island of Fernando Po.

The Partridge, during the six months she remained on the station, was employed principally in the River Gambia, and off the coast of Portendick, for the protection of the gum trade; she went up the

* The other death, which resulted from fever contracted on this boat expedition, did not occur until the 3d of January; it is therefore included in the Tables for 1840.

the former as far as M'Carthy's Island, where she remained a month; yet, owing to the season being healthy, her crew did not contract any febrile disease of the slightest importance. The crews of the Pelican and Pylades, which left the station before the commencement of the rains, also escaped fever, as did the crew of the Nautilus, which continued cruising on the more healthy part of the coast, south of the line. The crew of the Termagant likewise enjoyed a most unusual exemption from febrile diseases; but there is no possibility of ascertaining by the medical returns on what part of the coast she was stationed.

The following summary of the fatal cases of fever has reference to their origin, and to the places where they were contracted:

Deaths from yellow fever, contracted either on board ship, or on shore at Sierra Leone	13
Ditto - - contracted at New York - - - - - - -	4
Deaths from endemic fever, contracted on shore (principally by prize-crews) at Sierra Leone - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	37
Deaths from the endemic, contracted on a boat expedition up the Sierra Leone River -	7
Ditto - - contracted on shore at Cape Mesurado - - - - -	2
Ditto - - contracted on boat-service - - - - - - -	2
Ditto - - contracted on shore at Accra - - - - - - -	9
Ditto - - contracted on shore at Fernando Po - - - - -	1
Ditto - - but where contracted does not appear - - - - -	5
TOTAL - - - -	80

Setting aside the five cases, respecting the origin of which there is nothing mentioned in the medical returns, it thus appears, that although the respective cruisers were almost constantly employed plying to and fro within a few miles of the land, there did not occur, even in those which entered the mouths of several of the larger rivers, a single case of fever which terminated in death. In consequence of the number of men employed on detached service, and the way in which the medical journals and sick books have been kept, it is not possible to ascertain the total number of cases of fever which occurred from exposure on shore separately from those that occurred on board; but this much has been clearly ascertained, that there were at least 75 deaths from fever contracted either on shore, or at no great distance from it; and of these, 50 were due to exposure at Sierra Leone, seven to exposure in an open boat and on the banks of the Sierra Leone River, nine to exposure on shore at Accra, and five to exposure on shore on other parts of the coast, and on boat-service.

The total number of cases of fever of all kinds amounted to 330; the total number of deaths to 80; the former being in the proportion of 208·3, and the latter of 65·0 per 1,000 of the mean force.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 36 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, two of which terminated in death: the patients were Kroomen; one belonged to the Scout, and the other to the Fair Rosamond. The latter was treated on the heroic plan, as regards blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic measures. These people, however, though they appear to be athletic and robust, do not bear depletion well; and the loss of 15 or 20 ounces of blood will often prove to be of questionable utility, even when there exists a high degree of inflammatory action, as it will frequently plunge them into a state of irretrievable depression. There were 12 cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis; two were invalided and sent to England, and one terminated in death on the station. Catarrhal complaints were of more frequent occurrence in the Wolverene, Nautilus and Viper than in other vessels of the squadron. This, however, may have arisen from the careless classification of these diseases in the nosological returns, rather than from an actual increase in their numbers; and this is the more probable, as the returns from these vessels present but few cases of dyspepsia.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were 33 cases of dysentery. The greatest number of attacks, namely, seven, that occurred in one ship, was in the Buzzard; but four of these took place while she was absent from the coast; they are therefore not attributable to the African climate. Five occurred in the Dolphin, sometime between the 1st of April and the 30th of June, while she was on a passage from Prince's Island to Sierra Leone, with a number of liberated Africans on board, who had been taken from a vessel recently captured by the Wolverene. As "cargoes" of these unfortunate beings are seldom free from this complaint, and as it is seldom that it occurs in the cruisers at sea, these cases, all occurring at the same time, may fairly enough be attributed to infection. In the Fair Rosamond there were four, and in the Nautilus five cases occurring at distant times during the year; three of the latter were sent to hospital. One case, which was sent from the Scout, terminated fatally in the garrison hospital at Ascension. There were also five cases in the Viper, but not more than two or three of these originated on the coast; two were relapses, the disease having been previously contracted while the patients were serving on another station; one case occurred at the Island of Ascension, where, in a mild form, it attacks nearly all new-comers. In seven vessels on the station there did not occur a case; while in the Dolphin, as already noticed, there were four within the space of a few weeks.

Of 111 cases of colic, 21 occurred in the Bonetta; this vessel entered the Bonny on the 11th of March, where, for some reason, not stated, neither fruit nor vegetables were permitted to be brought on board; a bullock was, however, purchased and killed, and the meat on the same day issued to the ship's company. About midnight one of the men was seized with violent abdominal pain, headache, and vomiting of undigested animal food, very bitter to the taste; other cases immediately followed, and before nine o'clock on the following morning 19 men were added to the sick list, with similar symptoms. As the officers also partook of the flesh of the same animal, and did not

not suffer in consequence, it is more than probable that the meat supplied to the men, who were all more or less affected, had been accidentally poisoned, possibly in the cooking. There were also a considerable number of cases of colic in the Scout and Curlew; but in no instance was it necessary to send any patient either to hospital or off the station for this disease.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—Of 26 cases of inflammation of the liver, one terminated fatally, and six were invalided, and sent to England.

Ulcers.—As compared with the preceding year, ulcers appear in a greatly increased ratio; 137 cases were placed on the sick books, being in the ratio of 111·4 to the 1,000 of mean force. Of these, four were invalided, and sent to England. One death occurred from lumber abscess in a home hospital, to which the patient was sent from the station.

Four deaths occurred from external violence, three in the Lynx, and one in the Nautilus; the former were caused by slug wounds inflicted in a fray with the natives, who attacked a boat's crew when on detached service in the River Gaboon; the latter, by an accident on board a merchant vessel. Twelve deaths occurred by drowning; 10 of these resulted from the upsetting of one of the Curlew's boats; how the two others were occasioned, is not mentioned in the medical returns.

The total mortality from all causes amounted to 108, or 87·8 to the 1,000 of mean force; namely, 18 from wounds and accidents, and 90 from disease; the former being in the ratio of 14·6, and the latter of about 73· to the 1,000 of force—a mortality which nearly equals that of the preceding year, though fever in its more virulent form did not epidemically attack the crew of any vessel on the station. Deducting the mortality from fever, there remains only ten deaths from other diseases; and as nearly every case of fever that terminated in death was contracted either on shore or on boat duties, we have thus additional proof, that were it possible to avoid all direct personal communication with the land, and also the latter kind of service, the mortality from disease in the African squadron would not greatly exceed that on stations in other more healthy parts of the world.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1840.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	274	210·8	18		9		31	23·8
Intermittent	27	20·8					1	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	17	13·1	13	8·5			4	3·1
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Epilepsy	2	1·5	1	·8	1	—	—	—
Amentia	2	1·5			2	1·5	—	—
Delirium Tremens	1	·8					1	—
Phrenitis	1						1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	27	20·8	2	1·5	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	13	8·5	5	3·8	4	3·1	3	2·3
Catarrh	321	246·9	1	·8	2	1·5	—	—
Dyspnœa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	3		1	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	5	3·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	14	10·8			1	·8	1	—
Diarrhœa	144	110·8	2	1·5	2	1·5	—	—
Cholera	11	8·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	103	79·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	38	29·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	15	11·5	5	3·8	5	3·8	1	·8
Jaundice	4	3·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	30	23·1	2	1·5	—	—	—	—
Stricture	5		2	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	48	37·0	1	·8	1	·8	—	—
Enuresis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischuria	3		1		1		—	—
Orchitis	14	10·8	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	134	103·1	8	6·2	3	2·3	—	—
Periostitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	5	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Morbus Coxarius	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	14	10·8	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	454	349·2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	27	20·8	2	1·5	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	238	183·1	5	3·8	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	51	29·2	2	1·5	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Herpes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	20	15·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	5	3·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinea	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	26	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Eruption	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaws	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	324	249·2	7	- -	1	- -	3	2·3
Fractures	5	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Sprains	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	3·1	- -	- -	1	·8	—	—
Scald	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	118	90·8	3	- -	4	—	—	—
Atrophy	4	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	1	—
Tic Doloreux	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	2	- -	1	- -	1	- -	1	—
Tumours	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Splenitis	3	- -	1	- -	2	—	—	—
Tabes	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	3·8
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	3·8
TOTALS	2,595	1996·2	93	71·5	51	39·2	59	45·4

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1840.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.
Bonetta 1 Jan.; 13 June.	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brisk 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Buzzard 5 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	47	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	8	–	–
Columbine 1 Dec. 1839; 31 May 1840.	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	1	–	7	–	–
Cygnet 12 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Dolphin 1 July; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Fair Rosamond 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	3	–	1	3	–	–	16	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Fantome 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
Forester 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	–
Harlequin 1 Jan.; 31 July.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Lynx 1 Mar.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Nautilus 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persian 1 April 1840; 8 Jan. 1841.	2	–	–	55	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	–
Rolla 1 Nov. 1839; 1 Nov. 1840.	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	–	–
Saracen 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	20	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–
Termagant 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
Viper 1 Nov. 1839; 14 Jan. 1841.	4	–	–	16	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	9	1	–
Wanderer 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	61	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	16	–	–
Waterwitch 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Wolverene 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	15	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	–	3	–	–
TOTALS	27	–	1	274	9	31	17	–	4	–	–	–	27	–	–	15	5	1	134	3	–

- - - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - Year 1840.

Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	35	–	–	20	–	–	24	5	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	27	–	–	6	–	1 D.*	73	3	–	1
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–	17	–	–	52	1	–	–
6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	13	–	–	–
10	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	1 D.*	64	–	–	–
9	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	16	–	1	2
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	14	–	–	98	–	1	1
6	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	15	4	–	–
31	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	1	40	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	12	–	–	52	–	–	–
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	22	–	–	–
2	–	–	1	1	–	11	–	–	1	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	31	–	–	74	1	–	–
2	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	8	–	–	39	2	–	–
8	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	89	1	–	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	17	–	1	29	2	–	–
95	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	31	–	–	20	–	1 D.*	22	1	–	–
19	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	11	–	–	10	–	–	42	–	–	52	–	1 D.*	113	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	4	2	–	49	2	1	–
45	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	38	–	–	40	–	1 1 D.*	67	–	–	2
	2	–	13	4	3	27	–	–	1	–	1	158	3	1	11	–	–	78	1	–	238	–	–	300	2	8	955	22	3	6

* Drowned.

Year 1840.

The preceding Table is formed from returns from 20 vessels, being five more than were included in the African report; four of these were excluded from the latter, in consequence of their having been but a short time on the station, and one in consequence of her returns having been erroneously dated from the Cape Station. The mean number of men for the year amounted to about 1,300, Kroomen and African boys included.

In consequence of the entire subsidence of yellow fever at Sierra Leone, febrile diseases were less fatal than they had been for several years. In the Buzzard there occurred 47 cases of the endemic, eight of which terminated in death; two of these were contracted in the River Pongas, four on boat-service in the estuary of the Bonny and in the Bight of Biaffra, one on shore in the same locality, and one on shore at Sierra Leone. Eight cases occurred in the Dolphin while she was stationed in the Bight of Benin, one of which proved fatal. The patient was a newly-raised man, who had been left destitute on Prince's Island, by a merchant vessel. Four cases of intermittent and seven of endemic fever occurred in the Fantome, without any fatal termination; but an officer belonging to this vessel died in the Wanderer of fever contracted on shore at Sierra Leone. Amongst the crew of the Forester there was one case of intermittent, which recovered, and three of the endemic, which proved fatal—two on board, and one in a prize-vessel. All these cases were contracted on shore, on the banks of the River Sestos. One death, from a relapse of remittent, occurred in the Fair Rosamond; the disease in this instance was originally contracted in a boat expedition up the Sierra Leone River, about the end of November of the preceding year. In the Persian there were 55 cases of remittent, and two of intermittent: three of the former terminated in death—one on board, and two after they had been landed on the Island of St. Helena. The fever in these several instances was contracted on shore, at St. Paul de Loando. Of 10 cases of the common endemic that occurred in the Rolla, two terminated in death; but how or where they were contracted, from the careless manner in which the returns have been made out, there is no possibility of ascertaining. In the Termagant there were four cases of intermittent, and three which have been designated "typhus;" but it does not appear that they differed in any respect from the remitting fever common to the coast: they all terminated in death. One was contracted on shore, on Prince's Island; one at the anchorage off Quitta, where the patient was exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and to wet, while employed cleansing the copper on the ship's bottom; and the third on boat-service in a river, the name of which is not mentioned. Sixteen cases of remittent and four of intermittent occurred in the Viper; the greater proportion and the most severe of the former were contracted on shore at Sierra Leone, where three cases, which were treated either in the military hospital or in sick quarters, terminated in death. In the Wolverene there were 15 cases of remittent, the majority of which were likewise contracted at Sierra Leone, and three of intermittent: of the former, three terminated in death; one was contracted in the River Gaboon, another on shore at Sierra Leone, where the patient had for some time been leading an irregular and an intemperate life; the third was also contracted on shore at the same place, to which the patient had been sent on duty. Sixty-one cases of the common endemic occurred in the Wanderer; but, with the exception of those which attacked prize-crews belonging to other vessels, who had been on shore at Sierra Leone, they were principally of an ephemeral character. One of her own crew, a Krooman, died of a fever, which appears to have been of a rheumatic character.

Only one case of fever occurred amongst the crew of the Brisk during the entire year; how her men were employed, or where the vessel was stationed, there are no means of ascertaining from any of the medical returns received from her. The Bonetta was, for the first six months of the year, employed principally on the Sierra Leone division of the station; and though her crew were frequently exposed to marsh emanations near the land, yet they entirely escaped fever. The crew of the Harlequin were nearly equally fortunate, though employed cruising for the greater part of the year on the Northern division of the station. Six cases of fever appear in the returns from the Cygnet; but they all occurred amongst men who were embarked from the shore at Sierra Leone for conveyance to their respective ships, cruising to the southward. A few cases of a catarrhal character occurred in the Lynx, which appear to have been occasioned by the men, contrary to the express injunctions of their commander, sleeping in damp clothes, exposed to the night air. The Columbine and Waterwitch were principally employed on the more salubrious parts of the station southward of the equator, consequently their crews suffered but little from febrile diseases; and amongst the crew of the Nautilus, which, without having had much communication with the land, left the station early in the year, there did not occur a single case.

The fatal cases of fever were contracted as under; namely,

On boat-service in the River Bonny	5
On shore at Sierra Leone	7
„ at Prince's Island	2
„ at Sestos	3
„ at St. Paul de Loando	3
In the River Gaboon	1
„ „ Pongas	2
At Quitta, by working outside of the vessel	1
On board at sea	1
Where or how not stated	7
Total mortality from fever	38

Yellow fever did not make its appearance during the year, either in the squadron, or on any part of the coast; still the ratio of mortality from the common endemic, namely, 24·6 to the 1,000 of mean force, though nearly one-half less than that of the preceding year, is great, as compared with other stations; and this is the more to be regretted, as in many instances the risk of contracting the disease, by a moderate degree of forethought and a little prudence, might have been avoided.

Eruptive

Eruptive Diseases.—There were 17 cases of Variola, 16 of which occurred in the Fair Rosamond under the following circumstances: In April she proceeded to Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, where the disease, which some time previously had been introduced by a slave vessel captured by the Modeste, was raging to an alarming extent. None of the crew of the Fair Rosamond were therefore permitted to go on shore, except under peculiarly urgent circumstances; still, strangely enough, when she was about to return to the African Station, 20 Kroomen, who had been residing in the town, were ordered to join her for a passage to Ascension; amongst these men, none of whom had been vaccinated, variola had already shown itself; three cases had occurred. Still, the remainder, who appeared to be in good health, were embarked on the 21st of June, and the vessel proceeded to sea. Nine days afterwards, however, the disease broke out amongst them, and in every instance it assumed the confluent form. Fourteen were attacked; three died on board, and one under canvas at Comfort Cove, Ascension. Two cases occurred amongst the white men; one had been either vaccinated or inoculated in his youth; the other was totally unprotected; both these men recovered. One case occurred in the Columbine; it was also contracted on shore, in Simon's Town.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were two cases of mental derangement and one of delirium tremens; the latter had a fatal termination. There was also one fatal case of inflammation of the brain, which occurred in the Garrison hospital at Ascension, to which the patient had been sent for treatment.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Of hæmoptysis and consumption, there occurred 13 cases, four of which were invalided, and three died—one in the garrison hospital at Ascension, and two in home hospitals, shortly after their arrival in England.

There is an increase in the ratio of catarrhal attacks, but from no ostensible cause. In the Viper, 95 cases of this disease (being three or four times the number that occurred in any other vessel on the station) appear to have been placed on the sick list during the year; many of these required—at least so it is reported—pretty active treatment, though the disease did not at any time assume an epidemic form. From anything that appears in the medical returns, it is not possible to imagine why the crew of this vessel should have been more obnoxious to catarrhal affections than others engaged in similar service.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—The dysenteric affections were few and unimportant. One case only required to be invalided, and one proved fatal, after the patient had been transferred to a merchant vessel to return to England.

The Tables show rather an increase in the ratio of diarrhœal attacks; they numbered altogether 144, or 110·8 to the 1,000 of mean strength, but without any fatal result: two cases, however, required to be invalided. The disease prevailed with pretty nearly the same degrees of force and frequency throughout all the vessels of the squadron. In the Wanderer, which presents the greatest number of cases, there were about 12 contracted on an expedition up the River Gallinas. In the returns from the same vessel, 11 cases of cholera are noted; but they had no resemblance to the Asiatic form of that malady; they might, perhaps, with more propriety have been placed under the head of colic.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—One death occurred in the Persian from hepatitis; but the man belonged to the Lynx, having been transferred to the former vessel for conveyance to the hospital at Ascension. Five cases of hepatitis were invalided.

Diseases of the Muscles, Joints, &c.—There is an increase in the number of cases of rheumatism, as compared with the average of former years; but, generally speaking, the disease seems to have prevailed with less severity; three cases only were invalided, as being incurable on the station.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—Twenty-seven cases of erysipelas came under treatment, 11 of which occurred in the Persian: as they have not been specially mentioned in the reports, it is to be presumed they were not of a severe character. It is, however, to be observed, that the ulcers which occurred at the same time showed a disposition to run into a phagedenic state. The same is to be observed with respect to the Wanderer, in which there were seven cases. One death has been noted under the head of debility: the patient, who belonged to the Fantome, appears to have suffered from rheumatism, scorbutus and dyspepsia; he died in the hospital at Cape Town. A Krooman died of marasmus in the Fair Rosamond.

Ulcers occurred in a considerably increased ratio, as compared with the average of former years. There were 35 cases in the Brisk, in a large proportion of which there were also well-marked symptoms of scorbutus. Twenty-seven cases of a similar nature occurred in the Buzzard; in both instances the sores, as well as the general health of the patients, improved slowly under the administration of an extra allowance of lemon juice. In the Wanderer there was also a predisposition to ulcerative disease, which the Surgeon very justly considered attributable in some measure to the damp state of the decks. Slight wounds, and even small phlegmonous inflammations, were apt to assume an unhealthy appearance, and to degenerate into little irritable sores, which resisted almost every kind of treatment, so long as the crew were victualled on salt provisions, and the vessel remained within a few miles of the land.

There were three deaths, the result of external violence, namely, one in the Harlequin, from fracture of the skull, sustained by a fall from aloft whilst furling the main-top gallant-sail; one in the Termagant, from injury of the spine, caused by the man falling from aloft on the fluke of the anchor; one man, belonging to the Wolverene, was killed by the natives; but how or where is not stated. Five deaths occurred by drowning, and five from causes which have not been mentioned in any of the documents received in the office of the Department: thus the total mortality, from all causes, amounted to 59; namely, 46 from disease, and 13 from external violence and causes not known; the former being in the ratio of 35·4, and the latter of 10 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1841.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	351	265·9	39	29·5	10	7·6	68	51·5
Intermittent	38	28·8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	1	·8	-	-	1	·8	—	—
Epilepsy	5	3·8	1	·8	1	·8	—	—
Phrenitis	9	6·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	33	25·	5	3·8	3	2·3	1	·8
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	16	9·9	6	4·5	2	1·5	6	4·5
Catarrh	241	190·2	3	2·3	2	1·5	—	—
Dyspnœa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	10	7·6	-	-	3	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	10	7·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Bowels and Stomach	10	7·6	1	·8	1	·8	1	·8
Dysentery	33	25·	2	1·5	3	2·3	1	—
Diarrhœa	158	119·7	4	3·	—	—	—	—
Cholera	20	15·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	159	120·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	41	31·1	1	·8	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	17	12·9	3	2·3	3	2·3	—	—
Jaundice	2	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	24	18·2	1	·8	—	—	—	—
Stricture	15	1·1	3	-	7	5·3	—	—
Syphilis	34	25·	2	1·5	2	1·5	1	—
Hæmaturia	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischuria	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Orchitis	6	4·5	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	167	126·5	16	12·1	6	4·5	—	—
Synovitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	16	9·9	-	-	3	2·3	—	—
Deafness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemeralopia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebulæ	2	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	317	240·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	20	15·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	272	206·1	9	6·8	2	1·5	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	24	18·2	6	4·5	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lichen Tropicus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	31	24·2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	294	222·7	9	6·8	4	-	15	1·1
Fractures	25	18·9	8	-	4	-	1	—
Dislocations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	7	5·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	3	1·5	-	-	1	·8	—	—
Concussion	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases, &c., not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	63	47·7	2	-	2	—	—	—
Atrophy	2	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tabes	4	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Ascaris	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	5	-	1	-	2	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9·1
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2·3
TOTALS	2,529	1915·9	131	99·2	70	53·0	108	81·8

TABLE, No. 2.

Showing the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1841.

SHIPS' NAMES	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.
Bonetta 5 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–
Brisk 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	2	–
Buzzard 1 Jan.; 12 Dec.	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cygnet 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	8	1	–
Dolphin 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	22	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–
Fantome 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	9	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	15	–	–
Ferret 1 Jan.; 24 Nov.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
Forester 1 Jan.; 28 Sep.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Iris 1 April; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	57	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	1	–	25	1	–
Lynx 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	8	1	–
Persian 9 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	37	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	2	–	–	13	–	–
Pluto 28 Feb.; 31 De	1	–	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Prompt 1 April; 17 Oct. (Tender).	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Rolla 1 Nov. 1840; 31 Dec. 1841.	–	–	–	22	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–
Saracen 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Termagant 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Wanderer 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	16	–	–	111	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Waterwitch 1 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	4	1	–
Wolverene 1 Jan.; 4 Sept.	–	–	–	22	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
TOTALS	38	–	–	351	10	68	1	–	–	1	–	–	33	3	–	17	3	–	167	6	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1841.

Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	22	–	–	–
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	–	3	2	–	15	1	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 D.*	9	1	–	–
18	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	15	1	1 2D.*	–	–	–	–
14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	7	–	–	36	–	3 1D.*	17	3	–	–
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	15	1	–	29	1	1	45	3	–	1
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	30	–	3 D.*	54	–	–	1
10	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	1 D.*	19	1	–	–
35	–	–	4	–	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	110	–	–	40	1	3 1D.*	164	3	–	1
9	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	10	3	–	38	9	–	–
6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	15	–	–	13	–	–	31	–	–	26	–	3	73	4	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	–	15	–	1	55	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	11	1	–	–
6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–
11	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	29	1	4 1D.*	14	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	16	–	–	32	–	–	63	–	–	–
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	3	–	–	10	–	–	29	1	1	–
21	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	13	–	–	28	–	–	70	1	–	–
241	2	–	16	2	6	20	–	–	–	–	–	191	3	1	20	–	–	58	2	1	272	2	–	327	9	28	776	28	1	3

* Drowned.

Year 1841.

There were 19 vessels employed on the African Station during 1841, with a mean force which has been estimated at about 1,320 men of all classes.

Fevers.—Although yellow fever did not make its appearance in any of the cruisers during the year, they nevertheless lost a considerable number of men from the common endemic of the country, the greater number of the fatal cases having as usual been contracted either on shore, or on boat expeditions in quest of slavers.

Amongst the crew of the Brisk there appears to have been only three or four cases, which were contracted in the River Congo; one of these proved fatal in the vessel, and one was sent home invalided.

From May until the 30th of September the Bonetta was constantly employed cruising off the coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Mount; she kept pretty well off the land, and seldom anchored near, or entered the mouths of any of the large rivers which empty themselves into the sea on this part of the station: the weather, generally speaking, was unsettled and wet, but the men were as little exposed to it as possible: the internal arrangements of the vessel were admirably conducted, and in every way conducive to health and comfort; consequently not one case of febrile disease of any kind occurred during the whole period. But during the quarter ending on the 31st of December there were nine cases, which have been denominated typhus, meaning, it is to be presumed, a fever, characterized by great depression of the physical powers: four of these terminated fatally: three of the patients belonged to the Bonetta, and one to the Iris: the disease, in every instance, was contracted at Sierra Leone, where the men, while living on shore after their release from prize-vessels, had been guilty of great excess in the use of intoxicating liquors.

Amongst the crew of the Dolphin, including men on detached service, but exclusive of men received from the Niger expedition, there occurred five cases of intermittent fever, and upwards of 22 of the common remittent: three of the latter, contracted on shore at Sierra Leone, terminated fatally; two terminated fatally in a prize, and another either on board, or on detached service.

In the Fantome there were two cases of intermittent, and nine of remittent, five of which proved fatal. These cases were contracted on boat-service, either on or off the River Dande, and in the estuary of the Congo. This vessel also lost one man from fever in a prize.

Amongst the crew of the Iris there occurred four cases of intermittent, and 57 of remittent, the latter differing, however, much in their degrees of severity. The worst cases, unquestionably, were those contracted on boat-service, two of which proved fatal; and one case, which was contracted on shore at Sierra Leone, terminated fatally in the Bonetta. Altogether, including men on detached duty, this vessel lost six men from fever.

With respect to boat-service, it is observed, that the greatest sufferers from endemic fever were those " who, contrary to their instructions, not only left the boats, but were known to be foremost in exposing themselves to the causes of fever on shore."

Amongst the crew of the Prompt, a small vessel employed as a tender to the Commodore's ship, there were five cases of fever, and one death: the patient belonged to the Persian.

There were thirty-seven cases of endemic fever entered on the sick book of the Persian; 14 of these occurred between January and March, all, with one exception, amongst men who had been absent from the ship on boat-duties; some for a week or a fortnight, and others for a month, or even six weeks at a time: four of these cases terminated in death. During the next, or spring quarter, she was employed chiefly in making passages to the Islands of St. Helena and Ascension; consequently, with the exception of one case, the crew did not suffer from any febrile disease whatever. During the following six months, however, while off the Congo, in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and at Prince's Island, the cases of fever were more numerous; but, as usual, they appear to have been contracted either on shore, or on boat-service. Altogether she lost nine men from fever during the year. It is remarked that the only article fit for the diet of a sick man that could be obtained in the Bights was rice; the quantity of preserved meats in store being so small, they could only be used sparingly in particular cases.

In the Pluto there were not many cases, and although several men belonging to other vessels died on board, she lost only one of her own crew from fever; the patient, along with seven other men who recovered, contracted the disease on boat-service in the Brass River.

In the Rolla there were five deaths from fever, respecting which the Assistant Surgeon has neglected to furnish the particulars.

Amongst a boat's crew of the Saracen, employed on detached service in the River Sherbro during February and March, there occurred seven cases of fever; two of these were sent to the hospital at Sierra Leone, and two terminated in death on board.

During

During the spring quarter there were six cases of fever in the Termagant: a deserter from the Wanderer, who had been residing in Freetown for several weeks, was the first attacked. The two next cases occurred in men who had been residing on shore for four days and nights, assisting in the embarkation of coals; the fourth in a man while absent in a boat blockading a river; he had also, however, been exposed in the same manner as the two preceding. All these cases terminated fatally, the first three on board the ship, and the last in the boat. The remaining two cases occurred amongst men who had been absent on boat-duty for three weeks; one of these terminated fatally. Altogether there were 13 cases of fever in this vessel, nearly the whole of which were contracted either on shore at Sierra Leone, or on boat-service on different parts of the coast.

An officer died of fever in the Wolverene during the first quarter; he had been sent to Sierra Leone in charge of a prize-vessel, where he contracted the disease. Nine other cases occurred during the same period, but they were of a mild character. During April, May and June there were 13 cases, which were attributed to exposure on shore at Fernando Po, and in the rivers in the Bights. Four of these terminated fatally.

In the Waterwitch, which was employed for the greater part of the year on the Southern Division of the Station, but principally off Benguela and Angola, there occurred seven cases of fever, three of which terminated fatally. One of these was contracted on shore on the night of the 20th of June, at Logito; the patient, one of a boat's crew who had been sent to procure water, voluntarily attempted to land by swimming through the surf; but before he got into it, he was overtaken by a tremendous roller, which, breaking over him, plunged him downwards into the under current, by which he was carried backwards from the land; he, however, rose again to the surface, when he was rescued, and carried on shore by several Kroomen, who happened to be on the spot: as he was much exhausted, and the surf continued high, it was impossible to get him through it again, consequently he had to remain on shore all night, nearly in a state of nudity. On the following morning he was brought on board, and although suffering from fatigue, returned to his duty. On the 23d he was attacked with urticaria, which disappeared after he had taken a few doses of purgative medicine; he then continued well until the 6th of July, when he was attacked with fever; thus showing with more certainty than often happens, an incubative period of 16 days; he died on the 11th of July. Of the two other cases, one was contracted on boat-service, but where is not stated; and there is no mention made as to the origin of the other.

In the Wanderer there were 16 cases of intermittent, and 111 of remittent fever, between the 1st of January and the 30th of September; 76 of the latter occurred during the first quarter, and of these the greater number appear to have been contracted on a boat expedition up the River Nunez. The attacks ceased about a fortnight after the men returned to the ship. Nine of these cases proved fatal. During the succeeding quarter there were 12 cases, and two deaths: these latter were secondary attacks, contracted on shore at Sierra Leone. In July there was one death from fever; this (it is remarked by the Surgeon) "is the first instance of severe fever occurring which could not be traced to exposure either on shore or in the boats."

In the Cygnet there were 10 cases, two of which terminated fatally; both patients contracted the disease on shore; the one while on boat-duty in the River Dangen, and the other on Prince's Island, where he absconded from a boat, and spent several days in the bush.

The fatal cases of fever were contracted as under:—

On boat-service in the Rivers Congo and Dande	9
Ditto in the Rivers Nunez and Pongas	10
Ditto in the River Kabenda	5
Ditto in the Sherbro and Sestos	5
Ditto in the Gaboon	4
Ditto in the Brass River	1
Where not stated	3
In a prize	2
On shore at Sierra Leone, principally by men who had been sent up in prizes	18
On shore, by men who had deserted	2
In boats, &c., and at places not stated	9
Total	68

or 51·5 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Eruptive Diseases.—One case of small-pox occurred in the Brisk, which assumed the confluent form. Whether or not the patient had been vaccinated is not mentioned in the returns; but he had been exposed to infection on board a slave vessel. The only other eruptive fevers that occurred were, one case of scarlatina and one of measles, neither of which have been specially noted.

Diseases of the Brain and Nerves.—It is remarkable that during the entire year there did not occur a case of delirium tremens. Eight cases of phrenitis appear on the sick books of the Pluto, all

all occurring within a few weeks of each other; but there can be no reason to suppose that these were more than common headaches, arising from exposure to the rays of the sun; they did not on an average remain under treatment more than three or four days.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura were rather more numerous than usual; 33 cases were placed on the sick books; of these, three were invalided, and one terminated in death, respecting which, it is mentioned that the patient refused to submit to be bled.

Consumptive diseases were both numerous and fatal; of phthisis and hæmoptysis, 16 cases were entered on the sick books, being in the ratio of 9·9 to the 1,000 of mean force: six of these terminated fatally, either on the station, or shortly after leaving it on the passage to England. Catarrhal complaints occurred in about the usual ratio; they did not assume an epidemic form in any vessel on the station during the year.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Dysenteric affections occurred in the ratio of 25 to the 1,000 of mean strength, the total number of cases being 33; but there was no fatal result during the year, though three cases were invalided, and sent to England. Eighteen cases occurred in the Brisk, some of which were of a severe nature. It first attacked several men who had been sent to board a slaver, in which the disease existed; while on board they drank some of her water, which was supposed to have been in some degree instrumental in its production; but as many of the Brisk's crew, who had neither been in the slaver, nor drank any of her water, were attacked, it seems just as reasonable to suppose that the disease originated and spread from a personal virus of an infectious nature. Seven cases occurred in the Fantome and seven in the Persian; but respecting these there is nothing stated in the returns from either vessel.

Diarrhœal affections were, perhaps, a little more numerous than usual; the greatest number of attacks in one vessel occurred in the Fantome; they were occasioned by eating too freely "of a turtle of the hawk's bill kind," caught off the coast of Angola.

There were 10 cases of inflammation of the bowels and stomach, one of which terminated fatally in the Waterwitch.

Liver, &c.—Of inflammation of the liver there were 17 cases, being in the proportion of 12·9 to the 1,000 of mean force: three cases were invalided; but no death resulted from this affection.

Syphilis, &c.—One case of secondary syphilis terminated fatally in Haslar Hospital; the patient, an officer, had been invalided from the station during the previous year. The primary disease, however, does not appear to have been contracted in Africa.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—Twenty cases of erysipelas were placed on the sick books of the squadron during the year, which were all cured on board their respective vessels; 12 of these occurred in the Iris, shortly after she reached the station from England. It appears to have acquired infectious properties in consequence, perhaps, of the vessel being greatly crowded with supernumeraries, many of whom were newly raised, and in indifferent health.

Diseases of the Muscles, Joints, &c.—Of rheumatism there were 167 cases, being in the ratio of 126·5 to the 1,000 of mean strength. Sixteen were sent to hospital on the station for treatment, and six were invalided, and sent to England.

The proportion of ulcerative disease, as compared with the aggregate of by-gone years, is large, namely, 206·1 to the 1,000 of mean force. The total number of cases amounted to 272, of which two only required to be invalided, and sent to England for their recovery. Although the cases were numerous, in no instance did the disease assume a phagedenic character; the sores, generally speaking, were troublesome, more from their indolent, intractable nature, than from any pain or constitutional symptoms they occasioned. As the proportional number of cases that occurred in the several vessels is very different, we naturally inquire the cause of this difference. For example, in the Brisk there occurred 32 cases; whereas in the Dolphin, a vessel of the same size and class, there were only seven; but in the former there were but three cases of wounds put on the sick list, while in the latter, exclusive of gun-shot wounds, there were 25. To those who are accustomed to the methods of arranging and classifying diseases in the navy, the cause of these apparent discrepancies will at once occur. For example, in one vessel every ulcer resulting from a wound, or an accidental abrasion of surface, may be entered on the sick list under the head of ulcer; whereas in another every ulcer resulting from similar causes may be entered under the head of wound or accident. In the Brisk the number of ulcers and casualties of the above nature amounted to 35, in the Dolphin to 32, showing that in these two vessels there was, after all, but little difference in the real amount of these cases. With respect to any differences that may appear between the number of cases occurring from particular diseases in other vessels, it will be necessary to bear in mind, that, to make a fair comparison, each vessel ought to have completed a whole year, or the same portion of a year, on the station.

Three men belonging to the Termagant were killed by gun-shot wounds received in the act of boarding a slaver, and one by an accidental gun-shot wound. Two men of the Dolphin were killed by gun-shot wounds while in action with a slaver, and one man belonging to the same vessel was killed by a shark. One death occurred in the Fantome from fracture of the skull, sustained by a fall from the rigging.

One

One man was killed in the Iris by a fall from aloft, and two by the explosion of a cartridge, which ignited when they were in the act of loading the gun, a thirty-two pounder.

Two men belonging to the Persian died of wounds received in action with a slaver, it is to be presumed; but respecting these, the Surgeon has omitted to give the particulars.

In the Pluto one man died from the effects of a gun-shot wound which he received in a slaver. The vessel had been purposely run on the beach, and abandoned by the crew, who secreted themselves in the bush, and fired on the Pluto's boats-crews while endeavouring to save the vessel.

A boy was killed in the Cygnet by falling from the main-topmast cross-trees; he sustained concussion of the brain, and fracture of both bones of the left leg. In the same vessel a man died after amputation of the left leg, rendered necessary in consequence of a lacerated wound of the knee-joint from the bite of a shark. The animal seized the limb while the man was incautiously sitting on the gunwale of a boat with both legs in the water, employed scraping the ship's side.

Twelve men were lost by drowning, and there are two deaths from causes which have not been reported. The total mortality was therefore 108, namely, 78 from disease and 30 from wounds and accidents, the first being in the proportion of 81·8, the second of 59·1, and the third of 22·7, to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1842.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	280	159·1	36	20·5	3	1·7	23	13·1
Intermittent	17	- -	5	- -	2	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Delirium Tremens	2	1·1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Apoplexy	3	1·7	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Paralysis	1	·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	8	4·5	1	·6	6	3·4	—	—
Phrenitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concussion of Brain	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	4	2·3	1	·6	3	1·7	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	36	20·5	4	2·3	4	2·3	2	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	18	10·2	4	2·3	7	·4	4	—
Catarrh	284	161·4	5	2·8	—	—	—	—
Asthma	1	·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	6	3·4	2	- -	3	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	7	4·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carditis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels	10	5·9	1	·6	1	·6	1	—
Dysentery	19	10·8	1	·6	2	1·1	2	—
Diarrhœa	216	122·7	6	3·4	8	4·6	—	—
Cholera	4	2·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	135	76·7	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Colic	57	32·3	4	2·3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	27	15·3	5	2·8	7	4·	2	—
Jaundice	1	·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	36	20·5	3	1·7	—	—	—	—
Stricture	9	- -	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	58	33·5	10	5·7	3	1·7	—	—
Cystitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	3	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischuria	5	2·8	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
Orchitis	8	4·5	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1842—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	141	80·1	12	6·8	9	5·1	1	—
Periostitis	3	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchylosis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Contraction	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.								
Ophthalmia	19	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3	1·7	1	-	1	—	—	—
Deafness	3	1·7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Hemeralopia	4	2·3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired Vision	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	7	4·	-	-	-	-	1	—
Ulcer	335	190·4	7	4·	4	2·3	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	19	10·8	3	1·7	2	1·1	—	—
Scrofula	3	1·7	-	-	1	—	—	—
Herpes	5	2·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	2	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	1	·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	7	4·	2	-	2	-	1	—
Warts	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	30	17·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	370	210·2	14	7·9	4	2·3	7	4·
Fractures	10	5·9	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Sprains	4	2·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	2·3	1	·6	1	·6	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	138	78·4	10	5·9	7	4·	—	—
Atrophy	4	2·3	-	-	2	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Syncope	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	16	-	2	-	1	—	—	—
Tabes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms (Tænia)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	15·9
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
TOTAL	2,843	1615·3	155	88·1	91	51·7	77	43·7

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1842.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.
Acorn 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	20	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	8	1	–
Albert (Tender) 11 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bittern 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bonetta 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–
Brisk 1 Jan.; 20 Aug.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Buzzard 12 Dec 1841; 19 May 1842.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Cygnet 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Dolphin 1 Jan.; 28 Nov.	1	–	–	15	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	–	–
Fantome 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	1	1
Fawn 1 Dec. 1841; 1 Dec. 1842.	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Ferret 8 Jan. 1842; 9 Jan. 1843.	–	–	–	22	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	1	–
Grecian 11 Mar.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	1	1	5	–	–
Heroine 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Iris 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	1	–	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	1	1	14	2	–
Kite 1 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Madagascar 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	65	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	–	7	1	–	22	3	–
Pantaloon 1 Mar.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	20	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Persian 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	1	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Pluto 1 Jan.; 17 June.	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Prompt (Tender) 24 Jan.; 16 Nov.	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rolla 1 Jan.; 17 Aug.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Rapid 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
Spy 1 Aug. 1842; 31 Jan. 1843.	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Termagant 1 Jan.; 28 July.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–
Waterwitch 1 Dec. 1841; 31 Dec. 1842.	1	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	7	1	–
Totals	17	2	–	280	3	23	1	–	–	–	–	–	36	4	1	27	7	2	141	9	1

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1842.

Influenza and Catarrh.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	–	–	36	1	2 D.*	65	8	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	14	1	–	18	1	–	–
5	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	3 D.*	15	–	–	–
10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–	8	1	–	–
11	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	1	–	17	3	–	1
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	14	–	–	23	–	–	–
14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	15	–	–	20	–	–	52	–	1	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	19	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	17	–	–	–
12	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	31	–	–	–
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	9	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	3	–	–	17	1	–	20	1	–	–
19	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	9	–	–	18	–	–	55	–	–	–
46	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	95	1	–	36	–	1 2 D.*	129	3	–	–
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	8	–	–	23	–	–	40	–	–	–
67	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	75	1	2	–	–	–	8	–	–	108	3	–	102	1	3 17 D.*	193	10	1	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	25	1	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	22	–	–	26	–	–	74	1	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	45	1	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	14	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	11	–	1	23	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	11	–	3 D.*	21	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–
8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	8	1	–	4	–	–	12	–	1 1 D.*	53	5	–	–
284	–	–	18	7	4	7	–	1	2	–	1	235	10	2	4	–	–	94	3	–	335	4	–	386	5	35	976	37	4	2

* Drowned.

Year 1842.

The vessels engaged in the duties of the preventive squadron during 1842 amounted to 25, with a mean force which has been estimated at about 1,760 men, Kroomen and African boys included.

Febrile diseases were neither numerous nor fatal, as compared with the preceding year; the total number of cases of the common endemic amounted to 280, or 159·1 to the 1,000 of mean force, a decrease of more than one-third; but the decrease in the proportional number of deaths is more remarkable, being about three-fourths, or as 13·1 is to 51·5. There is also a very marked difference as regards the number of deaths in a given number of cases; during the past year they were in the proportion of one to five; but during the present they did not exceed one in 12; from this it might be inferred that the disease did not occur generally in a form so severe; but as nearly all the deaths were the result of fever contracted on shore, it would not be correct to form any estimate on these data, unless the total number of cases so contracted could also be ascertained for each year; and this is not possible; and even if it were, it would further be necessary to ascertain the nature of the exposure on shore, as well as the conduct of the majority of the individuals, particularly as regards temperance and bodily exertion during the time they were there; still that the fever may prevail with different degrees of intensity, is as probable as that the endemic or exciting cause may exist in various degrees of force according to the nature of the weather and the difference of the seasons.

On the 21st of July, the cutter of the Bonetta, in which there were eight men who had been employed sounding off the River Sestos, was upset in the rollers; the men were left clinging to the boat and her spars for nearly eight hours, when they reached, or rather were driven on shore; here they remained in their wet clothes until the following morning, when they were discovered, and brought on board. With the exception of slight catarrhal affections, their general health did not appear to suffer, until the 4th of August, when they were all, after an incubative period of exactly 14 days, nearly simultaneously seized with fever, of which two died. About the same time there was a third death from fever in this vessel; but the man belonged to the Fawn; he had recently been received on board at Sierra Leone, where for some time he had led an irregular life;—there is, therefore, reason to suppose it was there he contracted the disease.

In the Dolphin there were 15 cases of endemic fever, two of which terminated in death; one of these was contracted on shore at Fernando Po, where the patient, who had been leading an intemperate life for several days, landed, and exposed himself imprudently, though not on duty, to the heat of the sun; with respect to the other, although reported by the Assistant Surgeon simply as a case of fever, yet, it seems doubtful whether death was not in reality the result of delirium tremens, with which it was, at all events, complicated: the death occurred at sea, shortly after the vessel left the Island of Ascension on her homeward voyage.

Twenty-two cases occurred amongst the crew of the Ferret, of which one proved fatal; the fever appears to have been the result of exposure on shore at Sierra Leone; and of two that occurred in the Fawn, there was one fatal, the disease having likewise been contracted on shore in the same locality. The occurrence of so few cases of fever in the latter vessel was owing to her having been stationed on the coast southward of the line.

There were two cases of intermittent and 19 of remittent, of various degrees of severity, in the Iris; one or two of the latter, which appear under the head of "typhus," terminated fatally. The patient, in one instance, had been guilty of drinking largely of spirits of a bad quality previous to the attack, but how or where procured is not mentioned.

Amongst the crew of the Madagascar there occurred 65 cases of fever, eight of which terminated in death, two in the ship, and six on detached service: of the former, one appears to have been contracted on shore at Fernando Po, and the other on board at sea; of the latter, one was contracted on boat-service off the coast of Angola (the patient died in the Waterwitch), one occurred in a prize, and four were contracted either in the boats when stationed off the southern division of the station, or on board the merchant ship London, in which at least two of these cases terminated in death, after they were removed from the boats. Twenty cases of the common endemic occurred in the Pantaloon, the worst of which were contracted on shore at Sierra Leone; two of the latter had a fatal termination. There were nine cases in the Rapid, and one death; the latter was contracted on shore on the banks of the Cameroon River, while the patient (who had just volunteered into the service) belonged to a merchant vessel. In the Rolla there were only two cases, one of which had a fatal termination; it was contracted on shore at Liberia, where the patient, a warrant officer, had been residing for about 10 days, and had drunk too freely of what is called trade rum. In the Spy there occurred, during the last six months of the year, only three cases, one of which proved fatal; it was contracted at Fernando Po, but whether on board or on shore is not stated. There were 11 cases and one death in the Waterwitch; the fatal case was contracted on the banks of the Congo, where the man had been employed on boat-service. In the Buzzard, which left the station during the first quarter, there occurred only one case of fever; in the Bittern, during the last quarter, there were two; in the Cygnet, which remained continuously for the greater part of the year in the Bight of Benin, there were five; in the Fantome, between January and June, when she left the station, there did not occur a single case.

There were no febrile diseases of any importance either in the Grecian, which was employed principally on the station south of the equator; or in the Heroine, though she continued throughout the year cruising off the most sickly part of the coast, namely, between Cape Mount and the Pongas. On several occasions her boats were detached during the early part of the year; yet, contrary to what generally occurs, their crews entirely escaped fever. A few cases occurred in the Prompt, a small vessel, tender to the flag ship; but they were principally amongst men who had been received on board at Sierra Leone for conveyance to their respective ships. The crews of the Pluto and Termagant also almost entirely escaped fever, although employed in the same duties as the other vessels on the station. The comparative exemption of the crews of these vessels from fever is principally to be attributed to their not having been exposed in open boats or on shore to the causes productive of the disease; or if they were exposed in boats, as happened once or twice with part of the crew of the Heroine, it was at the most healthy time of the year, namely, between January and April.

The

The cases of fever which proved fatal were contracted as follows:

On boat-service	8
On shore at Sierra Leone	6
Ditto - Fernando Po	3
Ditto - Liberia	1
Ditto - the Cameroons	1
In a prize	1
At sea	1
Not stated	1
Total	22

It thus appears, that of the 23 deaths from fever, the disease, with the exception of three or four cases, was in every instance the result of exposure on shore, or on boat-service within a short distance of the shore.

Eruptive Diseases.—There were two cases of measles and one of small-pox in the Madagascar; but the Surgeon has not mentioned how or where they were contracted.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—Only two cases of delirium tremens were entered on the sick books during the year; one of these proved fatal to a subordinate officer of the Pluto. Two men were sent home invalided, for what has been termed idiocy, from the Madagascar, and one for mania from the Iris; the latter occurred suddenly in a foreigner, who, it is stated, had undergone great hardships in our service, as well as in that of France, Spain and Portugal. One case of mania occurred in the Termagant; the patient, a marine, first betrayed symptoms of disordered intellect after receiving a letter from his mother, announcing the death of his father: his delusions ran principally on the state of destitution in which the former was left.

One death appears in the returns from the Dolphin under the head of "apoplexy"; but the patient unquestionably died from the effects of long-continued intemperance.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammations of the lungs and pleura were not of frequent occurrence; altogether there were 36 cases, being in the ratio of 20·5 to the 1,000 of mean strength. Two cases terminated fatally. There were 18 cases of consumption, four of which terminated fatally, either on the station or in hospital; one of these latter was also a Krooman.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Nineteen cases of dysentery were placed on the sick books of the squadron, being in the proportion of 10·8 to the 1,000 of mean strength. Two cases were invalided, and two terminated in death; one of the latter, which was greatly aggravated by the intemperate use of ardent spirits, appears to have been contracted at Cape Coast Castle.

Diarrhœal attacks occurred in an increased ratio. In the Grecian there were 25, seven of which were invalided. The greater number of cases occurring in this vessel, as compared with others, is clearly to be attributed to an eruption of this disease while the vessel was employed during the first quarter in the Mozambique Channel; it seems to have left amongst the crew a disposition to relapse on the slightest irregularity of diet, or exposure to wet and cold. A considerable number of cases occurred in the Iris, between March and June; they have not been attributed to any particular cause, although the general health of the crew was at the time supposed to have been impaired by continued rain, and the damp state of the decks. In the Madagascar (if the reports may be trusted) diarrhœal complaints were also numerous. Besides the above-mentioned seven cases invalided from the Grecian, which, it is apprehended, were more of a dysenteric than of a diarrhœal character, there was one invalided from the Madagascar; these eight cases being the total loss to the service from this complaint.

Four cases appear under the head of "common cholera;" but they were all of an unimportant character.

Inflammation of the stomach proved fatal to one of the Kroomen of the Madagascar.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—There were 27 cases of hepatitis and one of jaundice; two of the former terminated in death, and seven were invalided, and sent to England.

Diseases of the Muscles, Joints, &c.—The total number of rheumatic attacks for the present year amounts to 41, or 80·1 to the 1,000 of mean force. This complaint was much more common in some vessels than in others, a circumstance which can only be explained, by supposing that in those which suffered most, the men were more exposed to wet and cold, and to the injurious effects of damp decks. One case appears to have terminated in death, and nine were invalided.

Two men were invalided for anasarca, and one died of hydrothorax.

Syphilis, &c.—There were 58 cases of primary syphilis, and 36 of gonorrhœa; three of the former were invalided, the disease in each having become constitutional; in one it was complicated with rheumatism, and in another with a cachectic state of the body.

Constipation and Dyspepsia.—The returns from the Iris present a much greater proportion of cases of constipation than those from any other vessel, owing in all probability to the erroneous or careless system adopted by the Surgeon in classifying many of the minor complaints. In the Acorn one case of constipation, terminating in tympanitis, proved fatal; the patient was a Krooman.

Fifty-five cases of dyspepsia are reported to have occurred in the Madagascar, five of which were invalided: as only 83 cases occurred in the whole squadron besides, none of which required to be invalided, it seems as if some want of attention to nosological arrangement may be imputed to the Surgeon in this instance also, as it is quite impossible to conceive that dyspeptic ailments should have prevailed to so great an extent in one vessel, and not in the others.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—Ulcers were still of frequent occurrence, amounting altogether to 335 cases, or 190·4 to the 1,000 of mean strength. No death occurred under this head, and only four cases were invalided. The proportional number of cases occurring in each vessel was pretty nearly the

the same throughout the whole squadron, and in no instance did they assume a spreading or phagedenic form.

Accidental deaths, and deaths from drowning, form a large proportion of the mortality for the present year. One man was accidentally killed in the Iris, but in what manner is not stated in the medical returns. Three deaths occurred from gun-shot wounds, received in an attack on the slave baracoons at Kabenda, by detachments from the Madagascar; and one death from a gun-shot wound, received in an attack on a slave vessel, occurred in the Pluto. One man belonging to the Rolla appears to have been killed on shore while on leave. There were 28 deaths from drowning; 11 of these were caused by the upsetting of a boat which belonged to the Madagascar, on the bar of the Coanza River.

Two deaths occurred from causes which have not been mentioned in any document in the department. The total mortality from all causes, namely, 77, or 43·7 to the 1,000 of mean force, is greatly reduced, as compared with the preceding year. The deaths from disease alone amounted to 40 or 22·7, and from accident to 37 or 20·5 to the 1,000 of mean force; the great increase of the latter being occasioned by the loss of so many men by drowning.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength

Year 1843.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	261	161·1	29	17·8	4	2·5	26	16·1
Intermittent	49	- -	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	3	1·9	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Paralysis	1	·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	3	1·9	1	·6	1	·6	—	—
Delirium Tremens	4	2·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	46	28·4	3	1·9	- -	·6	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	17	10·5	4	2·5	6	3·7	4	2·5
Catarrh	242	149·4	8	4·9	1	·6	—	—
Laryngitis	4	2·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharyngitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	10	- -	4	2·5	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	5	3·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	7	4·4	1	·6	- -	- -	2	—
Dysentery	19	11·7	4	2·5	- -	- -	1	—
Diarrhœa	174	107·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	2	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	94	58·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	61	37·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	14	8·	3	1·9	2	1·2	1	—
Jaundice	5	3·1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	35	21·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	5	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	103	63·6	15	9·3	1	·6	—	—
Hæmaturia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Calculus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	14	8·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	134	82·7	8	4·9	6	3·7	—	—
Gout	1	·6	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	18	11·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	2	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Cataract	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Opacity of the Cornea	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	298	116·	7	4·4	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1·2	1	·6	—	—	—	—
Psoas Abscess	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Ulcer	168	103·7	12	7·4	3	1·9	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	10	6·2	1	·6	1	·6	—	—
Scrofula	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Herpes	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	25	15·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	2	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Eruptions	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	16	9·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	303	187·	13	- -	2	- -	1	—
Fractures	9	5·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	7	4·4	2	1·2	2	1·2	—	—
Diseases, &c., not classed or specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	70	43·2	5	3·1	4	2·5	—	—
Atrophy	7	4·4	- -	- -	7	4·4	—	—
Worms (Tænia)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto (Ascarides)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chimney Sweepers' Cancers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schirrus	2	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Tumour	3	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	3·1
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	1·9
TOTAL	2,308	1424·7	133	82·1	50	30·9	46	28·4

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1843.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.
Acorn 1 Jan.; 5 Oct.	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	11	–	–
Albert (Tender) 14 Feb.; 31 Dec.	24	–	–	23	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Alert 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Arrow 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Bittern 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	20	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	6	3	–
Bonetta 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Cygnet 1 Jan.; 13 Oct.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Espoir 6 July; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Fawn 1 Dec. 1842; 31 Dec. 1843.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Ferret 8 Jan.; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	35	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
Grecian 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	7	1	–
Heroine 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Hydra 14 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Iris 1 Jan.; 31 July.	4	1	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
Kite 1 Jan.; 23 Aug.	–	–	–	23	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Madagascar 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	10	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	1	13	2	–
Pantaloon 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	43	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Persian 1 Jan.; 20 Aug.	–	–	–	34	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Rapid 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–
Spy 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Waterwitch 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
TOTALS	49	2	–	261	4	26	3	–	–	2	–	–	48	–	1	14	2	1	142	6	–

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1843.

Influenza and Catarrh.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	19	–	–	28	–	–	–
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	11	–	–	40	–	–	–
2	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	15	1	2	–
–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–
59	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	17	–	–	23	–	–	39	8	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	1 D.*	6	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	9	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	20	1	–	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	1	–	–	22	–	–	21	–	–	–
8	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	11	1	–	13	–	–	21	2	–	–
23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	26	–	1 D.*	33	4	–	–
2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–	5	2	–	11	1	–	22	2	1	–
11	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	49		–	–
30	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	11	–	–	25	1	–	71	1	2	1
9	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	10	–	–	26	–	–	–
45	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	38	–	–	87	–	1 1 D.*	99	4	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	18	–	–	43	–	–	–
25	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	15	–	–	18	–	–	42	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	23	–	–	1
10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	8	–	–	9	–	–	37	–	–	–
252	1	–	18	6	4	2	–	–	4	–	–	195	–	1	2	–	–	149	1	–	176	3	–	324	2	4	667	23	6	3

* Drowned.

Year 1843.

The preceding Table has been prepared from returns received from 21 vessels which formed the protective squadron on the West Coast of Africa during 1843. The mean force, including Kroomen and liberated Africans, has been estimated at 1,620 men, a decrease of 140 as compared with the preceding year. Two vessels, which were not included in the African Report, in consequence of the returns being erroneously marked, have now been added.

Fevers.—The crew of the Albert, which was principally employed on the coast between Sierra Leone and the Gambia, appear to have been nearly all attacked with fever, in consequence of exposure to endemic causes on shore at each of these places, as well as in boats in the mouths of the intervening rivers. Twenty-four cases of intermittent and 23 of remittent were entered on the sick books; but there were others which were not entered, in consequence of the illness of the Assistant Surgeon in charge, who was for some time in sick quarters on shore. The greater number of the former were secondary attacks, consequent on the latter: two cases, both primary attacks, contracted at Sierra Leone, terminated in death.

One case terminated fatally in the Bonetta; the fever was contracted in a river, but its name is great not mentioned.

In the Bittern, which was principally employed on the south side of the equator, and occasionally touching at the Cape, there occurred 20 cases of remittent fever. The most severe of these were contracted on boat-service off Quicombo, where the boats-crews were frequently permitted to land; six of these cases were sent to the military hospital at St. Helena; one terminated in death on board, and there was one which terminated in mania. During the time these attacks were occurring, there was not one case amongst the men who remained in the ship, though she continued cruising at no distance from the land.

Altogether there occurred 39 cases of fever in the Ferret, which have been thus erroneously classed: "quotidiana simplex, 4; pyrexia simplex, 22; typhus, 1; bilious dysenteric, 5; coast, 7." These fanciful distinctions are much to be deprecated, as they can only lead to confusion and misunderstanding. The whole of the above cases, with perhaps one exception, were the result of the common endemic causes peculiar to the coast, and if an opinion may be formed from the symptoms detailed, they did not differ in any special point from the fevers occurring in other vessels, or in the settlements on shore. The exceptional case, which terminated in death, was one that followed an attack of phlegmonous erysipelas, which had left the patient, a Krooman, in a state of great debility.

Besides the above, other three deaths from fever occurred amongst the crew of this vessel, which were all contracted by exposure on shore at Sierra Leone.

In the Iris there were 16 cases, none of which proved fatal; but one of her crew died of fever in the Heroine, into which he was removed in a state of extreme exhaustion from one of the Iris' boats, which was on detached duty in Kabenda Bay.

Twenty-three cases of endemic fever occurred in the Kite; 10 of these, which were of a more severe type than the others, were contracted in the River Congo, up which the vessel sailed a distance of 35 miles. Four of the 10 cases subsequently terminated in death at Prince's Island. This vessel, from the defective state of her boilers, was ordered to England in July. On the passage homewards, a subordinate officer, who it was supposed contracted the germs of the disease in the Gambia, where he had imprudently exposed himself to climatic agencies on shore, was attacked with fever at sea, and died on the island of Madeira, on which he had expressed a wish to be landed.

In the Madagascar there were 10 cases of fever, three of which terminated fatally; two of the patients were Kroomen, and the disease, which occurred at Sierra Leone, is stated to have been complicated with "malignant bronchitis." The third fatal case occurred at Bathurst, on the Gambia.

Thirty-four cases, one of which terminated in death, occurred in the Persian; the latter appears to have been contracted on board the vessel at Prince's Island.

In the Pantaloon, out of 43 cases, four were sent to the military hospital at Sierra Leone, and four terminated fatally on board. A large proportion of the febrile diseases in this vessel were clearly traceable to exposure on shore at the Gambia and at Sierra Leone. Two of the fatal cases were contracted at the Gambia, and one at Bona Vista; but it is not possible, from the imperfect nature of the returns, to trace the other to its source.

Only three cases of remittent occurred in the Rapid; they were contracted by men who were employed watering the ship in the River Congo; two of the three had a fatal termination.

In the Arrow ketch, which was employed chiefly on the extreme southern division of the station, and occasionally touching at the Cape and St. Helena, there did not occur a single case of febrile disease.

In the Cygnet, which was stationed in the Bights during the first six months of the year, there was only one case. In the Espoir, which was employed from July to the end of the year off the coast south of the equator, there were 10 cases, and one death; the latter occurred at Sierra Leone, to which the patient had been sent in a prize. In the Grecian, which appears to have been employed between January and July, off the same part of the coast, and at a considerable distance from the land, there did not occur any febrile disease whatever; and in the Spy, which, with the exception of a month spent at Ascension refitting, was chiefly employed off the slave stations, in the Bight of Benin, there were only four or five attacks of a trivial character; but this vessel lost one man from fever in the military hospital at Sierra Leone, where the disease was contracted.

The

The comparative exemption from fever of the crews of these latter vessels is clearly to be attributed to their being employed on parts of the coast where the men could not be exposed to the full force of the endemic influences of the land, either on shore, on board, or in boats.

The fatal cases of fever were contracted as under:

On shore at Sierra Leone	12
At the Gambia	2
In the River Congo	6
On shore at Quicombo	1
On boat-service in Kabenda Bay	1
On board ship at Prince's Island	1
Ditto at Bona Vista	1
In a river, the name of which is not stated	1
Where not stated	1
Total	26

It thus appears, that at the most, three only of the above cases occurred at sea, while 23 were traceable to endemic causes in connexion with the land.

Eruptive Fevers.—Rubeola prevailed epidemically during the spring at Sierra Leone, where two men, one a European and the other an African, belonging to the Albert, who had been exposed to infection, were attacked by it. In the African the disease was mild throughout, but in the European it made its appearance suddenly, and afterwards assumed all the intensity of a severe attack of endemic fever, for which it was at first mistaken, the eruption being for sometime concealed or disguised by the presence of lichen tropicus, with which the patient's skin was completely covered at the time. Six cases, of a mild character, occurred amongst the boys of the Grecian; they contracted the disease while on shore on leave at St. Helena, where it was also prevalent amongst the inhabitants.

Three cases of small-pox occurred amongst the Kroomen of the Madagascar. In the medical report it is stated that the disease was contracted on shore at St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, by one of these people, who had been exposed to contagion amongst the inhabitants. The instant the men fell ill, they were separated from the rest of the ship's company, and no further extension of the disease took place.

Diseases of the Brain.—There were two fatal cases of apoplexy; both occurred in the Alert.

There were three cases of mental derangement; namely, two in the Ferret, one of which was supposed to have been the result of external injury, the other of causes not known; and one in the Bittern; in this instance the disease supervened on an attack of fever. All these cases were invalided, and sent to England for the benefit of hospital treatment. There were four cases of delirium tremens, two in the Bittern, one in the Acorn, and one in the Heroine, but without any fatal result.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—The number of catarrhal attacks were few and unimportant, compared with the average ratio of former years. The number of attacks in the several vessels, compared with the time they were on the station, and the kind of duty they had to perform, were pretty equal, with one exception, namely, the Bittern. In that vessel, according to the returns received from the Surgeon, there appear to have been no fewer than 59 cases, upwards of a fourth of the total number of attacks in the whole squadron. As the disease did not appear in an epidemic form, it is difficult to imagine whether the frequency of the disease in this vessel is to be ascribed to chance circumstances, or to carelessness in keeping the sick book. In the Albert, between April and June, catarrhal complaints prevailed amongst the native Africans, several of whom, rather than submit to medical treatment, allowed themselves to be discharged from the vessel. Natives of the Kroo country are adverse to our modes of treating diseases, not, however, from any superstitious motive, or from any reasonable objection to the means usually employed, but, when ill, they become apathetic, and do not like to be interfered with.

The total number of cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura entered on the sick books amounted to 46, being in the ratio of 28·4 to the 1,000 of mean force. One case, which terminated in chronic bronchitis, was invalided, but afterwards proved fatal.

There were 17 separate entries on the sick books of the squadron for hæmoptysis and consumption; six of these were invalided, and four terminated fatally.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were only seven cases of inflammation of the bowels and stomach; two of which terminated in death: in one of these cases the disease appears have been occasioned by the person eating, when on shore at St. Helena, some kind of fish, which is not described; but it acted like a poison, causing great irritability, and inflammation of the stomach. The patient, who belonged to the Heroine, was sent to the naval hospital at Ascension, where he died. For some time previous to his death, there arose from his body an effluvium so offensive, that few persons could approach him. Every thing he drank passed immediately through the bowels. It is to be regretted that these are the only particulars mentioned with respect to this case, which presents many points of interest. The other death occurred in the Iris from peritonitis.

Dysenteric affections occurred in the ratio of 11·7 to the 1,000 of mean force. Out of 19 cases, one only terminated in death: the greatest number of these attacks took place in the vessels stationed on the south side of the equator. Those of a diarrhœal character were of little importance, though this form of disease attacked, more or less severely, nearly all the crew of the Ferret, on their obtaining fresh provisions and vegetables at Monrovia, after they had been long victualled on salt meat.

Syphilitic complaints appear in a ratio considerably above that of any of the preceding six years: the greatest number of cases in proportion to the number of men on board occurred in the Bittern; they were principally contracted at St. Helena. There were also a considerable number of cases contracted by the crew of the Heroine, at the same place, several of which were subsequently sent to the hospital at Ascension, suffering from secondary symptoms. Why the disease should have become constitutional more frequently in this vessel than in others, it is difficult to understand. The mercurial plan of treatment was judiciously followed out in every instance; but the patients did not apply for medical advice so soon as they ought to have done.

Diseases of the Muscles, Joints, &c.—The ratio of rheumatic cases, 82·7 to the 1,000 of mean strength, is rather under the average of preceding years; none of these affections terminated fatally; but it was found necessary to invalid six persons, and send them to England, for the benefit of change of climate. In one small vessel, the Ferret, the extraordinary number of 26 cases of rheumatism appear in the returns, being about a fourth of the total number entered on the sick books of the squadron for the year. This seeming anomaly can be explained only by supposing that the Surgeon took little pains to enter the various diseases that came under his notice under their proper respective heads.

Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, &c.—One man belonging to the Bonetta died of debility; but how it was induced, the Assistant Surgeon has not stated.

There were two cases of dracunculus, or guinea worm, in the Madagascar, and one in the Bonetta. In the latter, the subject of which was a Krooman, the worm protruded on the dorsum of the foot, between the first and second metacarpal bones; about an inch of it was drawn out daily, until 16 inches were obtained, when the sore healed up. The creature resembled a piece of fine cat-gut softened in water. A few days afterwards the same man again presented himself, complaining of the opposite leg, which was swollen from the middle of the calf down to the internal malleolus; extensive suppuration took place, and another worm, which was blackish, and broken into shreds, was discharged at different points.

Wounds, &c.—Ulcers, which for the two or three preceding years had occurred in a considerably increased ratio, show, for the present, a slight decrease; altogether they amounted to 168, which gives as the ratio to the 1,000 of mean force, 103·7. Three cases were invalided, and sent to England. The disease did not assume a phagedenic character in any vessel on the station. The wounds, generally speaking, with one or two exceptions, were of an unimportant character.

The ratio of deaths from external violence and drowning is extremely small. One man, a patient, suffering from phthisis, was accidentally shot on board the Madagascar; and three men, belonging respectively to the Bonetta, Grecian and Madagascar, were lost by drowning. In addition to the above, by the pay-books it appears that three deaths occurred from causes which cannot be ascertained.

The total number of deaths, from all causes, amounted to - 46, or 28·4, per 1,000 of force.
Ditto - from disease alone - - - - - - - - - 37, or 22·8 - ditto - ditto.
Ditto - from violence and drowning - - - - - 9, or 5·6 - ditto - ditto.

TABLE,

Table, No. 1, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	2,356	252·5	187	20·	56	6·	452	48·4
Intermittent	207	22·2	10	- -	9	- -	5	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	26	2·8	15	1·6	- -	- -	5	—
Measles	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Paralysis	5	- -	1	- -	1	- -	1	—
Epilepsy	34	3·6	4	- -	12	1·3	1	—
Phrenitis	18	1·9	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Amentia	12	1·3	2	- -	7	- -	1	—
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	12	1·3	1	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	198	21·2	16	1·7	9	- -	4	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	92	9·8	24	2·6	24	2·6	24	2·6
Catarrh	1,786	191·4	21	2·3	9	—	—	—
Asthma	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharyngitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Varix	6	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Melæna	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	37	3·9	9	- -	12	1·3	—	—
Hæmorrhois	58	6·2	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	4	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Carditis	5	- -	1	- -	3	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	44	4·7	4	- -	2	- -	5	—
Dysentery	151	16·2	13	1·4	8	- -	4	—
Diarrhœa	1,013	108·6	13	1·4	12	1·3	—	—
Cholera	47	5·	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	728	76·9	3	- -		- -	1	—
Colic	427	45·8	7	- -	4	- -	1	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	4	- -	1	- -	1	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	134	14·4	24	2·6	32	3·4	8	—
Jaundice	18	1·9	- -	- -	1	- -	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	7	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	183	19·6	7			—	—	—
Stricture	47	5·0	10		11	—	—	—
Syphilis	312	33·4	38	4·1	7	-	1	—
Orchitis	67	7·2	3	-	1	—	—	—
Eneuresis	6	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Dysuria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischuria	10	-	1	-	4	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	4	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Calculus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	859	92·1	55	5·9	40	4·3	2	—
Gout	3	-	1			—	—	—
Contraction	3	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Periostitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spasm	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morbus Coxarius	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchylosis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Caries	2	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Synovitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	110	11·9	2	-	6	—	—	—
Amaurosis	8	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Deafness	9	-	3	-	2	—	—	—
Hæmeralopia	12	1·3	2	-	1	—	—	—
Dysopia	5	-	2	-	2	—	—	—
Nyctalopia	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Nebulæ	2	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Otitis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Impaired Vision	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cataract	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Opacity of the Cornea	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	2,301	246·6	13	1·4	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	76	-	3	-	-	-	1	—
Abscess	7	-	3	-	-	-	1	—
Ulcer	1,306	140·	41	4·4	17	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	167	17·9	13	1·4	3	—	—	—
Scrofula	13	1·4	-	-	5	—	—	—
Herpes	21	2·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	73	7·8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	13	1·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	143	15·3	1	-	1	—	—	—
Yaws	6	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ptyalism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascites	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Œdema	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	25	26·8	—	-	3	-	2	—
Tinea	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Skin, &c.—*continued.*								
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	23	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	1,782	190·9	48	5·2	14	1·5	36	3·9
Fractures	64	6·9	19	2·	5	- -	1	—
Dislocations	14	1·5	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
Sprains	49	5·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	30	3·2	4	- -	8	—	—	—
Scald	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concussion of Brain	4	- -	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Ecchymoma	39	4·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	711	76·2	23	2·5	26	2·8	—	—
Atrophy	18	1·9	1	- -	13	1·4	1	—
Tumours	19	1·7	2	- -	4	—	—	—
Debility	33	3·5	5	- -	7	- -	1	—
Splenitis	10	- -	1	- -	4	—	—	—
Worms, Ascarides	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Lumbrici	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Tænia	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Dracunculus	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hysteria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nostalgia	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coup de Soleil	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tic Doloreux	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tabes	8	- -	2	- -	4	—	—	—
Syncope	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chimney Sweeper's Cancer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schirrus	2	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	72	—
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17	—
TOTALS	16,115	1727·2	682	73·1	414	44·4	657	70·4

Table, No. 2, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Annual mean Strength, the Annual Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead, with the Average Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength annually.

YEARS	Mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
1837 - -	1,030	1,665	1616·5	33	32·0	31	30·1	129	125·2
1838 - -	1,070	1,894	1770·1	33	30·8	44	41·1	130	121·5
1839 - -	1,230	2,281	1854·5	104	84·6	75	60·9	108	87·9
1840 - -	1,300	2,595	1996·2	93	71·5	51	39·2	59	45·4
1841 - -	1,320	2,529	1915·9	131	99·2	70	53·0	108	81·8
1842 - -	1,760	2,843	1615·3	155	88·1	91	51·7	77	43·7
1843 - -	1,620	2,308	1424·7	133	82·1	50	30·9	46	28·4
Annual Average -	1,333	2,302	1726·9	97	72·8	59	44·3	94	70·5

During the seven years included in the preceding Table, there occurred in the preventive squadron 2,356 cases of endemic and yellow fever, of which 452 terminated in death: this, most assuredly in a force which did not exceed the yearly average of 1,340 men, is a heavy loss, and the more to be regretted, as undoubtedly a very large proportion of the cases of the common endemic of the country, and also of yellow fever, might have been evaded by the more judicious arrangements now observed with regard to boat-service, but more especially with respect to the landing and detention of men at Sierra Leone after their release from prize-vessels. Of the above deaths, there occurred at least 103 from yellow fever, and about 350 from the common endemic, or that form of fever, the exciting cause of which is never absent on any part of the coast from Cape Verde to the southernmost limit of the station. It is a most remarkable fact, that nearly all these fatal cases may be traced to the individuals having had communication with the shore: for instance, 92 were contracted at Sierra Leone, 24 at Fernando Po, 24 in the Rivers Bonny, Benin and Cameroons, in the Bight of Biafra, 18 in the Nunez and Pongas, 16 in the rivers on the coast between Cape Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, nine at Accra, three in the Gambia, and about 76 on other parts of the coast, in rivers or at places not mentioned in the returns, leaving, at the most, certainly not more than 10 or 12 deaths from fever, resulting, as on other more healthy stations, from constitutional or climatorial causes occurring or acting on the system at sea; but whether at so great a distance from the land as to be entirely beyond the reach of its fever-exciting agencies is extremely doubtful, as it is seldom that many days elapse without the vessels approaching to within one, two or three miles of it at some point on their "cruising ground." It is thus made clearly evident that the mortality from this class of maladies in the African squadron would, in all probability, not exceed that in the force employed on the Home or Mediterranean Stations, were it possible to carry on the duties without employing men on distant boat expeditions, or permitting them to land; though it is equally evident that a vast proportion, probably not less than two-thirds of the fevers thus contracted, were consequent on self-immolating acts of intemperance committed on these occasions contrary to advice and the rules of the service.

The large proportion of deaths referable to Sierra Leone is to be ascribed to the number of men landed there being greater than on any other part of the coast, rather than to its being climatorially more unhealthy. Besides, as elsewhere stated, the fevers contracted by the naval force at this settlement have, with, it is to be feared, but few exceptions, been greatly aggravated by intemperance, and the evils which follow in its train. If, however, there be any excuse for this odious vice, it must be conceded to such men as are sent thither in charge of prizes, who generally arrive at the colony worn out with hard work and constant watching amidst the din, the filth and confusion of a slave-vessel. It is not in human nature, far less is it in the power of men who have been confined in a small vessel kept constantly cruising off some desolate part of the coast for perhaps eight, ten or even twelve months at a stretch, without once putting their feet on shore, to resist or control the feelings and passions which lay hold of them when thus suddenly released from restraint: to plunge headlong into every kind of excess has consequently been the rule, and to abstain, the exception. Happily, these evils, which were pointed out in a former Report on the African Station, no longer exist.

With

With the exception of four cases contracted at New York during the casual visit of one of the cruisers to that port, all the deaths from yellow fever, amounting to about 100, occurred within the space of three years: moreover, they all appear to have been the result of exposure to a specific exciting cause, first developed at Sierra Leone, though subsequently transferred, reproduced and propagated on board several vessels, and, on shore, amongst the inhabitants residing at the Gambia, Goree, and on the Island of Ascension. The course of this fever may, in fact, be traced from these settlements, backwards through the infected vessels to Sierra Leone, with nearly as much certainty as the waters of the Thames may be traced from the Nore to London Bridge; and as it did not make its appearance at any other place on a line of coast stretching entirely across the tropics, nor in any ship, whether at anchor or at sea off the coast, unless she communicated with an infected port or place, this fact alone strongly argues in favour of the opinion, which declares yellow fever to be the product of a cause originating in the living human frame, rather than in the atmosphere—in the soil, or the soil-products of such minute portions of the earth's surface as those above mentioned.

The cases of intermitting fever were, with hardly an exception, the result, or the sequelæ of the endemic remitting fever of the country, contracted either on shore, or on boat-service near the shore. It is seldom, on the Western Coast of Africa, that the paroxysmal attacks of this form of fever occur with anything like the regularity which has been described by most writers; so that it is impossible to arrange the cases under the distinctive heads of quotidian, tertian or quartan, the intervals between the attacks being extremely irregular in almost every individual case.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were 26 cases of small-pox, of which five terminated in death; with one exception, the patients were all Africans, and had not been vaccinated. Eleven cases of measles were contracted at St. Helena and Sierra Leone, the disease being prevalent at both places; but no death occurred from either complaint.

Diseases of the Brain.—Nine deaths occurred under this head, namely, three from delirium tremens, of which there were 12 cases; the mortality was therefore small, in proportion to the number of attacks. There were two deaths from apoplexy, one from paralysis, originating in cerebral disease, one from epilepsy, one from phrenitis, and one from disease of the brain, producing mental derangement, of which, by the way, there was rather a large proportion of cases, as compared with the amount of force.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs were both numerous and fatal, as compared with the previous corresponding period. The mortality from consumption and hæmoptysis, including all the deaths that occurred, whether at home or abroad, from disease contracted or developed on the station, amounted to 24, which gives an annual average ratio of 2·6 to the 1,000 of force; this exceeds the ratio for the preceding seven years by nearly one-third; but if the deaths had been taken from the pay-books, instead of the medical returns, which were then defective, as regards this kind of information, it is assumed the discrepancy between the two periods would not have been so great. On the other hand, the mortality from inflammation of the lungs and pleura, and from catarrhal complaints, was somewhat greater during the former period, though the difference is immaterial.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—It is rather singular, that in a force the annual average of which amounted to about 1,340 men, in seven years there was no death from disease of the vascular system. Out of 37 cases of palpitation of the heart, 12 were invalided, and sent to England, the disease being for the most part functional, depending on the generally impaired state of health, which occurs from frequent attacks of ague, poor living, and long confinement on board ship, and occasionally from excess in the use of tobacco.

Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach.—Inflammatory affections of the alimentary organs appear to have been of more frequent occurrence than they were during the preceding seven years, and more fatal also; while, on the other hand, cases of dysentery were less numerous and less fatal: this latter difference, however, is more apparent than real, as it arises principally from the details of the Cape Station having been separated from those of the West Coast, where dysenteric affections are not nearly so prevalent, or so severe, as they are along the shores of the Mozambique channel, which are included within the limits of the former station. Diarrhœal affections were numerous, but no death occurred under that head. There were 47 cases of cholera entered on the sick books of the squadron; but it did not in any instance assume the malignant or Asiatic form, which has not yet made its appearance on the Western Coast of Africa: when it does, it may be safely predicted, that it will sweep over the more populous towns and villages with frightful force, though it is not likely to extend far over those regions, in which the inhabitants are widely scattered, and few in number.

Diseases of the Liver.—Considering the nature of the climate, the kind of life which many of the men led, and the character which hot countries have gained as regards the production of hepatic complaints, the number of cases of hepatitis, it must be admitted, is very small, averaging at the rate of about 14 to the 1,000 men annually, with a mortality which does not exceed one in a thousand: if it were possible to deduct the cases of disease of the liver arising from the abuse of intoxicating drinks from those that are due to climate, the latter, there is reason to believe, would be reduced to a very small number.

Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, &c.—Under this head it is only necessary to notice the number of cases which appear under the head of hæmeralopia, amaurosis, dysopia and nyctalopia, the majority of which appear to have resulted from a scorbutic diathesis, which every now and then made its appearance in the squadron, in consequence of the long-continued use of rations without a due proportion of fresh meat and vegetables. As night blindness of a scorbutic nature requires a different kind of treatment from that arising from an over-fulness or richness of blood, it is of importance to mark the distinction. The organs of hearing, though extremely delicate, are well protected; consequently,

consequently, they are less subject than the eye to disease or injury. During the seven years there was but one case of inflammation of the ear, and nine of deafness; from what cause the latter resulted, is not stated.

Diseases of the Skin, Glands, &c.—Diseases of the skin were not numerous, neither were they important. There were 21 cases of herpes, and 73 of psora, which were all cured on the station. Six cases of frambœsia, or yaws, occurred amongst the Africans, which were also cured without any permanent loss to the service. Ulcers were nearly twice as numerous as they were during the former period; it is not possible to account for this otherwise than by supposing that the cruisers, having been kept more constantly at sea on parts of the station where fresh provisions could not be obtained, the general health of the men ranged considerably below the normal standard, and that, consequently, small wounds and hurts, instead of quickly closing up by the reparative process, degenerated into little callous ulcers, which were not only healed with difficulty, but frequently broke out again, and thus the number of cases appear to have been increased, or exaggerated.

The total number of deaths, the result of external violence, as shown in the preceding Table, amounted to 37; of these, 15 were caused by wounds received while attacking slave vessels, and slave baracoons; five were the result of wounds received in collision with the natives and slave-dealers by boats-crews detached in quest of slavers; four were the result of injuries received by falling from the rigging; two from the accidental explosion of a cartridge while in the act of ramming it down; four from injuries not stated; one from contusions, caused by a gun breaking adrift; and two from shark-bites. In addition to the above, 72 men lost their lives by drowning, and 17 by causes which have not been stated. The number of men killed by falling from aloft is few as compared with other stations. This may perhaps be ascribed to the smallness of the vessels, which necessarily present a less extent and less height of rigging for the men to clamber on while in the discharge of their duties aloft than those of a larger size; besides, they were less frequently exercised in reefing and furling sails, and in lowering and hoisting yards, than the men employed in evolutionary or experimental squadrons, where competition frequently leads to the performance of certain feats or duties in less time than is practicable with safety.

With respect to the mortality from all causes for seven years, it is undoubtedly very great, greater even than occurred on the East India Station for the same period, though it included even the three years in which the force was engaged in the Chinese war. The total number of deaths amounted to 657, being at the rate of about 70·5 to the 1,000 of mean force annually; this exceeds the proportional number of deaths on the above sickly station by considerably more than one-third. Deducting, however, the deaths from yellow fever, which hitherto has been but a casual or accidental visitor to two or three places on the station, where it was contracted by a few vessels only, during 1837, 1838 and 1839, the normal mortality, arising from causes permanently connected with the climate and service, will be reduced to about 59·0, which still, nevertheless, greatly exceeds the ratio on every other station. Five hundred and thirty-two deaths occurred from disease alone, and 126 from external violence, drowning, or from causes not reported; the first being in the ratio of 57·0, and the last of 13·5, to the 1,000 of mean force: the latter positively exceeds the total mortality on the South American Station, and it is but little under that which occurred in the Mediterranean squadron for the same period. Deducting the deaths that occurred from yellow fever, the average ratio per annum from all other diseases amounts to about 46·0; thus proving, if indeed proof were necessary, that there is not perhaps any spot on the face of the earth more destructive of European health and life than the Western Coast of Africa.

THE PACKET SERVICE.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Previously to the establishment of Transatlantic Steamers, the Mails from this country were regularly transmitted to the West Indian Islands, to North America, and to the Brazils, or the East Coast of South America, by a number of small vessels, of the class usually denominated "gun-brigs," which, for the convenience of dispatch, and in order that they might get readily away into the broad Atlantic, invariably took their departure from Falmouth. They were, for the most part, manned by sailors who had either settled or been brought up in the port, in which they generally had either families or connexions, with whom they partly resided, or at all events spent the night, while the vessel remained in harbour, preparing for the succeeding voyage: many of them, in fact, were householders; consequently they were of a more staid character than are the seamen of the Navy generally, though by no means better seamen. As they had opportunities of visiting their homes and the shore very frequently, they formed domestic ties, and acquired habits which rendered them less prone than the regular man-of-war's man to run into excess when they were permitted to go on leave, and, as a body, they were perhaps more temperate.

As the vessels were fitted out expressly for this particular kind of service, and for the conveyance of passengers, their complement of men, as well as their armament, was considerably reduced as compared with gun-brigs in the regular service: the former, in many vessels, did not exceed thirty-three, though in others it amounted to forty-two or forty-four, owing, it is to be presumed, to a difference in their tonnage. The reduction in the complement of men as compared with vessels of war of the same class, was necessary to afford room for cabins for the accommodation of passengers: these cribs, for in reality they were little better, generally extended from the stern to about midships on the lower deck; the space forward, which was still further encroached on by the galley-fires being placed there, sufficed, though but indifferently, for the accommodation of the crew and subordinate officers. The fires assisted greatly in ventilating this crowded section of the vessel; but, at the same time, they made it so insufferably hot, especially when within the Tropics, as to be scarcely habitable. Nevertheless it will be found, that, compared with the service generally, the men employed in the Packets, with the exception of fevers occasionally contracted on shore in the West Indies, enjoyed a remarkable immunity from many of those diseases which either permanently impair the constitution, or prematurely cut short the span of human existence.

THE PACKET SERVICE.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEAR 1837.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	51	63·7	4	—	—	—	—	—
Intermittent	3	3·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	25	31·2	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	9	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Catarrh	220	275·	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Laryngitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Hæmorrhois	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Enteritis	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	12	15·	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	58	70·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	31	38·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	6	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	17	21·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	18	22·5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ischuria	2		—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	45	56·2	7	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections, of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	165	206·2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Ulcer	22	27·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	15	18·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds, Contusions	99	123·7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures	7	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	5	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classified, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	18	18·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schirrhus	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
TOTALS	871	1088·8	41	51·3	2	2·5	5	6·3

TABLE, No. 2. - - - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, - -

YEAR 1837. - - - - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Alert - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	–
Briseis - - - - - - 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Delight - - - - - - 5 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Espoir - - - - - - 7 Jan.; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	21	–	–
Express - - - - - - 10 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	–
Goldfinch - - - - - - 14 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–
Hope - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 5 Oct.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Hornet - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 27 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Lapwing - - - - - - 6 Feb.; 8 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Linnet - - - - - - 28 Dec. 1836; 31 Dec. 1837	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	14	–	–
Lyra - - - - - - 11 Dec. 1836; 5 Oct. 1837.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–
Magnet - - - - - - 1 Jan; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	–
Mutine - - - - - - 25 March; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Nightingale - - - - 9 Jan. 1837; 8 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–
Opossum - - - - - - 1 Dec. 1836; 30 Nov. 1837	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pandora - - - - - - 18 Jan. 1837; 15 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Pigeon - - - - - - 1 Jan; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–
Ranger - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	17	–	–
Reindeer - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1837.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1D*	8	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	22	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	1D*	34	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	16	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	12	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	34	–	–

(*continued*)

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, &c. for the Year 1837—*continued.*

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Seagull - - - - - 1 Jan.; 18 Dec.	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Sheldrake - - - - - 29 Dec. 1836; 9 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	–
Spey - - - - - - 26 May; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Star - - - - - - 27 Jan.; 4 Nov.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	15	–	–
Swift - - - - - - 3 Dec. 1836; 1 Dec. 1837.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Tyrian - - - - - 16 Dec. 1836; 31 Oct. 1837.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	11	1	–
TOTALS - - -	3	–	–	51	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	25	–	1	6	–	–	45	–	–	220	1	1

YEAR 1837.

THE following details have been drawn up from the Medical Reports received from 25 vessels employed as packets during 1837, in which the mean force, calculated for the year in the usual manner, amounted to about 800 men.

Fevers.—It will be observed that in eleven of these vessels there did not occur a single case of fever; and that in the remaining fourteen, in which there were a few, there was not one which terminated fatally; four only required to be sent on shore for hospital treatment. In the Goldfinch there were seven cases of tropical, if not yellow fever, the germs of which appear to have been contracted at the Havanah and at Vera Cruz: in both these cities yellow fever was prevalent at the time they were visited by the vessel.

In the Hope there were six cases of typhoid fever, the history of which is not without interest, as shewing how this disease may be transferred from one community to another, and how it may radiate from one person to others around him. A man, three weeks previously to the vessel leaving Falmouth, had been in daily attendance on his wife, while suffering from typhus fever; and a short time after the vessel went to sea, he also was attacked with the same kind of disease, in a most severe form. Every effort was then made to prevent it spreading amongst the ships' company, by segregation, and by keeping the vessel clean, dry and well-ventilated; five other cases, however, followed; and though the fever was less severe, there can be no doubt as to its being of the same type. The vessel during the greater part of the time was at sea between Lisbon and Falmouth. Six cases of fever occurred in the Magnet, while she was on a passage from Belize to Vera Cruz, on the Spanish Main: they were the true endemic of the West Indies, not yellow fever. Six cases of a similar nature occurred in the Seagull, while she was in the West Indies.

Diseases of the Lungs.—Considering the frequent and often sudden change of climate and temperature to which the crews were subjected, inflammatory affections of the vital organs, with the exception of the lungs, were of rare occurrence. One death resulted from an attack of pneumonia, and three patients affected with this complaint were sent on shore for hospital treatment.

There were nine cases of hæmoptysis and consumption; four of these were sent to hospital, from which they appear to have been subsequently discharged somewhat improved in health; and one case, which was preceded by a severe attack of influenza, terminated fatally.

A few cases of influenza occurred in the Delight after she left Falmouth, in the early part of the year; one of these, as already noticed, terminated in phthisis, and eventually in death. Fourteen cases occurred about the same time (in January), and in the same port, in the Express. The treatment in this instance forms a singular contrast to that pursued in some vessels in the Mediterranean. The patient, on being seized, was placed in bed, and an extra covering put over him; the bowels were then opened by purgatives; these were followed by the administration of 10 grains of the compound powder of ipecacuanha, at bed-time, permission being given the patient to drink freely

of

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, &c. for the Year 1837—*continued.*

Phthisis and Haemopytsis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	–	13	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	33	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	28	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–
9	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	22	–	–	108	–	2	271	1	1

YEAR 1837—*continued.*

of diluents until perspiration was produced; when this was well established, every bad symptom vanished, and the patients rapidly recovered their strength in from 24 to 48 hours. In the vessels where venesection was freely practised, the patients frequently did not recover for weeks, and even months, after the attack. In January, the epidemic also attacked the crew of the Goldfinch, while she lay at Falmouth; it was met by treatment similar to that pursued in the vessels previously mentioned. Nearly the whole crew were affected, but the disease rapidly declined when the vessel went to sea. Twelve cases of influenza occurred in the Lyra, between the 28th of December 1836 and the 5th of February: they were contracted at Lisbon, where the disease was prevalent both on board ship and on shore. In the Lyra there were ten cases, which seem to have been contracted at Falmouth; the worst of these were bled; but with no better effect than attended the practice in other vessels where venesection was not employed.

About the same period, namely, in January, there were six cases in the Tyrian, and 17 in the Ranger, all contracted at Falmouth: these latter, it is stated, were attended with fever of a typhoid type; they were all cured by diluents, purgatives and diaphoretics, blood-letting being deemed inadmissible.

Diseases of the Bowels, &c.—Diarrhœal complaints prevailed in the Goldfinch at the time when seven of the crew were prostrated by fever: both diseases appear to have been contracted at the Havanah and Vera Cruz; but with respect to the cause or origin of the diarrhœal affection, there are no grounds for the formation of an opinion: the cases were numerous, though six only were placed on the sick list.

There were but few cases of ulcer, and none of any importance; they occurred in the ratio of 27·5 to the 1,000 of mean force. The wounds and injuries, with a few exceptions, were also of an unimportant character: two of the former and two of the latter (fractured bones) were sent to the hospital at Plymouth. Two men were lost by drowning. The total mortality amounted to five only, or in the ratio of 6·2 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided, and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1838.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	36	42·9	2	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phrenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	15	17·9	1	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	6	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Catarrh	129	153·6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diarrhœa	48	57·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	26	31·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	63	75·	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	6	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	8	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	18	21·4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dysuria	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ischuria	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1838—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	48	47·1	5	- -	1	—	—	—
Gout	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	11	13·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	147	175·	8	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	23	27·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	14	16·7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	133	158·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	25	27·4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	—
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—
TOTALS	815	970·2	45	53·6	1	1·2	16	19·

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1838.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Alert 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Delight 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–
Express 1 Jan.; 9 Feb.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–
Goldfinch 1 Jan.; 12 Sept.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–
Hope 5 Oct. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–
Lapwing 1 Nov. 1837; 1 Sept. 1838.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Linnet 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	–
Lyra 5 Oct. 1837; 31 Oct. 1838.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Magnet 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–
Mutine 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Nightingale 1 Jan.; 27 Aug.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Opossum 1 Dec. 1837; 30 Nov. 1838.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Pandora 15 Jan. 1838; 7 Jan. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Penguin 6 Aug.; 6 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Peterel 28 Aug. 1838; 31 Mar. 1839.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Pigeon 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Ranger 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–
Reindeer 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Seagull 18 Dec. 1837; 31 Oct. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–
Sheldrake 9 Jan. 1838; 15 Jan. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Skylark 17 Aug.; 9 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Spey 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Star 4 Nov. 1837; 25 Oct. 1838.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	15	–	–
Swift 1 Dec. 1837; 2 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	9	–	–
Tyrian 1 Nov. 1837; 15 Oct. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–	36	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	2	6	–	–	48	1	–	129	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - Year 1838.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1 D.*	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	31	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	3	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	13	–	8	21	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	13	–	–	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	29	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1 D.*	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	19	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	1 D.*	22	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	1 D.*	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	34	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1 D.*	6	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	52	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–	–
6	–	1	3	–	–	3	–	1	7	–	1	48	–	–	2	–	–	26	–	–	23	–	–	137	–	5	326	–	–	3

* Drowned.

Year 1838.

The preceding Table, No. 1, has been formed from the Medical Returns received from 25 vessels, in which the mean force for the year amounted to 840 men.

Fevers.—Under this head there is little that requires to be noticed; generally speaking, when at sea, and while in England, the men enjoyed remarkably good health, and an almost singular exemption from febrile diseases. In 11 of the vessels, though passing occasionally from the temperate into the torrid, and *vice versâ*, from the torrid into the temperate zone, at all seasons of the year, there was not a single case. Four occurred in the Alert while she was in the West Indies: the Assistant Surgeon of the Linnet died of fever contracted in the same region; but there is no mention made either in the journal or nosological return of his successor as to whether the patient had been on shore. Six cases occurred in the Swift a few days after she left the Havanah, where they appear to have been contracted; and there is reason to believe that they were of the nature of true yellow fever, as yellow suffusion of the skin took place, and passive vomiting, of the characteristic black fluid, occurred previously to death in a case which terminated fatally. There was also one fatal case in the Nightingale: the patient—the Lieutenant in command of the vessel—had imprudently exposed himself on shore, in one of the West India Islands not mentioned, and thus brought on the attack.

The total number of cases amounted to 36, two-thirds of which, at the least, were contracted during the transient visits of the respective vessels to the West Indies and the coast of Brazil; but all the fatal cases occurred on the former station; and it is worthy of notice, that few, if any, occurred until after the vessels anchored, and their crews had held communication with the shore.

Delirium Tremens.—Of this disease there were three attacks; two occurred in the same individual—the last proved fatal.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 15 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, of which two terminated in death, one in the Reindeer, at Halifax, the other in the Sheldrake, at Falmouth; the first is described as a case of bronchitis, the latter of pleuritis.

Diseases of the Alimentary Organs.—There were 63 cases of colic, 16 of which occurred in the Delight, while at anchor in the Belize passage, near a small island, from which her crew procured a number of cocoa-nuts, and also large quantities of shell-fish. Soon after eating of these indigestible substances, they were attacked with severe griping pains and bilious vomiting; there was also great prostration of the vital powers: in some instances these symptoms were accompanied with diarrhœa, and in others with obstinate constipation. After the offending matters had been removed from the stomach and bowels by emetics and purgatives, all the patients, with one exception, recovered: the purging in the latter case brought on colonitis, the cure of which was more protracted. The disease in all probability was caused by the shell-fish alone; but there is no mention made in the return of the kind or condition of the fish when eaten.

The ship's company of the Spey were attacked by a diarrhœal affection whilst lying in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro: nine cases were placed on the sick list. The attack commenced by a feeling of deadly sickness, which was followed by violent vomiting, purging, and a complete state of collapse; reaction succeeded, but this was again followed by a stage of great prostration. The disease was supposed to have been occasioned by water obtained at Rio; but this, unless it had been accidentally poisoned, is extremely improbable, as similar results have not been observed to follow its use in other vessels. Some of the cases resembled mild attacks of cholera. Two cases of the latter malady are mentioned, and it is hardly necessary to state that they were not of a malignant character. Out of seven cases of dysentery, one terminated in death.

Wounds, Ulcers, &c.—There were but few wounds or ulcers of any importance: no death resulted from external violence; but there were three from causes not stated, and five men were lost by drowning, making the total mortality 16, or about 19·0 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1839.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	89	98·9	2	- -	- -	- -	7	—
Intermittent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	2	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Epilepsy	8	9·9	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mania	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1839—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	22	24·4	7	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	9	10·	4	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Catarrh	133	147·8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	2	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Hæmorrhois	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	81	90·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	47	52·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	58	64·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	13	14·4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	17	18·9	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dysuria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	54	60·	7	- -	1	—	—	—
Gout	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	11	12·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	133	147·8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	34	37·8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	8	9·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	23	25·6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds, Contusions	104	104·6	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Fractures	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	9	10·0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	20	21·	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Dyspnæa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—
TOTALS	936	1040·0	50	55·6	2	2·2	19	21·1

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1839.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Alert - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–
Crane - - - - - - 22 Aug.; 31 Oct.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delight - - - - - - 1 Oct. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Express - - - - - - 9 Feb.; 12 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–
Hope - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1839; 31 Jan. 1840.	–	–	–	16	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Lapwing - - - - - - 1 Sept. 1838; 19 Sept. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–
Linnet - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	14	–	–
Lyra - - - - - - 1 Nov. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839.	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Magnet - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Mutine - - - - - - 20 Dec. 1838; 31 Dec. 1849.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–
Opossum - - - - - - 1 Dec. 1828; 30 Nov. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–
Pandora - - - - - - 17 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	–	1	–	–	–
Penguin - - - - - - 6 Oct. 1838; 31 Jan. 1840.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	11	–	–
Peterel - - - - - - 1 April; 1 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Pigeon - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Ranger - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Reindeer - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–
Seagull - - - - - - 1 Nov. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
Sheldrake - - - - - - 15 Jan.; 4 Dec.	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Shylark - - - - - - 9 Dec. 1838; 8 Nov. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spey - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Star - - - - - - 25 Oct. 1838; 5 Dec. 1839.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	13	–	–
Swift - - - - - - 2 Dec. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839.	–	–	–	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Tyrian - - - - - - 15 Oct. 1838; 31 Oct. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
TOTALS - - -	4	–	–	89	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	1	5	–	–	55	1	1	133	–	–

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1839.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	21	1	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	12	–	–	15	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	12	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	25	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	24	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	2 D.*	25	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	9	–	1†	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 D.*	21	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	27	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1		–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	14	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–	50	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	–	–
8	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	81	–	–	1	–	–	30	–	–	34	–	–	118	–	4	345	1	3	2

* Drowned. † Aneurism.

Year 1839.

Twenty-three vessels were employed as Packets during the above year, and, with two exceptions, they continued in commission during the whole time; hence, though there were absolutely fewer vessels in this service than during the preceding year, the mean force is greater, inasmuch as 900 exceeds 900 men.

Fevers.—The chief interest connected with the febrile diseases which occurred in these vessels, is confined to such as made their appearance while they were in the West Indies, or on the coast of Brazil. In the Hope there were 14 cases of true yellow fever, of which three terminated in death. The disease was contracted late in June, at the Havanah, where some of the men had leave to go on shore: it first made its appearance amongst these men early in July; but subsequently, after the vessel had gone to sea, it attacked others, who had not been out of the vessel. The first cases were the worst. Seven or eight of a similar character appeared in the Linnet: they were also contracted in the West Indies, but at what island is not mentioned: one case terminated fatally. There were nine cases in the Lyra, of which the greater number, and the most severe, were contracted in the West Indies: one proved fatal. Six occurred in the Penguin, after she sailed from the Havanah; and there is some reason to believe the disease was introduced into this vessel by a Spanish boy, who embarked for a passage to Vera Cruz. He was attacked shortly after he came on board, and died a few days afterwards, having had hœmorrhage from the nose and black vomit. Of four cases that occurred in the Ranger, one proved fatal: they were likewise contracted in the West Indies. Nineteen occurred in the Swift, most of which presented the usual characteristics of yellow fever; they all made their appearance after the vessel left Vera Cruz in October: one terminated in death, which was preceded by black vomit, hœmorrhage from the nose, and yellowness of the skin and eyes. It thus appears that the only fevers of much importance which occurred during the year were contracted in the West Indies. A few cases appeared in the vessels touching at the ports of Brazil, but they readily yielded to the most simple treatment; they presented none of the symptoms peculiar to yellow fever.

Disease of the Brain.—One death appears under the head of paralysis. On dissection, the cerebrum was found to be extensively diseased, softened in some places, and containing cavities filled with pus, in others. There was also one death from the bursting of an aneurismal swelling of the anterior artery of the cerebellum.

Diseases of the Lungs.—There were 22 cases of inflammation of the respiratory organs, of which one proved fatal, and seven were sent on shore for hospital treatment. Out of nine cases of hœmoptysis and phthisis, two had a fatal termination.

Wounds, &c.—There was one death from fracture of the skull, occasioned by the man falling over the pier-head, a height of 25 feet, at Falmouth; three deaths occurred by drowning, and three from causes which have not been described; making the total mortality 19, or in the ratio of about 21·1 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1840.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	59	66·3	7	-	-	-	1	—
Intermittent	6	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Delirium Tremens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	5	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phrenitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	25	28·1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Catarrh	105	118·	4	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Hæmorrhois	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseased Heart	1		1				1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	9		1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	56	62·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	16	18·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	35	39·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	4		1	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	19	21·3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	2		2	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	18	20·2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Eneuresis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischuria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	60	67·4	11		3	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	12	13·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	149	167·4		—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3		2	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	46	51·7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	3		1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	10	11·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	2		1	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	15	16·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds, Contusions	110	123·6	3				2	—
Fractures	8		1	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	3		3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	21	21·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	4		2	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned							3	—
Deaths from causes not known							3	—
TOTALS	848	952·8	69	77·5	3	3·4	11	12·4

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1840.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Alert - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Crane - - - - - - 31 Oct. 1839; 31 Dec. 1840.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Delight - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 5 Nov.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Express - - - - - - 12 Dec. 1839; 12 Feb. 1841.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–
Hope - - - - - - 1 Feb.; 9 Nov.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Lapwing - - - - - 20 Sept. 1839; 31 Dec. 1840.	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	11	–	–
Linnet - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	11	–	–
Lyra - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1840; 31 Jan. 1841.	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
Magnet - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Mutine - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 15 Sept.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–
Opossum - - - - - 1 Dec. 1839; 30 June 1840.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–
Pandora - - - - - 1 Jan.; 3 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Penguin - - - - - 1 Feb.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterel - - - - - - 1 Dec. 1839; 1 Dec. 1840.	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	1	–	–
Pigeon - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1840; 15 Feb. 1841.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Ranger - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Reindeer - - - - - 1 Jan.; 27 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
Seagull - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1840; 28 Feb. 1841.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sheldrake - - - - - 4 Dec. 1839; 31 Oct. 1840.	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–
Skylark - - - - - - 18 Nov. 1839; 16 Dec. 1840.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–
Spey - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1840; 4 Jan. 1841.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Star - - - - - - 5 Dec. 1839; 16 Sept. 1840.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–
Swift - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1840; 2 Mar. 1841.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–
Tyrian - - - - - - 31 Oct. 1839; 30 Oct. 1840.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - - -	6	–	–	59	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	4	–	–	60	3	–	105	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - YEAR 1840.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	1	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	17	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	20	–	–	1
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	16	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1 D.*	16	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	14	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	21	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1 D.*	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	23	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	30	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	11	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1 D.*	15	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	41	–	1†	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
3	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	46	–	–	124	–	5	309	–	1	3

YEAR

* Drowned. † Disease of the heart.

Year 1840.

Twenty-three vessels were employed as packets during the year, with a mean force of about 890 men.

Fever.—Six cases of the common remittent of hot climates occurred in the Lapwing during a voyage to the West Indies; three were severe, but the others slight: it is impossible by the returns to make out whether or not they were referable to any particular locality. There were eight cases of a similar nature in the Sheldrake; five occurred in the West Indies, and three on the coast of Brazil. Eight cases occurred in the Linnet, four in the Lyra, four in the Opossum, three in the Magnet, and one in the Pigeon, all contracted in the West Indies; with the exception of the last case, which appears to have been of the nature of yellow fever, and terminated in death, all the others were mild cases of the remitting fever common to these regions. A few cases of an ephemeral nature occurred amongst the crews of the Peterel and Spey while on the coast of Brazil. The total number of cases amounted to 59, of which not more than three or four were contracted in the temperate zone, or while the vessels remained in England.

Variola.—There were two cases of this disease, both contracted at Falmouth, where it was prevalent amongst the inhabitants; one occurred in the Pandora, the other in the Sheldrake. The latter was a severe case, though the patient, a man of colour, stated that he had suffered from the disease in his infancy.

Diseases of the Heart, the Lungs, &c.—One man, who belonged to the Swift, died in Plymouth hospital of an enlargement of the heart, with thickening of the aortic valves, and effusion into the cavity of the pleura on both sides. There were 25 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, six of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment: one of these terminated in phthisis, and ultimately in death.

Wounds, &c.—There were two deaths from external violence, and three from drowning; one of the former was the result of fracture of the skull, sustained by a fall from aloft; the cause of death, or the nature of the injury in the other case, is not stated; besides the above, there were three deaths from causes not stated; making the total mortality 11, or in the ratio of 12·4 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1841.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	56	73·7	1	-	-	-	5	—
Intermittent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Epilepsy	3	-	2	-	1	—	—	—
Amentia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	7	9·2	2	-	-	-	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	—
Catarrh	92	119·7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Hæmorrhois	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean. Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	13·2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	26	34·2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	25	32·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	13	17·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	25	32·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	5	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	15	19·7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	43	56·6	10	13·2	1	—	—	—
Dysuria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystitis	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Orchitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	41	53·9	9	- -	2	—	—	—
Gout	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	7	9·2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	103	135·5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	21	27·6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	6	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	23	30·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	91	119·7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures	4	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Dislocations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	5	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	23	27·6	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Atrophy	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—
TOTALS	685	901·3	62	81·5	7	9·2	14	18·4

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1841.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.
Alert 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Crane 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–
Delight 5 Nov. 1840; 12 Feb. 1842.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Express 12 Feb.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Hope 16 Dec. 1840; 31 Jan. 1842.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lapwing 1 Jan.; 7 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Linnet 3 Jan. 1841; 4 Feb. 1842.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Lyra 1 Feb. 1841; 8 April 1848.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Magnet 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Pandora 1 Dec. 1840; 14 Jan. 1842.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penguin 30 Nov. 1840; 6 Mar. 1842.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Peterel 1 Dec. 1840; 31 Dec. 1841.	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pigeon 15 Feb. 1841; 1 Feb. 1842.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Ranger 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	11	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Seagull 1 Mar. 1841; 15 Mar. 1842.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–
Sheldrake 1 Nov. 1840; 10 Jan. 1842.	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Star 16 Sept. 1840; 31 June 1841.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swift 2 Mar. 1841; 2 April 1848.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Tyrian 1 Nov. 1840; 12 Mar. 1842.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	5	–	–	56	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	5	–	–	41	2	–

- - - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - - Year 1841.

Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	23	–	–	–
8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	7	2	–	–
2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	–	–
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	9	–	1	–
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	11	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	33	–	1	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	15	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	19	–	–	1
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	13	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	1	15	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	10	–	–	2
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	17	1	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	–
16	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–
91	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	–	–	26	–	–	25	–	–	58	1	–	21	–	–	99	1	–	236	3	2	3

Year 1841.

There were 19 vessels employed as packets during the year, with a mean force of about 760 men.

Fevers.—In the Alert there were six cases of fever, five of which were contracted at Vera Cruz, in August and September: one of these terminated in death: the patient had been living on shore previous to the attack. Four cases occurred in the Magnet, and three in the Pandora, while in the West Indies: the latter were contracted at the Island of St. Thomas: one case presented all the symptoms of true yellow fever. In the Peterel there were nine cases: two of these were contracted at the above-mentioned island, in August, and the other seven at the same place, or immediately after leaving it, in December: these latter unquestionably were cases of yellow fever; but the chief interest connected with them is the all but unexceptionable proof of their originating from a nidus of the infectious germs conveyed on board in the bedclothes of a person who had suffered an attack in another vessel. The circumstances are thus detailed by the Surgeon of the Peterel: the vessel remained at anchor at St. Thomas, for a period of 20 days; during that time yellow fever raged to an unprecedented extent in the town, and amongst the merchant shipping in the harbour. Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease extending to the crew of the Peterel; they were exposed as little as possible to the rays of the sun, and the vessel was kept clean, dry, and well ventilated. Before she sailed, the mate of a merchantman, who had recovered from an attack of yellow fever, was received on board, for a passage to England. This man brought the same bedclothes with him which he had used when ill of fever, and which had not been washed, and probably not even aired, since his recovery. When he came on board, his bed was made up by two men belonging to the Pandora, and on the following day they were both attacked with the same kind of fever, which, subsequently, in consequence of it being necessary from the state of the weather to keep the hatches on, extended to five others of the crew. One case terminated fatally.

In the Ranger four cases of fever, of the same type as the latter, were contracted in January at St. Thomas; two of these were very severe, and ultimately terminated in tertian ague. In the same vessel, which again made a voyage to the West Indies, six additional cases were contracted in July at the Havanah; one of these proved fatal. The patients had been repeatedly on shore, where they committed irregularities, and exposed themselves incautiously to the weather, though it is equally probable that the disease originated from some personal source, for at the time it was raging amongst the inhabitants. In the Sheldrake there occurred 10 cases, the greater number of which were contracted at St. Thomas, in October and November. One of these, decidedly a case of yellow fever, terminated in death. A passenger on board this vessel also died of the same kind of fever: both persons had been on shore, where it existed at the time. The Tyrian visited the West Indies during the last quarter of the year, and also touched at St. Thomas, where there was one fatal case. It thus appears, that in almost every instance the fevers which occurred in these vessels, and certainly all the fatal cases, were contracted in the West Indies; and further that all the deaths occurred amongst persons who had been on shore immediately before they were attacked.

Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.—Under this head there were three deaths; one from paralysis, the nature of which is not mentioned; one from what has been called amentia senilis, though the man was only 57 years of age: he, however, had been a hard drinker; there is, therefore, reason to suppose that the cerebral disease resulted from habitual intemperance rather than from the decay of senility; the third death was occasioned by an attack of delirium tremens.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Out of seven cases of inflammation of the lungs, one terminated in death, the patient having neglected to apply for relief until the disease was far advanced. There were two cases of phthisis, one of which supervened on an attack of hepatitis, and proved fatal after the patient had been removed to hospital; the second case also died in hospital, to which the patient was sent for a catarrhal complaint.

Diseases of the Alimentary Organs.—Ten cases of dysentery came under observation; two occurred in the Magnet, while on the Coast of the Brazils; and seven in the Swift, while in the West Indies. Properly the former should not have been included in the returns, as the patients were invalids belonging to other ships. The latter are especially deserving attention, as they appear to have originated from an infectious source, introduced into the vessel at the Danish Island of St. Thomas. A passenger, a Lieutenant of the line, embarked for a passage to England: he was labouring under dysentery of a week's standing when he came on board. A few days afterwards, another passenger, and her infant son, who occupied a cabin, and lived in the same part of the ship, were both seized with the disease, and both died of it within the space of ten or twelve days, though the Lieutenant recovered. The disease at the same time began to attack the crew of the vessel, in an equally virulent form. The first case occurred on the 27th of May; then there were two on the 29th, one on the 2d of June, one on the 5th, one on the 12th, one on the 14th, and one on the 5th of August, making in all eight cases amongst a crew of 44 men. As dysentery has seldom or never made its appearance either in so severe a form, or to so great an extent, in any of these vessels touching bi-monthly at St. Thomas, it is hardly possible to imagine that it could have arisen from any other cause than that previously stated. Though the attacks were severe and protracted, all the men belonging to the vessel recovered.

Twenty-five cases appear in the preceding Table, under the head of cholera; 12 of these occurred in the Pigeon, while at Belize, in the West Indies, and 11 in the Linnet, at Rio de Janeiro. In neither instance had the disease the character of true Asiatic cholera; most of the cases were the result of excess, committed while the patients were on shore on leave. There were also twenty-five cases of colic, resulting from causes of a similar nature.

It is somewhat remarkable, that during the entire period included by the reports, there was no death either from external violence, or from drowning. There were, however, three deaths, the causes of which have not been stated either in the medical returns or in the pay-books. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 14, or in the ratio of 18·4 to the 1,000 of mean strength.

Table,

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1842.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Intermittent	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Delirium Tremens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh	32	128·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	18	72·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	17	68·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	6	24·0	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	17	68·0	6	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone, Abscess, &c.	24	92·0	2	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	6	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds, Contusions	31	124·0	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	5	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	9	36·0	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	198	792·0	16	64·0	2	8·0	3	12·0

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1842.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Alert - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Crane - - - - - 1 Jan. 1842; 31 Mar. 1843	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–
Express - - - - - 1 Jan. 1842; 20 Jan. 1843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Linnet - - - - - 1 Feb.; 30 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	2	–	–
Magnet - - - - - 1 Jan; 9 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pigeon - - - - - 1 Feb.; 1 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Peterel - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Ranger - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–
Swift - - - - - 1 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Totals - - -	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	17	1	–	32	–	–

Year 1842.

About this period a new arrangement was entered into for the transmission of mails to the West Indies, North America, and the Brazils, by merchant steamers; consequently, gun-brigs were gradually withdrawn from this particular kind of service: the total number employed for the above year amounted to eight only, with a mean force of 250 men.

Fevers.—In the details for the preceding year, it is mentioned that yellow fever broke out in the Peterel, as was supposed, in consequence of the introduction of a nidus of the infectious germs into the vessel, in the bed of the mate of a merchantman, who had suffered an attack in his own ship, and subsequently carried his bed with him into the Peterel, without having it purified. Two of the cases

- - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - Year 1842.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–	28	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	6	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	–	37	–	–	68	1	1

Year 1842—*continued.*

cases so contracted terminated fatally early in January; these deaths are therefore included in the preceding Table. Only two other cases of remitting fever occurred during the year: the one appears to have been contracted on the coast of Brazil, and the other in the West Indies.

Apoplexy.—One death appears under this head in the returns from the Peterel, though there is reason to believe it was in a great measure the result of habitual intemperance.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1843.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Epilepsy	3	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh	34	147·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	2	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Diarrhœa	16	69·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	19	82·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	9	-	3	—	—	—	—	—

(*continued on page* 149)

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1843.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Crane 8 Mar.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Express 20 Jan. 1843; 22 Feb. 1844.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–
Linnet 9 Dec. 1842; 8 Dec. 1843.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	18	–	–
Peterel 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–
Ranger 1 Jan.; 21 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–
Swift 1 Jan.; 21 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	34	–	–

Year 1843.

Six vessels only were employed in the Packet Service during the above year, with a mean force of about 230 men.

The

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
(*continued from page* 148)								
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism - - - - -	18	82·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone, Abscess, &c. - -	15	65·2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer - - - - - -	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*) - - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula - - - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds, Contusions - - -	29	121·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures - - - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalds - - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c., not classed, nor specified in the above Arrangement:								
Dyspepsia - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tabes - - - - - -	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS - - -	165	717·4	10	43·5	4	17·4	—	—

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - YEAR 1843.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	20	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	17	4	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	–	48	4	–

YEAR 1843—*continued.*

The diseases which occurred during the above period do not require any special notice; the only permanent loss to the service was from the discharge of four men invalided, two for epilepsy, and two for asthma.

Table, No. 1, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

DISEASES.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	315	67·4	16	3·4	—	—	18	3·9
Intermittent	19	4·1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Delirium Tremens	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Apoplexy	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Paralysis	7	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Epilepsy	21	4·5	6	—	3	—	—	—
Phrenitis	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mania	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Neuralgia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	99	21·2	20	4·7	—	—	6	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	27	5·8	11	3·4	—	—	2	—
Catarrh	724	159·3	13	2·8	1	—	1	—
Asthma	8	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Laryngitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	26	5·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Heart	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Enteritis	10	2·1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	47	10·1	10	2·1	—	—	1	—
Diarrhœa	288	61·2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	46	9·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	110	23·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	248	53·1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	27	5·8	5	—	—	—	1	—
Jaundice	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Cystitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysuria	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	75	16·1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	129	27·6	31	6·6	1	—	—	—
Ischuria	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Eneuresis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c. for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	283	60·6	45	9·6	8	- -	1	—
Gout	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	46	9·9	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Scabies	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone	735	157·4	19	4·1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	16	3·4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Ulcer	151	32·3	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	15	3·2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	6	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	23	4·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	8	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	99	21·2	5	- -	1	- -	1	—
Hydrocele	7	- -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	597	127·8	14	3·	- -	- -	3	—
Fractures	26	5·5	6	- -	1	—	—	—
Dislocations	11	3·4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	20	4·7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	18	3·9	7	- -	1	—	—	—
Scald	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	109	23·3	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Atrophy	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Tumour	11	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Scirrhus	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vertigo	9	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tabes	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	2·8
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	2·6
TOTALS	4,518	967·5	293	62·7	21	4·5	68	14·6

Table, No. 2, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Numbers sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEARS	Mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
1837 - -	800	871	1088·8	41	51·3	2	2·5	5	6·3
1838 - -	840	815	970·2	45	53·6	1	1·2	16	19·0
1839 - -	900	936	1040·	50	55·6	2	2·2	19	21·1
1840 - -	890	848	952·8	69	77·5	3	3·4	11	12·4
1841 - -	760	685	901·3	62	81·5	7	9·2	14	18·4
1842 - -	250	198	792·0	16	64·0	2	8·	3	12·
1843 - -	230	165	717·4	10	43·5	4	17·4	—	—
Annual Average -	667	645	967.	42	62·8	3	4·5	9·7	14·6

Seven Years.

Fevers.—The total number of cases of continued and remitting fever which occurred in the packets during the preceding seven years amounted to 315, or in the ratio of 67·4 annually to the 1,000 of mean force. The latter exceeds the proportional number of cases for the same period in the force permanently stationed on the coast of Brazil and in the Mediterranean, though it is far below that which occurred in the force on the West Indian and North American Station; and the same may be said as regards the average ratio of deaths. On the first mentioned it amounted to 1·3 only, on the second to 2·9, and on the third to 12·4. By far the greater proportion, certainly more than three-fourths, of the above cases were contracted during the time the vessels lay in the harbours of the West Indian Islands, where they generally remained several days, and sometimes weeks, until the time arrived for their departure with the mail-bags for England. The cases which occurred on the coast of Brazil, at sea, or in England, were for the most part of a catarrhal, or of an ephemeral character, and did not in any instance terminate in death; while the more severe, and the whole of the fatal cases, the majority of which displayed the characteristics of true yellow fever, were contracted either on or in the vicinity of some one of the above-mentioned islands.

Notwithstanding the frequent communication which the crews of these vessels had with the shore, both at home and abroad, and consequently the ample opportunities which they had for obtaining spirituous liquors, delirium tremens was comparatively of rare occurrence, and the resulting mortality far below the average in the regular force, which was supposed to be in a much higher state of discipline. The ratio of epileptic attacks shows, as might be expected, that this disease was not of more frequent occurrence in the packets than in other sections of the naval service.

It is rather remarkable that inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura appear to have been not only more numerous, but more fatal than on the three previously mentioned stations; while the proportional number of cases and deaths, as regards consumptive diseases, was as nearly as may be the same.

The cases of syphilis were neither numerous nor severe, the only permanent loss to the service being one man invalided.

The proportional number of cases of ulcer to the 1,000 of mean force, as shown in the preceding Table, is remarkably small, averaging for the seven years 32·3 only; whereas, throughout the whole force at home and abroad it has ranged from about 60· to 100, and even upwards. This disparity in the relative proportions of cases of ulcerative disease, there is reason to believe, has, at least to some extent, been occasioned by a difference in diet. In the Packet Service the men were generally very well fed, as they took care to carry with them, when they went to sea, a good supply of potatoes, recently cured meat, and other articles of food, which they used in lieu of the public rations for which they were paid in accordance with the rules of the service; consequently, being thus provided with an ample diet into which vegetables entered largely, they were less liable than the crews of sea-going ships to acquire a scorbutic taint, under which slight wounds and abrasions are at all times apt to degenerate into indolent ulcers. It is also possible that the apparently small amount of ulcerative disease in this particular kind of service may have been partly due to the practice of not entering men's names in the sick book for small sores or ulcers so generally as is required in the well-regulated man-of-war.

Though the proportionate number of cases of disease and injury occurring annually in 1,000 of the force was low, still it was not so far under the general average as might at first have been supposed: altogether, 4,538 cases were entered on the sick books during the seven years: this, divided by the total strength, shews the mean ratio annually entered to have been in the proportion of about 971 to the 1,000 of force, being less perhaps by about a tenth than the ratio deducible from the aggregate sickness on the South American Coast, which is, or at all events before yellow fever made its appearance there, was, one of the most healthy stations in the whole world. The average ratio of mortality per year from all causes amounted to 14·6; from disease alone, to 8·6: these ratios respectively shew a greater mortality than occurred on the coast of South America for the same period; but by deducting the 18 cases of fever contracted in the West Indies, the ratio of deaths from disease alone is reduced to 4·7: thus shewing that very nearly one-half the whole mortality from disease in these vessels, during the period of seven years, was the result of yellow fevers contracted during their transient visits to the Havanah, to the Island of St. Thomas, or to Vera Cruz on the Spanish Main; and in almost, if not in every instance the disease was brought on by exposure to endemic influences, or to sources of personal contagion while on shore.

HOME STATION.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The naval force on the Home Station might, as regards its employment, be placed under the heads of sea-going and harbour ships; and again, the sea-going ships might be divided into two classes, namely, into those employed summer and winter along the coasts of the United Kingdom, and those which are employed at sea principally during the spring, summer and autumnal months. The first class consists entirely of small craft, with crews varying from about 40 to 60 or 70 men, and are generally commanded by officers of the grade of lieutenant: some of these are engaged in surveying duties; others in protecting the fisheries; in cruising occasionally; in volunteering men at the different mercantile ports; and in running to and fro between the great naval depôts. The second class consists of vessels of a larger size, such as form the experimental or evolutionary squadrons. These, when at sea, are employed in competing with each other, to test their respective sailing qualities, and in performing the various combined evolutions in divisions or squadrons, by which ships of war, with well-trained crews, become efficient, whether they be required to act singly or in concert, whether in contending against the boisterous winds and seas, or against the enemy.

The vessels employed continuously in harbour are the guard-ships, and ships in commission in ordinary. The number of men borne in the former has varied considerably, according to the real or apparent exigencies of the service; sometimes it has not exceeded, even in the larger vessels, three or four hundred, while at others it has amounted to about double that number, or nearly the ordinary war-complement. Although there are sometimes a considerable number of good efficient sailors to be found among the crews of these vessels, generally speaking, they are made up of old worn-out seamen, raw youths, and boys who have been raised at the different sea-ports along the coast. In each of these vessels there is also, in proportion to her class or rating, a certain number of marines: with the exception of the latter, who mount guard at various places throughout the vessel, and the quartermasters, who keep the regular watches, the crews are entirely exempt from those night duties which, but more especially during cold, tempestuous weather, prove, in sea-going ships, so productive of disease of the lungs, the muscles, and the joints. They are, however, liable to contract the same kind of diseases when employed during the winter months as they sometimes are in duties connected with the dock-yard, though this more particularly applies to newly-raised men and boys, who have entered the service while suffering from the effects of long-continued intemperance, or from the privations consequent on an idle and dissolute mode of life; as in this condition they are more liable to contract disease, and to suffer more severely from it, than men in perfect health. Besides, these newly-raised men and boys are, or at all events were, generally badly supplied with clothes and bedding; consequently, in going to and fro in boats, it was impossible to prevent them from getting wet occasionally, by the spray of the sea or by rain; and, as they seldom had any other clothes than those they wore, they necessarily had to remain in them until they dried on their backs, unless it happened to be near bed-time. In this manner latent bronchial diseases have frequently been roused into activity, while in weakly strumous subjects the seeds of future disease have been irremovably planted.

With respect to diet, the crews of harbour ships have an advantage over those in sea-going ships, inasmuch as they are supplied with a daily ration of fresh meat, with an abundance of vegetables, though the latter vessels, when they return to port, are immediately furnished with the same kind of rations; and, after all, it is questionable whether, as an equal amount of fresh and salt meat diet, changed at short intervals, is the most agreeable, it is not in the end the most wholesome. It is usual in guard-ships to allow the well-conducted men who actually belong to the vessel, that is, who are not borne temporarily, or as supernumeraries, to go on shore on leave two or three times a week after the duties of the day are over, and it is expected that they shall return at an early hour on the following morning, which they seldom fail to do: this privilege unquestionably conduces to their moral improvement; for, instead of spending the night in the vilest haunts of infamy and vice, as they would do were they only permitted to land at long intervals, they seek for enjoyment at home with their relatives and families; and, instead of returning to their duties on the following day dirty and ill from the effects of drink, they return re-invigorated in mind and body by a night of sound, refreshing sleep.

HOME STATION.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1837.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	44	12·7	13	3·8	-	-	1	·3
Intermittent	7	2·1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	7	2·1	5	1·5	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	-	3	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Phrenitis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Paralysis	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	—
Epilepsy	4	-	2	-	1	—	—	—
Amentia	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Delirium Tremens	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	36	10·6	10	-	-	-	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	7	2·1	4	-	-	-	3	—
Catarrh	976	387·9	57	-	1	-	2	—
Asthma	7	2·1	2	-	3	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	4	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	5	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	8	2·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Dysentery	17	5·	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	52	15·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	27	8·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	36	10·6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	12	3·5	5	1·5	1	—	—	—
Jaundice	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	93	27·4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	4	-	3	-	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	118	34·8	44	-	1	-	1	—
Orchitis	20	5·9	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean. Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	154	45·4	30	8·8	16	4·7	—	—
Gout	17	5·	2	- -	3	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	24	7·1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	190	56·	9	2·7	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	2·4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	79	23·3	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	12	3·5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	55	15·9	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	72	21·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	10	2·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Hydrocele	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	8	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds	380	112·1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Fractures	6	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	10	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	5	1·5	1	- -	2	—	—	—
Scalds, &c.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	51	14·7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	2	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	1·8
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
TOTALS	2,607	769·	254	74·9	32	9·4	28	8·2

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1837.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Britannia - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	19	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	23	–	–	98	–	1
Brune - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	22	–	–
Excellent - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	76	–	–
Fairy - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Hercules - - - - - 24 Jan.; 24 Aug.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	27	3	–	203	–	–
Howe - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	–	82	–	–
Mastiff - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Royal Adelaide - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	164	–	–
San Josef - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	1	–	43	9	–	178	1	1
Seaflower - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	21	–	–
Temeraire - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	9	–	–	52	–	–
Victory - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	8	4	–	73	–	–
TOTALS - - -	7	–	–	44	–	1	7	–	–	1	–	–	36	–	1	12	1	–	154	16	–	976	1	2

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1837.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Dead from Causes Not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	27	1	–	18	–	–	32	–	1 D.*	–	89	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	27	–	–	–	251	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	–	32	1	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1 D.*	2	–	–	–
3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	7	–	–	76	–	–	85	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	13	–	–	66	–	1	93	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	61	–	–	22	–	–	26	–	–	64	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	3	1	–	75	–	1 3 D.*	72	4	5	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	13	–	–	53	–	1 D.*	71	–	1	–
–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	24	–	–	58	4	1	–
7	–	3	8	–	–	1	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	211	1	1	79	1	–	404	–	8	591	12	11	1

* Drowned.

Year 1837.

The annexed Tables have been made out from returns received from twelve vessels, in which it is calculated the mean force for the year amounted to about 3,390 men.

Fevers.—On referring to the preceding Table, No. 1, it will be seen that the ratio of febrile diseases, as compared with the number of men, is small; and, considering the habits of seamen, and the kind of places they generally frequent when on shore, on leave, in sea-port towns, it is rather astonishing the mortality was not greater.

In the Britannia, the flag-ship at Portsmouth, there were in all, 19 cases; but the greater number of these were of an ephemeral character: there were three, however, of a more severe type, which were sent to Haslar Hospital. The Surgeon mentions, that one of these, to which the prefix, "bilious" is attached, came on suddenly, without any premonitory symptom, when the patient was ordered for service on the West Coast of Africa, a circumstance which must be regarded as merely accidental.

In the Brune, stationed at Chatham, there were two cases of ague, which were both sent to Melville Hospital.

In the Howe, at Sheerness, there were four cases of a continued type, one of which terminated in death; the patient, a newly-raised man, had contracted the disease previously to his entry into the service. In the Temeraire, the guard-ship in ordinary at the same port, there were three cases of an intermitting, and three of a synochal form. In the San Josef, at Plymouth, there were eight cases similar to the latter, occurring at different times throughout the year; five of these were sent on shore to the Naval Hospital at Stonehouse. In the other vessels a few straggling cases occurred, but in no instance were they attended with any serious consequence. Including all forms, the cases amounted to 51, 14 of which were sent on shore, for the benefit of hospital treatment. All the cases of intermittent occurred in the vessels stationed in the Medway, at Sheerness, and Chatham.

Eruptive Fevers.—Two cases of variola occurred in the Britannia; the subject of one was an adult, who had been vaccinated; consequently he had the disease in a modified form: the other was a newly-raised boy, who came from Chichester, where the disease was prevalent at the time of his departure. There were also four cases in the Royal Adelaide, and one in the San Josef, at Devonport, where the disease was likewise prevalent amongst the inhabitants on shore.

Diseases of the Brain were not numerous; but there were two deaths from paralysis; one from apoplexy, and one from cerebral disease; the latter appears under the head of amentia: all these deaths occurred after the removal of the patients to an hospital on shore.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Epidemic catarrh appears to have been prevalent all along the east and south coasts of England in January; but when it first invaded the respective communities residing in the great naval ports, it is not possible to ascertain from the official returns in office. On the 5th of the above month, however, it suddenly made its appearance in the Howe, at Sheerness; the attacks rapidly increased until the 13th, after which, they began to diminish, and in the course of about two weeks entirely ceased. Although the total number of cases placed on the sick list amounted to 40, two only required to be sent on shore for hospital treatment.

The symptoms, according to the Surgeon's report, were the following: languor, weight in the forehead, stiffness and soreness of the eyes, sneezing, frequent shivering, pain and weakness of the back and limbs; in some instances, sore throat, with swelling of the face, and parotid glands; pain in the chest, and hurried breathing; cough; headache. The treatment consisted of confinement to the sick berth, or to bed, for a few days; free purging, occasionally repeated, and subsequently warm diluents *ad libitum*. Blisters were seldom necessary, and bleeding was only resorted to in two cases. In the early stages, animal food was not used; but it was deemed to be essentially necessary in the latter.

The weather continued frosty, and the ground was covered with snow, until the 5th, when a sudden thaw took place; after this, during the greater part of the month, it was mild and moderate, with westerly winds.

In the Temeraire, the commissioned ship in ordinary, lying a little further up the Medway than the Howe, the first case occurred about the middle of January, after which, the disease ran rapidly through nearly the whole of the ship's company, but not in a severe form: 28 cases only were entered on the sick list.

The epidemic made its appearance much about the same time in the Brune, which lay off the dockyard at Chatham. It attacked nearly every person on board, although not more than 22 were placed on the sick list. It is mentioned, that the disease was universally prevalent amongst the inhabitants of both these ports.

On the 11th of January it began to attack the crew of the Britannia, the guard-ship at Portsmouth, the Surgeon of which mentions, that when the disease appeared, the wind blew from the north-east, but afterwards westerly gales, with rain and thick weather, prevailed. The temperature was never very low, but the vicissitudes were great, though by no means sufficient to account for the prevalence of the epidemic. The attacks commenced with languor, lassitude and rigour, succeeded by flushings, headache, oppression of the chest, a dry wheezing cough, and pyrexia. In some, the head was chiefly affected, in others, the throat; in a few cases it assumed the form of pneumonia, and in two, in which the head was principally affected, there was profuse epistaxis. The patients under treatment for other complaints, although not exposed to the external air, were attacked in the same ratio with other persons exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather.

The majority of the cases were treated by aperients, diluent drinks, and confinement to bed; but the more severe were bled, and, along with purgatives, nauseating doses of tartarized antimony were given to them. In a few instances, where pulmonary disease had previously existed, recovery was protracted, and the final result uncertain. Altogether 79 cases were placed on the sick list, of which, 52 were sent to Haslar Hospital, where one terminated fatally.

In the Excellent, which lay at the distance of about 200 or 300 yards from the Britannia, the epidemic first appeared on the 12th of the same month. The Surgeon remarks, that, "By the early administration of strong emetics, followed by saline purgatives and diaphoretics, together with diluent drinks, and sinapisms to the neck and chest, the disease was either relieved or removed in the course of five or six days." It attacked the crew of the Victory at the same port on the 13th of January, and increased in force up to the 23d, when it began to decline. The number of cases entered on the sick list amounted to 53. The disease appears to have been less severe in this vessel than in some of the others. The crew of the Seaflower, a small cutter employed under the same command, suffered in about the same ratio as the crews of the larger vessels; but in the Mastiff and Fairy there were only a few unimportant cases.

On

On the 16th of January the epidemic first appeared in the San Josef, the commissioned ship, moored in Hamoaze, at Plymouth, and continued to attack the crew until 88 cases were placed on the sick list, of which three were sent to hospital, where one terminated fatally. The symptoms, which are not very distinctly described, appear to have been of the usual character. Emetics, aperients and saline medicines, with tartarized antimony, pediluvia, confinement to bed, warm diluents, blisters occasionally applied to the chest and fauces, were the principal remedial measures adopted. General bleeding was not considered proper in any case, although, in a few, the application of leeches was thought to have been of service.

In the Royal Adelaide, the flag-ship at the same port, the disease made its appearance suddenly on the 13th, and continued to prevail until the end of the month. Seventy cases were placed on the sick list, one of which was sent to hospital.

The Hercules appears to have embarked a number of Marines at Plymouth, about the middle of January, for conveyance to Chatham. Some of these men were labouring under the epidemic when they came on board, and immediately afterwards it extended to the ship's company: between the 23d of January and the 28th of February 171 cases were placed on the sick list. After touching at Spithead, she arrived at Sheerness about the end of the latter month. The Surgeon of this vessel remarks, that, in consequence of "the sudden prostration of strength, the patients did not require to be bled; the symptoms generally yielded in the course of four or five days to aperients and antimonials; in a few cases in which the breathing was difficult, blisters to the chest were beneficial.

As there were only two deaths from this malady in a force of about 3,390 men, the greater number of whom suffered an attack, it is assumed that this low rate of mortality may be ascribed partly to their being generally free from organic disease, and partly to the care bestowed on the patients, not only during the attack, but subsequently, while labouring under its effects, it being the custom in the naval service not to permit men who have once been placed on the sick list to return to their duty until they are thoroughly recovered.

It might be difficult to understand the seeming dissimilarity in the symptoms, as detailed by the medical officers, did we not know how differently different men sometimes view the same object, even though it be possessed of characteristic properties that are palpable and permanent; for instance, in describing the epidemic, one Surgeon states, that there was headache; another, that there was severe frontal headache; a third, that there was a sense of weight in the forehead; and a fourth, that there was a sharp pain across the forehead: one mentions pain in the chest; another, a sense of tightness across the chest; a third, oppression of the chest; and a fourth, pain along the lower edges of the ribs: these are evidently but different modes of interpreting the expressions made use of by the patients in describing the same kind of sensations or symptoms, whether as regards the head or thorax. Again, sore-throat, swelling of the parotid glands, and irritation about the upper part of the bronchus, mean but the same kind of affection. In the same way we may construe cough, a troublesome cough, a dry wheezing cough, simply as cough of a more or less severe character, differing in individuals according to the nature of the constitution, the state of the lungs previously to the attack, or the amount of morbid action produced by the exciting cause. Similar remarks are equally applicable to other symptoms: the disease, in fact, notwithstanding the minutiæ of description, appears to have been the same in its general character, not only in every ship on the Home Station, but in every community, in whatever part of the globe it has made its appearance.

A review of the various modes of treatment which have been adopted in the Naval Service for this affection affords a useful lesson with respect to the kind and extent of remedial interference that may be required. In one ship the patients were purged and bled; in another, strong emetics were given to them; in a third it was supposed that the symptoms yielded to aperients and antimonials, without the use of the lancet, although blisters to the chest were thought to be useful; in a fourth the patients were sent to bed, freely purged, and allowed to drink of diluents *ad libitum*, blisters and bleeding being seldom necessary; in a fifth, bathing the feet in warm water, and blisters to the chest and fauces were amongst the means used; but general bleeding was not in any case considered to be proper; and there were vessels in which little more than water-gruel was administered, and certainly with results far more satisfactory than were obtained in those in which treatment of a more energetic nature was adopted.

There were seven cases of hæmoptysis and consumption, of which four were sent to hospital, and two terminated in death; and of 36 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, one terminated in death.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were 17 cases of dysentery entered on the returns; but as 16 of these appear to have occurred in the flag-ships at Portsmouth and Plymouth, it is to be presumed that the patients were invalids who had returned from abroad. Out of three cases of inflammation of the alimentary canal, one proved fatal.

There were 12 cases of hepatitis, and three of jaundice, one of which proved fatal. There was also a fatal case of inflammation of the spleen, but the history of the case is not detailed.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—There were 118 cases of syphilis, and 93 of gonorrhœa. Fifty-four of the former were sent on shore for treatment in the hospitals; one was invalided out of the service, and one terminated in death. The greatest number of cases, in proportion to the number of the crew, occurred in the Royal Adelaide, the flag-ship at Plymouth. One man died of enuresis, but the history of the case is not given.

Rheumatism, Gout, &c.—There were 154 cases of rheumatism; 30 of these were sent on shore to hospital, and 16 discharged from the service invalided; but there was no fatal result. Compared with other stations, the proportional number of cases of gout is also large, but the attacks appear to have occurred principally in those vessels in which there were more than the usual number of old worn-out men: in the Brune there were five, in the San Josef eight, and in the Victory three; in the seven other vessels there was not a case. One case sent from the San Josef to the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, terminated in death.

Ulcers, Wounds, &c.—There were 79 cases of ulcer, the majority of which were of an unimportant character; four of the most intractable were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and one case was invalided, and discharged out of the service. Wounds and accidents from external violence were numerous, but were only destructive to life in two instances. Six men lost their lives by drowning; of these, three belonged to the San Josef: this vessel also lost a man from causes which have not been ascertained. The total mortality from all causes was therefore 28; nine from accident, and 19 from disease, the former being in the ratio of about 2·67, and the latter of 5·4 to the 1,000 of mean force.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHOWING the Total Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES; the Number of CASES sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEAR 1838.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	48	14·	10	2·9	-	-	1	—
Intermittent	35	10·2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small-pox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	11	3·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	5	-	3	-	-	-	5	—
Paralysis	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	7	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	6	-	6	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	4	12·	2	-	-	-	1	—
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	40	11·4	15	4·4	1	-	3	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	18	5·2	11	3·2	-	-	6	—
Catarrh	377	110·2	8	-	-	-	2	1·8
Asthma	6	-	3	-	-	-	3	—
Dyspnœa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
Hæmorrhois	16	4·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	11	3·2	6	-	-	-	1	—
Dysentery	6	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	63	18·4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	20	5·8	-	-	-	-	1	—
Colic	36	10·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	3	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	82	24·	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	6	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	122	35·7	41	12·	—	—	—	—
Cystitis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	4	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1838—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	144	42·1	23	6·7	3	- -	3	—
Gout	9	2·6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	30	8·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	257	75·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	2·6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	118	34·5	11	3·2	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	12	3·5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	92	26·9	9	2·6	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	5	- -	3	- -	1	- -	1	—
Cynanche	53	15·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	16	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	425	121·3	- -	- -	1	- -	4	1·2
Fractures	11	3·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	15	4·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	- -	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	89	26·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Empyema	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Tumours	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polypus Nasi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11	3·2
Suicide by Hanging	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	
TOTALS	2,257	657·	179	52·2	10	2·9	51	14·6

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1838.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.
African 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Britannia 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	21	–	1
Brune 1 Jan.; 20 June.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Excellent 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	1
Fairy 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Howe 1 Jan.; 3 Dec.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	19	–	–
Mastiff 1 Dec. 1837; 1 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meteor 23 Feb. 1838; 1 Mar. 1839.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1
Ocean 1 July; 31 Dec.	9	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Pantaloon 1 Dec. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Partridge 15 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Poictiers 1 July; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Royal Adelaide 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	–
San Josef 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	20	2	–
Seaflower 1 Dec. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Speedy 6 Aug.; 1 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Temeraire 1 Jan.; 30 June.	10	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Victory 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	15	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
TOTALS	35	4	–	48	10	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	40	1	3	3	–	–	144	3	3

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1838.

Influenza and Catarrh.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Death from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.		Invalided.	Died.	
11	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	15	–	–	3	–	–	42	1	1	–
17	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	12	–	–	28	–	–	80	–	3	–
12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	30	–	–	–
21	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	1	–	–	32	–	–	70	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–
60	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	18	–	–	47	–	–	130	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1D.*	9	–	1	–
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	10	–	–	19	–	–	1
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	12	–	–	66	–	–	160	–	1	–
16	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	33	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	15	–	–	–
5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	1D.*	37	–	1	1
76	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	24	–	–	33	–	2	95	–	2	–
59	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	44	1	2D.* 2	140	3	2	–
4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	11	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	–	–
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	11	–	–	72	–	4D.*	140	–	1	–
25	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	26	–	–	43	–	3D.*	124	–	2	2
377	–	2	18	–	6	9	–	–	4	–	1	6	–	–	63	–	–	3	–	–	204	–	–	118	–	–	451	1	15	731	5	16	4

* Drowned.

Year 1838.

In 18 vessels employed on the Home Station, during the present year, the mean force amounted to about 3,420 men.

Fevers.—The total number of cases of all kinds of fever amounted to 83, of which 35 were of an intermittent, and 48 of a remitting or continued form; 33 of the 35 cases of intermittent occurred in the vessels lying in the Medway. There were nine in the Ocean, 11 in the Howe, and 10 in the Temeraire, which were all stationed at Sheerness; and two in the Brune and one in the Poictiers' stationed at Chatham: the other two cases occurred in the Royal Adelaide at Devonport. We have thus a pretty clear instance of the influence of locality in the production of this particular kind of disease, the banks of the Medway being low and swampy all the way from Chatham to Sheerness. The cases of synochal and typhoid fever were pretty generally distributed over the whole force; they occurred sporadically at different times of the year, and were not attributable to any particular cause. One case, designated typhus, proved fatal in Melville Hospital: the patient, who belonged to the Ocean, had only been in the service a few days, and it was supposed he had contracted the fever before he entered it. Altogether there were four cases of intermittent and 10 of continued and remittent fever sent to the different hospital establishments, where undoubtedly they had a better chance of recovery than on board ship.

Eruptive Fevers.—These diseases were neither of frequent occurrence, nor were they severe. A few cases of measles occurred in the Britannia, Howe and Poictiers. A sailor's child was the first attacked in the Howe; it was immediately sent on shore; and no other case occurred until 16 days afterwards, when another child was attacked, which could not be sent on shore, on account of the bad state of the weather; consequently the disease began to spread, and in the course of a few days attacked four other persons. Whether the second case was an off-shoot from the first, it would be difficult to state; but, admitting that the infectious virus remained in contact with the clothes of the latter for eight days, and that the former was then exposed to it, the transmission of the disease from the one to the other is far from being improbable. There was one case of small-pox in the Poictiers, and another in the Royal Adelaide; and one case of scarlatina occurred in the Howe, but no death nor invaliding resulted from this class of maladies.

Diseases of the Brain.—There were five cases of apoplexy, which all terminated in death. In one of these hydatids, were found in the brain; the patient had been an exceedingly intemperate man. In the second, death took place suddenly, while the patient, an officer, was sitting at dinner. The subject of the third case, a boatswain, was found in a moribund state in his cabin, and died while being conveyed on shore to the Naval Hospital. The fourth, who was also a boatswain, was attacked on board, but died subsequently in the hospital. In the fifth case death supervened on an attack of hemiplegia. It is remarkable, that three of the five persons who died of the above disease were warrant officers, one a commissioned officer, and one only a common seaman. Unfortunately the first-mentioned class of men are not remarkable for temperate habits; for though in drinking they may generally stop short of positive inebriety, still the long-continued use of spirits daily will in the end undermine the strongest constitution, and render the individual, when, like the subjects of the preceding cases, though but little beyond the middle age of life, much more liable to disease of the brain than others who have led a temperate life.

There were four cases of delirium tremens, one of which terminated in death; and one death appears to have occurred from inflammation of the membranes of the brain. There were six cases of mental disease, the greater number of which were the result of intemperance.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 40 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, 15 of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment, where three terminated in death. Of 18 cases of hæmoptysis and consumption, six terminated in death; and there are two deaths tabulated under the head of catarrh, though it is extremely probable the disease had assumed a truly phthisical character before death. Of six cases of asthma, three had a fatal termination.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—There were five cases of palpitation, two of which proved fatal; in both instances the heart was found to be much enlarged, and otherwise diseased.

Diseases of the Bowels, &c.—There were 11 cases of inflammation affecting the alimentary organs; six of these were sent on shore to hospital, and one terminated in death, the stomach being the organ affected. There was also one death which resulted either from constipation, or its effects, though, on a post-mortem examination, no pathological change was discovered in the bowel. Eight cases of colica pictonum occurred in the San Josef: the patients had all been employed during the summer months painting the ships in ordinary, by which they undoubtedly contracted the disease.

Diseases of the Joints, &c.—Rheumatic affections were numerous, and in many instances severe; they occurred in the ratio of about 42·0 to the 1,000 of mean strength. Twenty-three cases were sent on shore for treatment in the naval hospitals; three were invalided out of the service, and three terminated in death. There were nine cases of gout, of which one only required to be sent to hospital.

Diseases

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—There were 92 cases of itch, occurring chiefly amongst newly-raised men and boys: it was most prevalent amongst the crew of the Royal Adelaide, the flag-ship at Plymouth. Ulcerative disease was not of frequent occurrence, neither was it severe. One man, belonging to the Poictiers, died of ascites in Melville Hospital. One death appears under the head of diabetes, with which the patient had been long on the sick list; he suddenly expired after suffering great pain in the epigastric region, the immediate cause of death, therefore, remains doubtful, as his friends would not permit the body to be examined.

Wounds, &c.—Two persons were accidentally killed in the Royal Adelaide by the fall of the spanker boom, which was knocked away by a small vessel running foul of it. In both instances the skull was fractured. There were two deaths from external violence in the San Josef; one resulted from concussion of the brain, sustained by a fall from the rigging of the tender; the cause of the other has not been placed on record. One man committed suicide, by hanging, in the Britannia. Eleven men lost their lives by drowning, and five by causes which have not been ascertained, making the total mortality 51; namely, 30 from disease, and 21 from external violence and other causes; the former being in the ratio of 8·8, and the latter of about 6·1, to the 1,000 of mean force. The number of deaths from drowning is large; but there are no means of ascertaining how they occurred.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1839.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	86	21·	28	6·8	-	-	3	—
Intermittent	21	5·1	2	-	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	5	-	5	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	18	4·4	17	4·2	—	—	—	—
Arachnitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	—
Paralysis	5	-	4	-	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	13	3·2	1	-	4	—	—	—
Amentia	4	-	3	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	4	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Arachnitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	99	24·2	25	6·1	-	-	3	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	21	5·1	15	3·7	-	-	6	1·5
Catarrh	513	125·4	13	3·2	-	-	2	—
Asthma	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Empyema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	11	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseased Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Enteritis	25	6·1	16	3·9	-	-	2	—
Dysentery	23	5·6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	80	19·6	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	26	6·4	-	-	-	-	1	—
Colic	22	5·4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Visceral Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	17	4·2	8	-	-	-	2	—
Jaundice	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1839—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	101	24·7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	12	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	132	32·3	35	8·6	—	—	—	—
Eneuresis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	13	3·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	185	45·2	37	9·	—	—	—	—
Gout	20	4·9	-	-	1	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	41	10·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula Lacrymalis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	386	94·4	-	-	-	-	1	—
Erysipelas	18	4·4	9	2·2	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	203	49·6	15	3·7	2	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	13	3·2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	253	61·9	44	10·8	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilblains	20	4·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Hydrocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	91	22·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	570	139·4	-	-	-	-	1	—
Fractures	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	20	4·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	-	-	-	4	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	110	26·9	-	-	-	-	1	—
Atrophy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	—
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	—
TOTALS	3,252	7·95	297	72·6	12	2·9	40	9·7

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1839.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.			Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
African - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Britannia - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	45	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	49	–	–	5	–	–
Excellent - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	19	–	–	2	–	–
Fairy - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Howe - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	27	–	–	58	–	–	–	–	1
Impregnable - - - 4 May; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	1	4	–	1	10	–	–	11	–	–	5	–	1
Mastiff - - - - - 1 Dec. 1838; 31 Dec. 1839	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Meteor - - - - - 1 Mar.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Netley - - - - - 24 Dec. 1838; 28 Feb. 1839	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Ocean - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	20	–	–	87	–	–	1	–	1
Poictiers - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	2
Raven - - - - - 11 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Adelaide - - - 1 Jan.; 4 May.	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	109	–	–	1	–	1
San Josef - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	5	–	–	27	4	–	90	–	–	2	–	–
Seaflower - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Snipe - - - - - 15 Mar.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Speedy - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Victory - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	38	–	2	1	–	–
Totals - - -	21	–	–	86	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	3	17	–	1	185	6	–	513	–	2	21	–	6

- - - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - Year 1839.

Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Diseases from Causes not Known.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	48	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	44	2	–	57	2	1 D.*	204	–	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	1	–	–	29	–	–	52	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 D.*	3	–	–	–
4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	1	–	–	64	–	–	20	–	–	77	–	1	150	–	1	1
3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	43	–	–	50	–	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	41	–	–	128	–	–	248	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	25	–	–	2	–	–	66	–	1 D.*	40	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	25	–	–	12	–	–	55	–	1	–
2	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–	14	–	–	77	–	1 D.*	146	–	3	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	18	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	34	–	–	68	3	1 D.*	111	–	1	–
18	–	–	4	–	–	23	–	–	80	–	–	3	–	–	233	–	–	203	2	–	572	5	6	1,167	–	13	6

* Drowned.

Year 1839.

Eighteen vessels were employed on the Home Station during 1839, with a mean strength of about 4,090 men.

Fevers.—The total number of cases of the different kinds of fever amounted to 107; 21 of these were of an intermitting, and 86 of a remitting, a continued, or of a typhoid character: three of the latter terminated in death. In the African, a small steamer employed surveying in the Irish Channel, there were eight cases of a continued type; but as these attacks occurred in the proportion of about one every month for eight or nine months, it is clear that they were dependent on accidental causes. Forty-five cases of common continued fever occurred in the Britannia, at Portsmouth; six of which were sent on shore to hospital, where one terminated in death: these attacks were most numerous during April, May, June and July, amongst newly-raised men, who had been received from the out-ports in an impaired state of health, from the want of proper food and clothing. At the same time there is reason to believe that the general health of the crew of this vessel was somewhat impaired by the damp state of her lower decks, which, contrary to all hygienic rules, were washed daily with cold sea-water. In the Impregnable, at Plymouth, between May and December, there were only five cases of continued fever, four of which occurred during the latter month. The crew of this vessel, though she also received newly-raised men, from the out-ports, were far less subject to febrile diseases than the crew of the Britannia, a circumstance which may be fairly enough ascribed to the absence of some internal cause injurious to health which existed in the latter, such, for example, as the damp state of the decks. In the Royal Adelaide, between January and May, there occurred, chiefly amongst the newly-raised men, eight cases of fever, which were all removed to the Naval Hospital, for the greater convenience of treatment. This vessel, which was paid off in May, was succeeded by the Impregnable; but in both there were only 13 cases of continued fever during the entire year, the greatest number of which occurred in the months of January, March and December; whereas in the Britannia, at Portsmouth, there were 45 cases, which occurred principally during April, May, June and July.

Eruptive Fevers.—Eight cases of rubeola occurred in the Britannia, at Portsmouth, namely, seven in January, and one in May; and there were nine in the San Josef, at Plymouth, where it prevailed epidemically during the spring months. The disease, which prevailed principally amongst the young newly-raised lads, was of a mild character; still, to prevent its extending, the cases were generally sent on shore to the infectious wards of the Naval Hospitals at the above ports. Five cases of small-pox were disposed of in a similar manner.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were two deaths from apoplectic seizures, one resulting from an abscess in the brain, the other from habitual intemperance; both occurred in the naval hospital at Plymouth, to which the patients had been sent from the San Josef. One man died of arachnitis, complicated with swelling of the salivary glands, in Haslar Hospital. There were four cases of mental derangement, and four of delirium tremens, but without any fatal result.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of these organs were both numerous and severe; a large proportion of the cases were brought on by the exposure of newly-raised men to the inclemency of the weather, in small vessels, while on the passage from the places where they were raised to the several flagships at the principal ports, as well as subsequently after their arrival; for such are the exigencies of the naval service, that it is not always possible, during the winter months, to prevent men, when absent in boats, or on duty at the dockyards, from getting wet and chilled before they can obtain shelter, or dry clothes; besides, many of the hulks appropriated for the reception of men and officers are cold, damp and comfortless; with the exception of the main deck, on which the galley is generally placed, the lower decks, where the men sleep, are without fire; consequently they are pervaded by the moist atmosphere that overhangs the surface of the harbour, and which is still further vitiated, particularly during the night, by the respiratory products and other exhalations from the bodies, and damp clothing of perhaps 200 or 300 men: to these causes, therefore, much sickness is attributable, but more especially inflammatory complaints affecting the respiratory organs.

There were 99 separate attacks of inflammation of the lungs and pleura: 25 of these were sent on shore to the several hospitals, where three terminated fatally.

Out of 21 cases of consumptive disease, six had a fatal termination. Catarrhal complaints were numerous, and in many instances severe, particularly during the winter and spring months. Thirteen cases were sent to the several hospitals, in which two proved fatal. These affections were also most numerous amongst men employed on dockyard duties.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were 23 cases of dysentery, four of which were sent on shore to hospital: these attacks were most numerous amongst men who had just entered the service; the disease being generally the result of cold and privation experienced before they entered the service. Amongst the same class of men there occurred some severe cases of diarrhœa. Of 25 cases of inflammation of the alimentary canal, two proved fatal. One case of constipation, caused by constriction of the bowels, had a fatal termination. Two deaths occurred from "visceral disease," which was complicated with disease of the lungs.

A considerable number of men were again attacked by colica pictonum in the San Josef, in consequence of their having been employed painting the vessels in ordinary: these cases have erroneously

erroneously been classed by the Surgeon under the heads of "enteritis, and other diseases;" they amounted in all to about 18.

Diseases of the Liver.—Seventeen cases of inflammation of the liver were entered on the sick-books of the squadron, of which two had a fatal termination.

Diseases of the Joints, &c.—Rheumatic affections were also numerous, arising in most instances from causes similar to those which produced many of the febrile and inflammatory diseases. The cases altogether amounted to 185, of which 37 were sent to hospital, and six invalided out of the service. A large proportion of the most severe of these affections occurred amongst the old worn-out men verging on 50, or between 50 and 60 years of age, who were employed in the ships in ordinary. There were 20 cases of gout, which appear to have been all cured on board the respective ships in which they occurred, with the exception of one, which was invalided out of the service.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—There were 18 cases of erysipelas, nine of which were sent on shore to hospital: the attacks, generally speaking, were sporadic, occurring at various times of the year, from causes not known. In the Royal Adelaide the Surgeon has noticed in his return for May, that amongst the newly-raised men there existed a predisposition to this form of disease.

The amount of ulcerative disease would have been small but for the frequency of its occurrence amongst the newly-raised men in the flag-ships at the several ports: altogether the total number of cases amounted to 203, of which 15 were sent to hospital, and two were invalided out of the service. Itch, also, of which there were 213 cases, was almost entirely confined to these men, many of whom appear to have been received in a deplorable state of destitution, and covered in many instances with filth and vermin. Thirteen cases were sent to Haslar Hospital from the Britannia; most of these were contracted on board a detained Spanish slaver, in which a party of marines were for sometime posted as sentries; every man so employed was seized with the disease. Wounds were numerous, though generally of a trifling nature. One death resulted from injury of the back and head, sustained by a fall from aloft. Five men were lost by drowning, and five by causes not mentioned in the medical reports. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 40; namely, 11 from accident and causes not known, and 29 from disease; the former being in the ratio of about 2·6, and the latter of 7·1 to the 1,000 of mean force, a material decrease on the mortality of the preceding year.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1840.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	81	18·3	13	2·9	—	—	3	—
Intermittent	25	5·6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	5	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	5	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Paralysis	11	2·5	5	—	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy	14	3·2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	11	2·5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	7	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	66	14·9	31	7·	2	—	1	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	24	5·4	17	3·8	—	—	6	1·3
Catarrh	395	89·2	12	2·7	—	—	2	—
Asthma	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	12	2·7	10	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	21	4·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	3	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Dysentery	20	4·5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	142	32·1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	22	5·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	63	14·2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Schirrus of the Pylorus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	20	4·5	10	2·3	3	—	—	—
Jaundice	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	122	—	11	2·5	—	—	—	—
Stricture	19	4·3	13	2·9	—	—	1	—
Syphilis	175	—	59	13·3	—	—	1	—
Orchitis	25	5·6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	222	50·1	28	6·3	4	—	—	—
Gout	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	36	8·1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	2	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	340	76·7	10	2·3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	12	2·7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	164	37·	21	4·7	1	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	19	4·3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	9	2·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	107	24·2	10	2·3	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	65	14·7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	16	3·6	7	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	5	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	572	129·1	34	7·7	1	- -	7	1·6
Fractures	17	3·8	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	17	3·8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	8	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	11	2·5	- -	- -	4	—	—	—
Concussion of Brain	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	112	25·7	13	2·9	2	- -	—	—
Tumours	13	2·7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Ani	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Worms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	1·1
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	—
TOTALS	3,071	693·2	383	86·4	21	4·7	42	9·4

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1840.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
African - - - - - 1 Jan.; 8 May.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
Britannia - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	43	–	–	55	–	–
Camperdown - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Excellent - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	16	–	–
Fairy - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Howe - - - - - 1 Jan.; 9 Oct.	8	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	34	–	–
Impregnable - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	4	–	–	15	–	–	17	–	–
Lightning - - - - - 13 Dec. 1839; 31 Dec. 1840.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Lucifer - - - - - 9 May ; 26 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	2	–	–
Mastiff - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meteor - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Nautilus - - - - - 1 April; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	13	–	–
Ocean - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	10	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	56	–	–
Poictiers - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	25	–	–
Queen - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	5	–	–	12	–	–
Raven - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–
San Josef - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	31	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	32	1	1	59	–	–
Seaflower - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Snipe - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speedy - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Victory - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	1	–	19	1	–	4	–	2
William and Mary - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
TOTALS - - -	25	–	–	81	–	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	66	–	1	20	3	–	222	2	1	395	–	2

- - - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - - Year 1840.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Deaths from Causes not known.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	–	27	–	–	92	–	–	120	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	11	–	–	21	–	–	34	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	1	–	–	31	–	2	82	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–
3	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	27	–	–	1	–	–	22	–	–	9	–	–	37	–	2 2D.*	51	–	2	–
7	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	12	–	–	39	1	1	87	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	10	–	–	14	–	–	28	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	27	–	–	105	–	1D.*	111	–	2	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	1	1	–	–	31	–	2 1D.*	73	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	10	–	–	22	–	–	53	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	10	–	–	–
5	–	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	19	–	–	82	–	1D.*	143	–	4	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	26	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	16	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	30	1	–	84	–	–	78	–	2	1
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	16	–	1	–
24	–	5	12	–	–	11	–	–	20	–	–	142	–	–	1	–	–	297	–	1	164	1	–	588	1	12	998	–	13	5

* Drowned.

Year 1840.

Twenty-two vessels were employed for various periods on the Home Station in 1840, with a mean force for the year of about 4,430 men.

Fevers.—The total number of cases of all kinds of febrile disease amounted to 106; of these, 25 were of a distinctly intermittent character, and 81 were classed under the heads of continued, typhus and ephemeral. Eighteen of the cases of intermittent occurred in the Howe and Ocean, both stationed at Sheerness, and exposed to the unwholesome miasmata arising from the swamps bounding the estuary of the Medway. The other seven cases occurred sporadically in the other vessels at Portsmouth and Plymouth. No death occurred from this form of fever. The greater number of the attacks of the continued form took place in the Britannia and Queen at Portsmouth, and in the San Josef at Plymouth; in the small vessels employed along the coast, they were few in number, and, generally speaking, not severe. Thirteen were sent to hospital, and three proved fatal. The severe cases occurred principally amongst men who had been recently received into the service, and amongst the idle and dissolute, who committed irregularities while on shore on leave.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were four cases of small-pox, one of which terminated in death: the man belonged to the Camperdown; but whether he had been vaccinated is not mentioned. Another case occurred at the same port (Sheerness), in the Howe, which was slight; on each arm there were distinct marks of the vaccine pustule. The third occurred in the Impregnable, at Plymouth, and the fourth in the William and Mary, at Woolwich: as these cases are not specially noticed in the reports, it is to be presumed they were not severe. There were five cases of measles, and one of scarlatina, but without any fatal result.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—Of 11 cases of paralysis, five were sent to hospital, where one terminated in death; and of five cases of apoplexy, two had a fatal termination. There were 11 cases of delirium tremens, but no death. Mental diseases appear to have been rather more numerous than usual; but in most instances they were merely the result of functional derangement, arising from habitual intemperance.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—The number of catarrhal affections placed on the sick books amounted to 395: many of these were deemed to be sufficiently severe to require what is called active treatment, but the majority of the worst cases occurred amongst the ill-clad newly-raised men. Twelve were sent to hospital, two of which terminated in death; but whether or not the disease assumed the form of phthisis, is not mentioned in the medical returns. There were 24 cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis, of which, six died in hospital on shore, to which they had been removed from their respective ships; and of 66 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, 31 were sent on shore for hospital treatment, where one, a case of pneumonia, terminated in death.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Three cases entered on the sick books under the head of inflammation terminated in death. Respecting one of these, it is mentioned in the hospital return, that, "on inspecting the body 35 hours after death, the viscera of the thorax and abdomen appeared to be healthy, with the exception of a large fluctuating tumour, 23 inches long and 16 in circumference, which projected beyond, and displaced the colon. This was found to be the capsule of the left kidney, which, with the exception of some faint traces of papillæ, had entirely disappeared; it was completely distended by a limpid fluid, like water, and without smell." The right kidney was also in a diseased state. The other two cases, in which the small intestines were implicated, terminated in gangrene. One death occurred from disease of the pyloric orifice of the stomach, which was greatly contracted, and surrounded by a hard, tumid ring.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—The cases of inflammation of the liver, or rather of hepatitis, under which it is not unusual to enter a variety of functional disorders, amounted to 20, ten of which were sent to hospital; but no death nor invaliding occurred under this head. One case of jaundice terminated in death. On inspecting the body, "the cystic and hepatic ducts were found to be completely obliterated by a schirrus-like mass, involving the lesser omentum and the greater end of the pancreas."

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—The number of cases of syphilis amounted to 175; with but few exceptions, they were all of a primary character: 59 were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and there was one fatal case. The patient appears to have been sent from the Poictiers to the Marine Infirmary at Woolwich. When admitted, he had a bubo in an advanced state of suppuration in the right groin. "On the night of the 29th of February, there was slight hæmorrhage from the groin, and on the morning of the 1st of March, the femoral artery burst just as it escapes from under the crural arch, and death instantly followed." After death, the coats of the vessel were found to be so soft and fragile, that a ligature would have been perfectly useless. One man died of a febrile attack, which resulted from retention of urine, caused by stricture of the urethra.

Diseases of the Joints, &c.—Rheumatic affections were numerous, and in many instances severe, particularly during the winter months, when the newly-raised and badly-clothed men suffered much from wet and cold. Twenty-eight were sent to hospital; four were invalided out of the service; but no case had a fatal termination.

Diseases

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—Of 160 cases of ulcer placed on the sick books, 21 were sent to hospital, and one was invalided, and discharged from the service. These cases appear to have been most numerous in the Britannia, Ocean, San Josef, and Victory. In the Howe, Excellent, and Impregnable, they were comparatively of rare occurrence, these vessels, particularly the Excellent, not having on board any, or, if any, but few, of the volunteers from the outports, amongst whom the disease was most frequent and inveterate. The cases of itch were less numerous than during the preceding year; still, out of 107 cases, 10 required to be sent on shore for hospital treatment. Two deaths appear under the head of "atrophy": both individuals were old, worn-out warrant officers, who had long suffered from a complication of disease. Permission was not obtained to inspect either of the bodies.

Wounds, &c.—There were two deaths in the Howe; one from fracture of the skull, sustained by the man falling from the fore hatchway into the hold; in the other case, the man was in the act of veering away the chain cable, which flew through the hawse-hole with such rapidity, that he was unable to detach the hook-rope, which passed twice round his thighs, and bound him firmly to the cable; in this position he was dragged round both bits, and only extricated when between the fore-bit and manger. On examination, life was found to be entirely extinct. The left parietal and temporal bones were forced in on the brain; the left jaw, left clavicle, both thighs, and several ribs were fractured. Other three deaths occurred from fracture of the skull: in one case the injury was caused by the man falling into the hold, a height of about 24 feet; in another by the man falling from the foretop of the Pearl; but the particulars of the third is not mentioned.

Besides the above, an officer belonging to the Excellent was accidentally killed while on shore, by being thrown out of a gig; one man committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor; five men were lost by drowning; and five died from disease, or causes not mentioned in the medical returns. The total deaths for the year, therefore, amounted to 42, or 17 from violence and accident, and 25 from disease; the former being in the ratio of 3·8, and the latter of 5·6 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1841.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	162	30·	45				3	—
Intermittent	14	2·6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	2		1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	45	8·3	28				2	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Delirium Tremens	11	2·	2	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	2						3	—
Paralysis	6		3				1	—
Epilepsy	30	5·6	6		6	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Brain	2		1				1	—
Neuralgia	6		2	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	7		3		3	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	166	30·6	54				9	1·58
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	26	4·8	12		2		15	2·8
Catarrh	988	163·3	63		2	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	10	1·9	5		2		1	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	2		2				2	—
Palpitation and diseased Heart	14	2·6	7				2	—
Hæmorrhois	33	6·1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2		1	—	—	—	—	—
Varix					1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Ileus							1	—
Inflammation	9		3				1	—
Dysentery	6		1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	178	33·	3				1	—
Cholera	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	43	8·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	60	11·1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	17	3·1	6				1	—
Jaundice	8		2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Calculus	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	2		1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	200	37·	26		1	—	—	—
Stricture	24	4·4	11	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	320	59·3	122				1	—
Cystitis	2		2	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	3		2		3	—	—	—
Orchitis	50	9·3	9	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	344	63·7	66		8	—	—	—
Gout	12	2·2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	1				1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections, of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	42	7·8	11	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3		2		2	—	—	—
Deafness	3		1		1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	636	117·8	33	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	26	4·8	10				1	—
Ulcer	297	55·	26		2	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	45	8·3	19	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	6		2	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	161	29·8	15	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	11	2·	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	180	33·3	46	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	29	5·4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	782	144·8	38	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures	26	4·8	12	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	17	3·1	3		1	—	—	—
Sprains			1	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	12	2·2	3		3	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not clased, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	134	24·8	11		1	—	—	—
Atrophy			2		1	—	—	—
Debility			1	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	15	2·8	4	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned							16	3·
Deaths from causes not known							7	1·3
TOTALS	5,233	96·9	720	133·3	40	7·4	68	12·6

TABLE, No. 2. - - - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, - -

YEAR 1841. - - - - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Avon - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 10 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Caledonia - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	55	–	–	2	–	–	45	4	–	29	–	–
Camperdown - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	55	–	1
Comet - - - - - 1 Jan.; 22 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Excellent - - - - - 1 Jan; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	35	–	–	30	–	–
Impregnable - - - - 1 Jan.; 20 Sept.	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	1	–	–	–	43	–	–	43	–	–
Indus - - - - - - 7 Jan.; 31 July.	2	–	–	31	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	3	–	–	21	–	1	66	–	1
Lightning - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
Lucifer - - - - - - 1 Jan ; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	15	–	–
Mastiff - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Monarch - - - - - J Jan.; 31 July.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	88	–	–
Nautilus - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 May.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	19	–	–
Nightingale - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	7	2	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - YEAR 1841.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Deaths from causes not known.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
2	–	1	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	29	–	–	43	–	–	248	–	5	–
–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	20	–	–	54	–	–	63	–	2	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	9	–	1	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	107	–	1	–
6	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	26	–	–	110	–	–	137	–	–	–
1	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	21	–	–	76	–	1D*	143	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	27	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	13	–	–	43	–	–	124	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	24	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	24	–	–	2

(*continued*)

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Ocean - - - - 1 Jan.; 18 Dec.	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	26	–	–	52	–	1
Poictiers - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	19	–	–	38	–	–
Queen - - - - 1 Jan; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	29	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	1	–	–	34	–	–	104	–	–
Rapid - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	13	–	–
San Josef - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	24	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	24	1	–	45	–	–
Savage - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	19	–	–
Seaflower - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
Shearwater - - - - 1 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–
Skylark - - - - 1 June; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speedy - - - - 1 Jan.; 19 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	8	–	–
St. Vincent - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	31	–	1
Vernon - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	3	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	31	–	–	174	–	–
Victory - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	14	–	–	115	–	2
William and Mary - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	9	–	–
TOTALS - - -	14	–	–	162	–	3	2	–	–	45	–	–	165	–	8	17	–	1	344	8	1	982	2	6

- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmopytsis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Deaths from Causes not known.
1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	38	–	–	59	–	4D*	118	–	1	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	14	–	–	25	–	2D*	66	–	1	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	71	–	–	23	–	–	61	–	1D*	131	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	34	–	–	–
1	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	29	–	–	58	–	6D*	139	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	3	–	–	24	–	–	49	–	1	1
4	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	–	36	–	–	37	–	–	80	–	–	–
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	25	–	–	87	–	2D*	182	–	3	1
2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	14	–	–	–
26	2	4	26	–	2	11	–	–	6	–	–	178	–	1	–	–	–	520	–	1	297	–	–	782	–	16	1,660	–	18	7

* Drowned.

Year 1841.

The annexed Tables are based on returns received from 27 vessels, employed respectively from three to twelve months on the Home Station: the mean strength for the year has been estimated at about 5,400 men.

Fevers.—The cases of intermitting fever amounted to 14 only, of which three were sent to hospital: the greater number of primary attacks occurred in the vessels stationed in the Medway.

Of 162 cases of other forms of fever, placed under the various heads of continued, typhus, gastric, and ephemeral, 45 were sent to hospital, of which number three terminated fatally. In by far the greater number of the vessels the disease appeared in a mild form, offering but little for remark. In the Avon, a small steamer stationed at Falmouth, there were eight cases in the month of January, when the weather was cold and boisterous; these have been designated typhus; and it is remarked by the Surgeon, that the catarrhal complaints which occurred at the same time assumed a typhoid character. In the Indus, during the six first months of the year, there occurred 31 cases, four of which were sent on shore to hospital, where one terminated fatally. The greater number of these attacks occurred in January, April, June, and July. In April they amounted to 12, but there are no means of explaining why they were more numerous during that month than the others. In the Impregnable there were 14 cases, which were scattered nearly equally over the entire nine months she remained in this country. In the Queen, while lying at Portsmouth, there were 29 cases; three of these were sent to hospital, and one proved fatal. Generally speaking, the attacks were slight, and appear, in most instances, to have been caused by irregularities committed by the men when on shore on leave. In the San Josef, at Plymouth, there were 24 cases from causes of a similar nature. One case, which was sent on shore to hospital, proved fatal. In the Vernon there occurred 24 cases, 12 of which appear to have been of a typhoid nature; these latter made their appearance during three days in March, while the ship was proceeding from Sheerness to Portsmouth: no cause, unless it were the fatigue which the men had undergone while fitting out, together with the unsettled state of the weather, could be adduced to account for the attacks; though other diseases, occurring at the same time—catarrhal affections, for example—were severe, and in many instances they assumed typhoid symptoms. Measures were immediately taken to arrest the progress of the disease: all the decks were well ventilated and fumigated; the men's clothes were taken on deck, and washed, and their bedding freely exposed to the air, so that shortly after the arrival of the ship at Spithead, it entirely ceased. The lower deck, during the prevalence of the fever, was wisely "kept perfectly dry," the usual washings having been discontinued.

Eruptive Fevers.—In November about a thousand boys and lads, chiefly from the country, were medically examined as to their fitness for the service on board the St. Vincent, and about 700 were entered. Amongst these, scarlatina suddenly made its appearance, and extended, until the cases amounted to 43. The disease was mild, and did not in any instance prove fatal. There were only two cases of small-pox, and one of measles.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were three deaths from apoplectic seizures, and one from paralysis; the latter was, however, complicated with delirium tremens, of which there were 11 cases, and seven of mental disease, the majority of which were likewise the result of intemperate habits.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs were numerous, severe, and unusually fatal. The total number of cases placed on the sick books during the year amounted to 166, being in the proportion of 30·6 to the 1,000 of mean force: 54 cases were sent on shore for hospital treatment; nine of these terminated fatally. It will be observed, that the relative proportion of cases of these diseases occurring in the several vessels differs very considerably. Thus, in the Camperdown, at Sheerness, there were only two cases of pneumonia put on the sick list during the whole year, while in the Caledonia, at Devonport, a ship of the same class, there were 14 cases of pneumonia and 41 of bronchitis; of the former, nine were sent to hospital, and of the latter, five; it may therefore be inferred that these 13 cases were of a severe character: this difference in the relative proportions of these attacks can only be accounted for by the different degrees of dampness in the vessels, and by the care taken to prevent the men remaining exposed to cold and wet, or in wet clothes; although it is not to be denied that there appears to fall upon ships of war occasionally a kind of epidemic tendency to inflammation of the pulmonary organs; but whether this depends on a cause or condition existing within the ship, or amongst the men, it is difficult to form an opinion.

Catarrhal affections offer little for remark beyond the excess in the number of cases, of which there were 988, or 163·3 to the 1,000 of mean strength. In the Queen, while lying in Portsmouth Harbour, during the month of February, the disease assumed all the characteristics of influenza. In many instances it commenced with fever, lassitude, and prostration of strength; there was also headache, pain over the eyes and frontal sinuses, dull or obtuse pain in the chest on inspiration. The cough was generally dry at first, but latterly it was accompanied with profuse expectoration. If by the treatment we were to form an opinion of the virulence of the disease, it might be supposed to have been of a very severe character. The Surgeon mentions, that "the patients were first bled, and in some cases the operation required to be repeated five times." "After the first bleeding, a purgative was administered, which was followed by nauseating doses of tartarized antimony during the day, and by a dose of chloride of mercury at bedtime. Blisters across the thorax gave great relief, and in some cases the ointment of tartarized antimony had a similar effect," at least so it is stated in the report. These measures seem to have been bordering on the heroic, that is, if we regard the affection as merely catarrhal; but the Surgeon observes it was more allied to bronchitis; though even for that disease it must be admitted they were sufficiently energetic.

A catarrhal affection of a similar nature broke out in the Vernon. It first made its appearance at Sheerness, in January, and was then ascribed to insufficiency of clothing, and to the exposure of the crew

crew to cold and wet while fitting out the ship; it continued to prevail during February, and until the end of March, when the ship arrived at Portsmouth: the number of attacks during these three months were 51, 42, and 45 respectively; the disease, however, gradually became of a more asthenic character, and at last, it seems, in many cases, to have degenerated into typhoid fever, of which, as already observed, there were 12 cases during the latter month. But even in January, when the sthenic nature of the disease was more apparent, the Surgeon appears to have practised venesection only in the more severe cases, and then with great caution, justly observing, that "when depletion has been carried to any extent, great prostration of strength "ensues, rendering the stage of convalescence of long duration." In another report he remarks, that many of the cases that occurred in March were accompanied with low typhoid symptoms, and attended with extreme debility, requiring the greatest care. Depletion was practised when the patients were plethoric, or of a robust constitution;" but in general, in consequence of debility, depending on their previous habits, it was inadmissible. Altogether 63 cases of catarrh were sent to the naval hospitals where six terminated in phthisis, and ultimately in death. Consumptive diseases were unusually fatal. The total number of deaths amounted to 15, or in the ratio of 2·8 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—There were 14 cases of palpitation of the heart, two of which terminated in death: the organ in both instances was found to be enlarged, and otherwise diseased. Two deaths occurred from aneurism, and in both cases the sac was situated at the root of the vessel, as it leaves the heart.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were nine cases of inflammation of the bowels, one of which terminated in death; and there was one death from ileus, and one from diarrhœa, which attacked the patient when he was recovering from fever.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—One case of stone in the bladder occurred in a warrant officer belonging to the Excellent; he was sent to Haslar Hospital, where, after some preliminary treatment, the stone, or rather stones, were removed by the usual operation; "ten calculi, of various sizes, were extracted, and in a short time the man returned to his duty on board ship." One man died, while under treatment for syphilis, in the Royal Marine Infirmary, Chatham; but the particulars of the case have not been mentioned.

Diseases of the Joints, &c.—Rheumatic affections were of frequent occurrence, particularly in the vessels receiving newly-raised men, and in those whose crews were much engaged in dockyard duties. Out of 345 cases, 66 were sent on shore for treatment in hospital; three of these were invalided, and discharged from the service.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—There were 26 cases of erysipelas: the only vessel in which it showed a tendency to spread, was the Caledonia, in which there occurred five cases in the early part of the year; the men at the time were, generally speaking, in a bad state of health, from various causes, already noticed under the head of "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs." One case of this malady terminated in death in the Royal Marine Infirmary at Woolwich: the patient, who had previously been drinking hard, belonged to the Alban, a small steamer. He was found labouring under the disease in a public-house in the town, from which he was removed to the Infirmary, in a state of delirium, with his head enormously swollen; he died 50 hours after admission. Two other cases occurred in the same ward immediately afterwards.

Ulcers, Wounds, &c.—There were 297 cases of ulcer placed on record; of these, 26 were sent on shore to hospital, and two were invalided, and discharged from the service.

Compared with former years, the returns for the present form a singular contrast, in their presenting no death from injury or external violence. There were, however, several severe accidents, such as fractures of the long bones, and dislocations, which caused a temporary loss to the service: one case of the latter, and three of hernia, were invalided. But, on the other hand, as compared with bygone years, the number of deaths by drowning is greatly in excess, amounting altogether to 16. With regard to the causes which led to these accidents, the medical returns unfortunately furnish but little information.

The total number of deaths for the year amounted to 68, namely, 23 from drowning, and causes not known, and 45 from disease, the former being in the ratio of 4·2, and the latter of 8·3, to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided, and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1842.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	102	20·4	31	-	-	-	3	—
Intermittent	25	5·	4	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	6	-	5	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	9	1·8	6	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Phrenitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Apoplexy	5	-	3	-	-	-	3	—
Paralysis	8	-	5	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	10	2·2	4	-	3	—	—	—
Neuralgia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	8	-	6	-	1	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	11	2·2	6	-	-	-	2	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	44	8·8	20	-	-	-	5	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	20	4·	14	-	-	-	6	—
Catarrh	824	164·8	49	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspnœa	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Palpitation	9	2·	3	-	3	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	19	3·8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Heart	2	—	-	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Dysentery	10	2·	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	172	34·4	3	-	-	-	1	—
Cholera	7	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	30	6·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	46	92·	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	14	2·8	7	-	-	-	2	—
Jaundice	10	2·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	207	41·4	20	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	17	3·2	5	-	-	-	1	—
Syphilis	275	55·	113	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	3	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	33	6·6	9	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1842—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	303	60·6	64		4	—	—	—
Gout	6				1	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
Bursitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	53	10·6	7	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	1				1	—	—	—
Deafness	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	496	99·4	27	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	16	3·2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	1						1	—
Ulcer	292	58·4	46		2	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	39	7·8	14	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	8		6	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	12	2·4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	92	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinea Capitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	6		4				1	—
Cynanche	163	30·6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	22	4·4	8	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	640	128·	33				5	—
Fractures	11	2·2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	8		2	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	23	4·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	5		2		1	—	—	—
Concussion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	143	28·6	10	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy and Debility	8		2		3	—	—	—
Purpura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tympanitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	3		1	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide							1	—
Drowned							20	4·
Not known							4	—
TOTALS	4,308	861·6	567	113·4	19	3·8	59	11·8

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1842.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
African - - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Avon - - - - - - 14 Dec. 1841; 1 May 1842.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–
Caledonia - - - - - 1 Jan.; 1 Dec.	1	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	–	63	–	–
Camperdown - - - - 1 Jan.; 1 Dec.	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	40	–	–
Comet - - - - - 21 Aug.; 1 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Excellent - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	6	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	52	–	–	59	–	–
Lightning - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Lucifer - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mastiff - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meteor - - - - - 1 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Nautilus - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	15	–	–
Nightingale - - - 1 Jan.; 6 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–
Ocean - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	11	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	25	1	–	47	–	–
Poictiers - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	17	–	–	38	–	–
Queen - - - - - 1 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	163	–	–
Raven - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	5	1	–	9	–	–
San Josef - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	33	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	39	–	–	43	–	–
Seaflower - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–
Shearwater - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–
Skylark - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Speedy - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	37	–	–
St. Vincent - - - - 1 Jan. 1842; 31 Jan. 1843.	1	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	41	–	–	132	–	–
Victory - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	5	–	1	21	–	–	110	–	–
William and Mary - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	1	–	26	–	–
Totals - - -	25	–	–	102	–	3	6	–	–	9	–	–	44	–	5	14	–	2	303	4	–	824	–	–

TABLE, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

YEAR 1842.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Not known.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	–
2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	29	–	–	60	–	1	133	–	1	–
–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	11	–	–	77	–	–	176	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	18	–	–	96	–	1	151	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	15	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	28	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	26	–	–	74	–	4 D.* 1	154	–	1	–
2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	24	–	–	60	–	3 D.*	73	–	1	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	32	–	–	37	–	1	71	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	–	–
3	–	1	3	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	66	–	–	65	–	–	169	–	3	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	14	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	5 D.*	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	2 D.*	11	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	21	–	–	–
7	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	21	–	1	–	–	–	88	–	–	27	–	–	44	–	5 D.*	115	–	–	2
–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	44	–	–	80	–	2 1 D.*	83	–	–	1
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	25	–	1	59	–	1	1
20	–	6	16	–	–	11	–	2	10	–	–	172	–	1	–	–	–	482	–	–	292	–	–	682	–	27	1,286	–	10	4

* Drowned.

Year 1842.

The mean force for the year has been estimated at about 5,000 men. The Tables are framed from medical returns received from 24 vessels.

Fevers.—The greater number of the cases of intermitting fever occurred in the vessels stationed in the Medway: in the Ocean alone, which lay nearly opposite to Standgate Creek, there were 11, seven of which occurred during October and November. The Surgeon mentions that the disease was at the time more than usually prevalent amongst the inhabitants in the neighbourhood.

Fevers of the continued form were most numerous in those vessels into which the greatest number of newly-raised men were received, as, for instance, the St. Vincent at Portsmouth, and the San Josef at Plymouth. In the former there were 30 cases, of which 14 were sent to Haslar Hospital. The attacks were most numerous during the early months of the year, when the weather was cold and wet; in the latter vessel the attacks amounted to 33, but they appear to have been of an unimportant character, and were scattered over the entire year. In the Excellent, which also lay in Portsmouth Harbour, there were six cases, the most severe of which occurred in newly-raised lads, who had been exposed without a sufficiency of clothing and bedding to the inclemencies of the weather while on a passage from Plymouth: two of these cases terminated in death in Haslar Hospital. One man belonging to the Caledonia died in Stonehouse Naval Hospital of a fever designated typhus: he contracted the disease while on shore on three weeks' leave. In the greater number of the smaller vessels, which were a good deal employed at sea, there did not occur a single case of febrile disease.

Under the head of "eruptive fevers" there is nothing deserving notice. A few cases of small-pox, measles and scarlatina occurred in the stationary flag-ships at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Sheerness; but, generally speaking, as soon as the nature of these diseases became manifest, the patients were transferred to the infectious wards of the naval hospitals.

Diseases of the Brain.—There were five cases of apoplexy, three of which terminated in death: two of the bodies were examined, but neither the brain nor its investing membranes presented any abnormal appearance beyond simple congestion. One case, placed under the head of phrenitis, also terminated in death; the attack commenced with something like a rheumatic or a neuralgic affection of the whole scalp, and intense headache; the eyes presented a bloodshot appearance, and the pupils were dilated: on the third day after the admission of the patient into Haslar Hospital, he died; his relatives did not permit a post-mortem examination. Of 11 cases of delirium tremens, two had a fatal termination.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, there were 44 cases, 20 of which were sent on shore to the naval hospitals at the several ports, where four terminated fatally: the fifth death under this head also occurred on shore, in the man's own house, where he had been attacked by the disease, probably when on leave of absence. There were six deaths from consumption, the greater number of which took place in the hospitals.

Catarrhal affections again deserve attention, whether with respect to their numbers, severity, or to the way in which they were contracted; altogether the cases amounted to 823; and some idea of their severity may be formed from the fact that out of that number 50 were sent on shore to the several naval hospitals, where they were more likely to derive benefit from medical treatment than between the damp, crowded decks of a ship of war. The disease prevailed most extensively in those vessels which received large drafts of men, who had been raised at the outports, and brought along the coast in small vessels to the several naval head quarters. During January and February there occurred in the Queen alone no less than 163 cases, respecting which, the Surgeon has made the following remark: "Severe catarrhal disorders have prevailed to a great extent. The disease has been confined principally to the newly-raised landsmen and boys, and has been occasioned by the extreme privations that many of them underwent during their passage in small vessels from distant parts, and also to the imperfect way in which a great majority of them were clothed." In the St. Vincent there were 132 cases; but they occurred scatteredly over the whole year, although a large proportion even of these were attributable to deficient clothing. In the Victory there were also a considerable number of cases, principally arising from similar causes. No death occurred under this head; but several of the cases sent to hospital terminated in phthisis.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.—One death occurred from aneurism of the thoracic aorta, which resembled both in size and shape an ordinary sized cocoa nut; "it corresponded to the three last dorsal and the first lumbar vertebræ, the bodies of which were deeply eroded, while the intermediate fibro-cartilages were sound, and projected into the walls of the sac. The latter had burst close to the spine, and the opening, which had a torn-like appearance, was large enough to admit the middle finger." There was also one death from disease of the heart, the nature of which is not mentioned in the returns.

Diseases of the Stomach, &c.—Out of five cases of inflammation of the digestive organs, one case of enteritis terminated fatally on board the Queen.

Diarrhœa

Diarrhœa was rather more prevalent than usual; the greater number of the cases took place during the hottest part of the year, and were ascribed to a free use of fruit. One case, which occurred in the St. Vincent, terminated in death; the patient was an aged man, and of an impaired constitution. Three cases of cholera are noted in the sick returns of the San Josef; they were of the form which is peculiar to this country.

Diseases of the Liver.—Fourteen cases of hepatitis were entered on the sick books, two of which terminated in death, but whether from actual disease of the liver is doubtful; one case unquestionably appears to have been complicated with fever.

Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.—There were 207 cases of gonorrhœa and 275 of syphilis; though a large proportion of these were sent on shore for hospital treatment, no case terminated fatally, nor required to be invalided. One death appears to have occurred from rupture of the bladder, in consequence of retention of urine, caused by stricture of the urethra. The man died in the Marine Infirmary at Woolwich, to which he had been sent from the William and Mary.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—The cases of ulcer amounted to 292, of which 45 were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and two invalided and discharged, being permanently disqualified for the service. One death appears under the head of abscess; the patient was admitted into Plymouth Hospital, suffering, as was supposed, from rheumatism; at length a fluctuating tumour was detected in the left arm-pit, and soon afterwards the man died. On inspecting the body after death, a large collection of matter was found under the left pectoral muscle, which extended upwards as high as the clavicle, and backwards to the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi. Another and a still larger collection was discovered in the vicinity of the hip-joint, and the knee-joint of the same side contained about four ounces. One death occurred from ascites.

Wounds, &c.—One man belonging to the Ocean died in Melville Hospital of fracture of the bones of the pelvis, caused by a blow from a heavy beam of wood. A seaman of the Queen was killed by falling into the hold; a post-mortem examination revealed fracture of the last cervical and the first dorsal vertebræ. One death occurred in the Excellent from fracture of the base of the skull, sustained by falling from the rigging while reefing sails. Two of the Victory's crew died in Haslar; one from contusion of the chest and catarrhas senilis, the other from amputation of the great toe, or probably, though it is not so stated, from erysipelas following the amputation. There was also one death from a suicidal wound of the throat. In addition to the above, 20 men were lost by drowning; four of these belonged to the Ocean, three to the Poictiers, five to the Shearwater, five to the St. Vincent, two to the Victory, and one to the William and Mary, and four deaths occurred from causes which have not been stated in the returns. The total number of deaths from all causes, therefore, amounted to 59; 30 from external violence, drowning, and from causes not known, and 29 from disease; the former being in the ratio of 6·0, and the latter of 5·8 to the 1,000 of mean strength.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1843.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	175	29·9	48	-	-	-	2	—
Intermittent	95	16·3	18	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	15	2·6	15	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	—
Paralysis	8	-	8	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	17	2·9	2	-	3	—	—	—
Phrenitis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	5	-	4	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	16	2·7	5	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	83	14·2	34	-	-	-	8	1·7
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	30	5·1	18	-	-	-	11	—
Catarrh	1,011	172·8	42	-	2	—	—	—
Asthma	7	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Palpitation and Disease of Heart	20	3·4	11	-	2	-	2	—
Hæmorrhois	30	5·1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	3	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	6	-	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	20	3·4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	198	33·8	10	-	-	-	1	—
Cholera	10	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	78	13·3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	58	9·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	13	2·2	7	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Gonorrhœa	205	35·	25	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	4	-	6	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	314	53·7	123	-	1	—	—	—
Cystitis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	3	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	3	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Orchitis	86	14·6	22	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	395	68·5	72	- -	5	—	—	—
Gout	23	3·9	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	65	11·1	7	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	670	114·5	37	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	24	4·1	13	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Abscess	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Ulcer	227	38·8	28	- -	1	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	51	8·7	18	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	5	- -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	16	2·7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	81	13·8	9	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	8	- -	6	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	16	2·7	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Fistula	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tinea Capitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	198	33·8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and contusions	788	134·7	28	- -	1	- -	7	—
Fractures	27	4·6	14	- -	1	—	—	—
Dislocations	10	1·7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	59	10·1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	9	1·5	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	4	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	190	32·5	18	- -	1	—	—	—
Atrophy	3	- -	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	—
Deaths from causes not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	—
TOTALS	5,619	960·5	705	120·5	24	4·	57	9·7

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1843.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Blazer - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	–
Caledonia - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	71	–	–
Camperdown - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	26	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	73	3	–	160	–	–
Comet - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–
Cyclops - - - - - - 28 May; 29 Sept.	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	15	–	–
Excellent - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	7	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	1	–	–	48	–	–	149	1	–
Fearless - - - - - - 15 Feb.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Lightning - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Lucifer - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 16 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–
Lynx - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
Mastiff - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Meteor - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	11	–	–
Nautilus - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	17	–	–
Ocean - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	29	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	–	–	20	–	–	89	–	–
Poictiers - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	13	–	–	34	–	–
Raven - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–
Rhadamanthus - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	39	–	–
San Josef - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	17	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	42	–	–	42	–	–
Seaflower - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Shearwater - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	5	–	–
Skylark - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–
Speedy - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	25	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - Year 1843.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Deaths from Causes not known.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	2 D.*	26	–	–	–
3	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	27	–	–	55	–	2	235	–	2	1
8	–	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	27	–	–	168	–	3	274	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–	25	–	–	42	–	–	–
4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	27	–	1	–	–	–	96	–	–	31	–	–	128	–	–	223	–	2	–
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	23	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	14	–	–	23	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	13	–	–	–
2	–	1	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	14	–	–	88	–	–	109	–	–	1
2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	3	–	–	38	–	1 D.*	73	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	20	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	22	–	4 D.*	33	–	–	–
4	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	30	–	–	66	–	1	212	–	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	14	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	16	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	22	–	–	–

(continued)

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scalatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
St. Vincent - - - - 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	11	–	–	54	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	29	–	1	4	–	–	51	–	–	137	–	–
Tartarus - - - - 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	32	1	–
Victory - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	44	–	–	89	–	–
William and Mary - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	15	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	25	–	–
TOTALS - - -	95	–	–	175	–	2	15	–	–	4	–	1	83	–	8	13	–	–	395	5	–	1,011	2	–

YEAR 1843.

THE mean strength for the year has been estimated at 5,850 men.

Fevers.—There appears to have been a greater prevalence of fever in the larger vessels of the Home force during the present year than usual. The total number of attacks of intermittent entered on the sick books amounted to 95, of which 18, from their obstinately resisting the remedial measures employed on shipboard, were removed to the hospitals on shore. The attacks were most numerous in the Camperdown and Ocean, both stationed in the estuary of the Medway. In the former there occurred 26, and in the latter 29 cases, all, according to the returns, of the tertian type, making a total of 55 in about 1,020 men; whereas in the Caledonia and San Josef, at Plymouth, the united crews of which amounted to about 1,700 men, there were but four cases; and in the St. Vincent and Victory, at Plymouth, ships similarly employed and similarly manned, with a force of about 1,300 men, there were 12; thus showing how much greater the liability to this particular form of fever is at Sheerness than at either of the two other ports. It is also proper to state, that many cases of rheumatism and catarrh which occurred in the vessels stationed in the Medway, assumed a kind of periodic form, or were complicated with periodic aggravations of their more common symptoms, which required bark and quinine for their removal. Of the other forms of fever, classed under the heads of remittent, continued, typhus, and ephemeral, there were 175 cases, of which two terminated in death, and 41 were sent to the several naval hospitals. These cases were most numerous in the vessels stationed at Portsmouth: in the Excellent there were 47, in the Victory 13, and in the St. Vincent 54. In the Caledonia and San Josef, at Plymouth, there were only 20 cases; and in the Camperdown and Ocean, at Sheerness, 11. The intermitting forms prevailed principally during the spring and autumnal months; the remitting, or synochal, of which the greater number occurred in the St. Vincent, between May and October. There is nothing in the reports to account for the occurrence of these fevers; the weather, generally speaking, was temperate and seasonable, and the vessels are described as being thoroughly clean. The two deaths were from fever of a typhoid form, the one contracted on shore at Woolwich, and the other at Portsmouth.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were 15 cases of small-pox, which were all sent on shore to the naval hospitals; not that they were severe, but that the patients might be confined to wards appropriated to the treatment of infectious diseases. Two cases of measles and four of scarlatina were disposed of in a similar manner.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were two cases of apoplexy, and one of congestion of the brain, which terminated in death; and of 16 cases of delirium tremens, one proved fatal.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Eight deaths occurred from inflammation of the lungs, and their investing membranes. The total number of cases placed on the sick books amounted to 83, of which 34 were sent on shore for hospital treatment. These affections appear in the medical returns under three heads; namely, pneumonia, pleuritis, and bronchitis. It is, however, assumed that no great faith can be placed in the accuracy of these numbers, from the fact, that in the returns from one ship there are 12 cases of pneumonia, one of pleuritis, and one of bronchitis; while in those received from another, there are 21 cases of bronchitis, eight of pleuritis, and none of pneumonia, It is hardly possible to imagine that there have not in these instances been errors, either in the diagnosis or in the classification of the cases in the nosological tables. Out of 30 cases of hæmoptysis and phthisis placed on the sick books, 18 were sent to hospital, of which 11 had a fatal termination. Eighteen of these were placed under the head of hæmoptysis, and 12 under the head of phthisis. There were seven cases of asthma, of which one was invalided, and discharged out of the service.

Although the number of catarrhal affections amounted to 1,011, or 172·8, to the 1,000 of mean strength, still the disease did not in any vessel assume the form of influenza. The greatest number of attacks, in proportion to the number of the crew in the several vessels, occurred in the Excellent, Victory, St. Vincent, and Ocean.

Diseases

\- - - - - depending on Specific Causes, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

Phthisis and Haemoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Deaths from Causes not known.
1	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	22	–	–	103	–	1 D.*	241	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	8	–	1 D.*	33	–	–	–
3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	25	–	–	61	–	–	149	–	2	1
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	6	–	–	23	–	1	80	–	–	–
30	–	11	24	–	2	16	–	1	20	–	–	198	–	1	–	–	–	519	–	–	227	–	–	884	–	16	1,910	–	10	6

* Drowned.

Year 1843—*continued.*

Diseases of the Heart, Blood Vessels, &c.—The cases of disease of the heart, including palpitation, amounted to 20, of which two died in hospital; and there was one death from aneurism of the aorta.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—There were six cases of inflammationof the alimentary canal, but without any fatal result. One death occurred from diarrhœa; but the patient had long lingered in a debilitated state from diseased testicles. In the returns, a death appears under the head of jaundice; the patient, recently returned from India, had suffered from the disease for about two months. On examination of the liver after death, it presented, when cut into, a kind of nutmeg appearance; but the heart, kidneys and spleen were also in a diseased state.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—The number of cases of syphilis amounted to 314, of which 123 were sent to the naval hospitals; and of 205 cases of gonorrhœa, 25 were sent to the same establishments. Many of these cases were disposed of in this manner, not on account of their severity, but that they might be more conveniently treated, and partly that they might be removed from the respective vessels; for however large and roomy a ship-of-war may be, it is no place for men who are not in perfect health. No death resulted from either of these diseases, nor did they cause any invaliding. There were two cases of nephritis, one of which terminated in death.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—Erysipelas broke out in the Caledonia while lying at Deal, in the month of September, and extended to seven persons: the first few cases occurred amongst some of the recently-raised boys, who were in a bad state of health: they were all removed to hospital on shore. There were three cases in the Camperdown, one of which terminated in death, after the patient, who was "far gone in phthisis," had been removed to Haslar Hospital. The St. Vincent also lost one man from this disease, in the same establishment. Two hundred and twenty-seven cases of ulcer were entered on the sick books, of which 28 were sent to hospital, and one was invalided, and discharged from the service. A case of lumbar abscess terminated fatally in Haslar Hospital, to which it had been sent from the Excellent.

There were seven deaths from external violence. A seaman, while on duty in the Caledonia, fell from the mizen-top, and sustained the following injuries: compound fracture of the right humerus, extending into the elbow-joint; fracture of the right illium, across the acetabulum, the head of the femur having been driven through the acetabulum into the pelvis; the tuber of the ischium was detached, and lodged in the cavity of the pelvis: death took place 12 hours after the accident. Another death occurred amongst the crew of this vessel by severe contusion of the perinæum, which ruptured the urethra. Two cases of concussion of the brain occurred in the Camperdown, but both recovered; a third case, however, caused by the explosion of a powder-box while firing a salute, proved fatal: the man, a seaman-gunner, was also much scorched about the face, and received several severe wounds of the head: ten persons were more or less severely burnt and wounded by the same explosion. Again, in August, a man, by falling from the fore cross-trees into the chains, sustained a compound fracture of both bones of the left leg, simple fractures of the right tibia and of the left ulna: five ribs on the right side were fractured, and their points forced into the lung: the patient survived four days, but was delirious nearly the whole time. A third death occurred in this ship from injury sustained by a man falling accidentally from the hammock-nettings into a lighter alongside: dissection revealed dislocation of the cervical vertebræ. One death occurred in the San Josef, from fracture of the skull, which the boy sustained by falling from the rigging, a height of 60 feet. One man died in the Lightning of fracture of the skull, but how sustained is not mentioned. Nine deaths occurred by drowning, and six from causes not mentioned in the medical returns. The total number of deaths from all causes, therefore, amounted to 58; 22 from injury and from causes not ascertained, and 36 from disease, the former being in the ratio of 3·6, and the latter of 6·2, to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. I, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	633	20·	162	5·1	-	-	18	·6
Intermittent	287	9·1	59	1·8	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	41	1·3	34	1·	-	-	1	—
Measles	41	1·3	24	·7	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	61	1·9	38	1·2	-	-	1	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Hypochondriasis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Brain	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	13	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Apoplexy	27	·8	13	- -	- -	- -	16	·5
Paralysis	44	1·2	29	·9	1	- -	6	—
Epilepsy	96	3·	20	·7	17	- -	1	—
Amentia	38	1·1	28	·8	7	- -	1	—
Dilirium Tremens	58	1·8	23	·7	-	- -	4	—
Phrenitis	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Meningitis	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	533	16·8	189	5·9	3	- -	32	·1
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	146	4·6	77	2·4	2	- -	32	·1
Catarrh	5,077	192·4	244	7·7	5	- -	19	·6
Asthma	40	1·2	15	- -	6	- -	7	—
Dyspnœa	10	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Croup	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	70	2·2	31	1·	5	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	138	4·2	6	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	6	- -	2	—	—	—	—	
Varix	7	- -	1	- -	2	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	10	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseased Heart	5	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Pericarditis	2	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	62	1·9	32	1·	-	- -	9	—
Dysentery	102	3·	21	·7	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	885	28·	21	·7	-	- -	2	—
Cholera	26	·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	246	7·7	1	- -	-	- -	5	—
Colic	321	10·1	21	·7	—	—	—	—
Visceral Disease	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Vomiting	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	96	3·	44	1·2	4	- -	5	·2
Jaundice	37	1·	5	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	11	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Gonorrhœa	1,010	31·9	91	2·8	1	—	—	—
Stricture	85	2·6	38	1·2	2	- -	1	—
Syphilis	1,456	46·1	537	10·8	2	- -	3	—
Orchitis	235	7·6	48	1·5	- -	- -	1	—
Cystitis	5	- -	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	4	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	23	·7	6	- -	5	- -	1	—
Calculus	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	1,747	55·3	320	10·1	40	1·2	9	—
Gout	90	2·8	6	-	5	-	1	—
Tetanus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bursitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	291	9·2	34	·1	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	9	-	5	-	5	—	—	—
Deafness	7	-	4	-	1	—	—	—
Fistula Lacrymalis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	2,976	94·2	116	3.6	1	-	1	—
Erysipelas	113	3·5	50	1·5	-	-	3	—
Abscess	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Ulcer	1,380	43·6	151	4·7	9	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	191	·6	68	2·1	-	-	1	—
Scrofula	25	·8	14	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	47	1·5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	840	26·5	88	2·7	—	—	—	—
Tinea Capitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilblains	20	·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	—
Cynanche	822	26·	33	1·	-	-	3	—
Eruptions	114	8·5	23	·7	1	—	—	—
Dropsy	44	1·2	21	·7	1	-	6	—
Hydrocele	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	4,157	131·6	133	4·2	3	-	15	—
Fractures	100	3·	43	1·2	1	—	—	—
Dislocations	54	1·5	7	-	1	—	—	—
Sprains	135	4·2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	50	1·5	9	-	17	—	—	—
Scalds	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concussion of Brain	6	-	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c., not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Polypus Nasi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	830	26·2	54	1·5	4	-	5	—
Atrophy	13	-	6	-	5	-	2	—
Splenitis	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Tumours	44	1·2	12	—	—	—	—	—
Empyema	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Debility	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	13	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus	3	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Tympanitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	·1
Death from Causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	·2
TOTALS	26,347	828·4	3,110	98·4	157	4·9	335	10·6

Table, No. 2, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Numbers sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

YEARS	Mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
1837 - -	3,390	2,607	769·	254	74·9	32	9·4	28	8·2
1838 - -	3,420	2,257	657·	179	52·2	10	2·9	52	15·2
1839 - -	4,090	3,252	795·	297	72·6	12	2·9	40	9·7
1840 - -	4,430	3,071	693·2	383	86·4	21	4·7	42	9·4
1841 - -	5,400	5,233	969·	720	133·3	40	7·4	68	12·7
1842 - -	5,000	4,308	861·6	567	113·4	19	3·8	59	11·8
1843 - -	5,850	5,619	960·5	705	120·5	24	4·	57	9·7
Annual Average -	4,511	3,764	828·4	444·2	98·4	22·4	4·9	47·8	10·4

Seven Years.

Fevers.—It is a remarkable fact, that, compared with the preceding seven years, there is a great reduction in the proportional number of cases of febrile disease: for the former period, the average ratio of attacks annually amounted to about 56·2 to the 1,000 of mean force; whereas for the present period the average ratio does not exceed 30·0. A reduction so marked is highly satisfactory, as shewing that the liability to contract these malidies diminishes *pari passu* with the improvements which knowledge and science are gradually introducing into the naval service. As there is also a great decrease in the ratio of cases sent to hospital and invalided, there is reason to believe that the disease generally did not so frequently assume a severe or dangerous form; and this view of the case is further borne out by comparing the deaths from fever during the two periods: for the first, it amounted to about 0·8, and for the last to 0·6, or to a little more than one death annually in every 2,000 men—a mortality so small, that it may be doubted if it can be equalled in any community either in this or in any other country. But in order fully to appreciate the extraordinary exemption from fatal febrile diseases enjoyed by the naval force on the Home Station, it should not be overlooked that a large proportion of the deaths under this head were the result of contagious fevers, contracted on shore by men either previously to their entry into the service, or while absent on leave. Consequently, these deaths are clearly referrible to causes or circumstances which have no connexion with the service.

Diseases of the Brain.—As compared with the preceding seven years, there is an increase in the number of cases of delirium tremens, not, however, it is apprehended, from any increase in the vice of intemperance, but in consequence of the medical returns having been more accurately drawn up than they were formerly. It was at one time not unusual for the medical officers to place cases of this malady under a fictitious name, in order to save their patients, particularly if officers and messmates, from the discredit attending it. Considerable care has been taken to correct these errors: this, together with a more correct system of reporting, will, it is assumed, satisfactorily account for the apparent increase in the number of attacks; and even admitting that these were more numerous than for the former period, the resulting mortality is about the same, namely, 0·1 to the 1,000 of mean force, or, little more than one death in every 10,000 men annually. There were 16 deaths from apoplexy; but whether the ratio 0·5 to the 1,000 of mean force is greater or less than it was for the preceding period, there is no means of ascertaining; but, comparing the total mortality from all diseases of the brain, the average ratio for the present period does not exceed the former.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory diseases of the lungs and pleura were by no means so numerous during the present as the former period, when the average number of attacks in each 1,000 of mean force amounted to 35·3; whereas, for the present, it is only 16·8; a decrease so remarkable can only be explained by the greater care, as compared with former times, which is now taken not to expose men to wet and cold when it can be avoided, by inducing them to live temperately, and become, as it were, the guardians of their own health, to take care of their clothing, and to wear flannels, if they show any predisposition to pulmonary disease. There is also a considerable decrease in the ratio of cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis, while the proportion of deaths per

1,000

1,000 of force is exactly one-half less. There is even a considerable reduction in the ratio of catarrhal complaints, notwithstanding the prevalence of influenza during the early part of 1837; but, as might have been expected, the mortality is about one-third greater.

Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera.—Inflammatory affections of the alimentary organs occurred in a ratio considerably below that of the preceding seven years, a further proof of the improved sanitary condition of the whole force. The ratio of mortality is, however, somewhat greater, namely, 0·3 to the 1,000 of mean force. Diarrhœal attacks were, on the whole, less numerous; but there is a slight increase in the ratio of those of a dysenteric character, the resulting mortality being about the same in both cases. Inflammatory affections of the liver occurred in a ratio of nearly one-third less than during the above-mentioned period, with a corresponding reduction in the ratio of mortality. The cases entered under the head of cholera, present no special point of interest, they did not, in any instance, assume the Asiatic or malignant form, which has never, to the writer's knowledge, appeared in the naval service, unless when the persons attacked had been exposed, either on board or on shore, to the infectious virus which emanates from others ill of the disease.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—Syphilitic diseases were not so numerous by nearly one-half: from this it might be assumed, and there are other sources of information which lead to the same conclusion, that this disease is becoming both less common and less severe than it was formerly amongst the more degraded classes of society. Three cases, the particulars of which have already been noticed, terminated in death. There is also a considerable decrease in the ratio of gonorrhœal attacks.

Rheumatism, Ulcers, Wounds, &c.—It is satisfactory to observe, that the generally improved state of health in the Home Force is further attested by comparing the proportionate number of rheumatic attacks for the two periods; for the former, the ratio per 1,000 of mean force amounted to 79·3, whereas for the latter it is only 55·3—a reduction of about one-third: the ratio of mortality is, however, somewhat greater. There is also a decrease in the amount of ulcerative disease as compared with the preceding seven years. For the latter period, the proportionate number of attacks to the 1,000 of mean force is stated to have averaged about 50 annually, while for the present period it is 43·6. The decrease is not so remarkable as in some other diseases; still it is sufficiently appreciable when taken in conjunction with the latter to mark the improved condition of the health of the force; and it is further satisfactory to observe, that no death resulted from ulcer disease during the period. Wounds and accidents were less numerous and less fatal; thus leading to the inference, that the men, when employed aloft, or in positions of danger, were either more careful of themselves, or that the officers in command were more careful in not permitting them to hazard their lives, by rashly attempting to perform their duties in less time than was judicious or compatible with safety.

The number of cases of all diseases and injuries in the Home Force for seven years, as shown in the preceding Table, amounted to 26,161: this gives an average ratio of about 828 to the 1,000 of mean force annually, a reduction of nearly one-third on the ratio for the corresponding period between 1830 and 1837. This, as already noticed, has been caused principally by a decrease in the number of cases of fever, of dysentery, diarrhœa, rheumatism and pulmonary affections. During the former period, there were, on an average, 131 men annually sent sick to hospital, 38 invalided, and 19 died in every 1,000 of mean force; during the present period, the numbers respectively are 98·5 and 10·6. It is difficult to account for the great discrepancy in the numbers invalided; possibly, however, the apparent excess in the ratio for the former period may have been caused by invalids from foreign stations having been inadvertently included in the medical returns from the flag-ships at the several ports;—but whether this was or was not the cause, the very palpable decrease in the proportion of cases sent to hospital and dead, most unequivocally establishes the fact, that, by the improved condition of the service, the ordinary sickness and mortality has been greatly reduced as compared with former years.

SHIPS EMPLOYED VARIOUSLY.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Under the head of ships employed variously, are included all those which did not form part of the established force on any station, or were not employed long enough on any particular service to show the effects either of climate or service on the health of the men; for example, vessels employed carrying troops are included under this head; vessels that have been removed from one station to another, or which, without being attached to any specific command, have passed through, perhaps, several different climates within the space of a few months at some period during the year; vessels fitting out in England, and proceeding to foreign stations, touching, it may be, at several ports or places in different parts of the world, before they reached their final destination. It will be evident that the deductions drawn from the medical reports of a force serving under circumstances so varied, can only have reference to the transitory influences of climate or locality, or to causes inherent to itself as regards health; but it may not be without interest to compare the health of men so employed with the health of others constantly exposed to the same influences of particular regions or localities.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1837.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	56	15·3	13	-	-	-	1	—
Intermittent	15	-	3	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
Measles	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	11	-	6	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Epilepsy	19	-	5	-	6	—	—	—
Phrenitis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	3	-	1	-	2	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	4	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	91	24·9	28	7·6	-	-	3	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	32	8·7	21	5·7	-	-	10	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1,371	374·5	34	9·3	1	—	—	—
Pertussis	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	3	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aneurism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	10	-	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	26	7·1	1	-	1	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	6	-	-	-	1	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean. Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Dysentery	11	-	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	194	53·	1	-	1	—	—	—
Cholera	9	-	7	-	-	-	6	—
Constipation	77	21·	-	-	1	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsis Recti	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	54	14·7	2	-	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	16	-	4	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	12	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Orchitis	3	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	143	38·8	11	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	26	6·5	9	-	-	-	2	—
Syphilis	274	74·8	67	18·	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	8	-	5	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	270	73·4	49	13·1	7	—	—	—
Gout	6	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	53	14·3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Hemeralopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cataract	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysopia	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	595	13·5	15	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	22	-	2	-	-	-	1	—
Ulcer	230	62·8	12	-	1	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	30	8·2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	5	-	3	-	1	—	—	—
Herpes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	119	32·5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	134	36·6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Eruption	9	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	834	-	35	9·3	-	-	4	—
Fractures	6	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	16	-	4	-	5	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	96	24·6	5	-	4	—	—	—
Debility	3	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Atrophy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tænia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
TOTALS	4,957	1354·4	381	104·	36	9·8	40	10·9

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1837.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
African 21 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	14	1	–
Alligator 1 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	8	–	–
Atholl 1 Jan.; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–
Beagle 21 Feb.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–
Blazer 24 Dec. 1836; 31 Dec. 1837.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	16	–	–
Buffalo 11 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–
Calliope 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carysfort 1 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	25	–	–
Castor 24 April; 30 June.	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–
Childers 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	72	–	–
Comet 1 June; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
Cornwallis 1 Jan.; 30 April.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	101	–	–
Crocodile 11 Sept. 1837; 31 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–
Dee 17 Oct. 1836; 6 April 1837.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal 24 July; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	–
Electra 23 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Edinburgh 27 July; 30 Nov.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	7	–	–
Favourite 17 Sept.; 16 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - Table, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

- - - - - - - - - - Year 1837.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	6	–	–	11	–	–	54	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	8	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	15	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	9	–	–	14	–	–	36	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	13	–	–	9	–	–
2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	25	–	–	36	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	7	–	–	20	–	–	42	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	5	–	–	13	–	–	32	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	8	–	–	32	–	–	73	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–
1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	7	–	–	19	–	–	75	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Flamer - - - - - 1 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
Hazard - - - - - 24 May 1837; 14 Oct. 1837.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hermes - - - - - 15 Jan. 1837; 11 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–
Hercules - - - - 24 Jan.; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	42	3	–	237	–	–
Hyacinth - - - - - 20 Sept. 1837; 28 Feb. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	11	–	–
Inconstant - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	5	–	–	18	–	–	122	–	–
Jupiter - - - - - 10 Oct.; 30 Nov. 1837.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larne - - - - - 10 April; 10 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–
Melville - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	16	–	–
Pantaloon - - - - - 6 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	8	–	–
Pearl - - - - - - 1 Mar.; 31 Aug.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–
Pelorus - - - - - 9 Mar.; 10 April.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pembroke - - - - - 15 May; 14 Aug.	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	14	2	–	23	–	–
President - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	40	–	–
Pique - - - - - - 1 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	57	–	–
Princess Charlotte - - 1 Mar.; 30 June.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	49	–	–
Racehorse - - - - - 19 Nov. 1837; 18 Jan. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Rhadamanthus - - - - 13 Jan. 1837; 30 Sept. 1837.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	56	–	–
Ringdove - - - - - 19 April; 31 May.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	63	–	–
Romney - - - - - 1 June; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samarang - - - - - 16 Dec. 1836; 16 Feb. 1837.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	59	–	–

depending on Specific Causes, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	16	–	–	141	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2		–	8	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	54	1	–
5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	23	–	–	105	–	–	159	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	11	–	–	12	–	–	41	1	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	20	–	–	69	2	–	109	4	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	–	17	–	–	35	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	33	–	–	3	–	–	53	–	–	70	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	4	–	–	27	1	–	33	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	7	–	–	21	1	–	39	7	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	4	–	–	44	–	–	26	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	10	–	–	48	–	–	44	1	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	27	–	–	35	–	–	39	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	11	–	–	26	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	11	–	–

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Sappho - - - - - 25 April; 8 May 1837.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Saracen - - - - - 1 June; 1 Aug.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Scylla - - - - - 13 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–
Scorpion - - - - - 17 Mar.; 3 July.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Seringapatam - - - - 10 Mar.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–
Snake - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	–
Sparrowhawk - - - - 10 April; 31 May.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Speedy - - - - - - 1 July 1837; 31 Dec. 1837.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Spitfire - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stag - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	36	–	–
Talavera - - - - - 1 Jan.; 1 July.	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	167	–	–
Thunder - - - - - 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Trinculo - - - - - 1 Feb.; 1 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Tyne - - - - - - 25 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Volcano - - - - - 10 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Wasp - - - - - - 6 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
Wellesley - - - - - 26 July; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	31	–	–
TOTALS - - -	15	–	–	56	–	–	6	–	–	11	–	–	91	–	–	16	–	–	268	7	–	1,371	1	–

- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1837—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	23	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	21	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	–	14	–	–	17	–	–
6	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	14	–	–	31	–	–	118	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	17	–	–	17	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	4	–	–	22	–	–	69	–	–
32	–	–	22	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–	194	–	–	9	–	–	416	–	–	230	1	–	804	5	–	1,581	22	–

Year 1837.

The preceding Table, No. 1, has been framed from returns received from 56 vessels; their names will be found in Table No. 2. The mean force for the period has been estimated at about 3,660 men. There has been some difficulty in arriving at an approximate estimate of the mean force, in consequence of the short periods included by the medical returns received from many of the vessels, and also in consequence of these periods including, in many instances, the time employed while fitting them out, when the number of men actually on board goes on increasing daily, until the normal complement is made up.

Fevers.—By referring to Table No. 1, and comparing it with similar Tables for other stations, it will be seen that febrile deseases were neither numerous nor fatal. Of 15 cases of intermitteut, three of which were sent to hospital, and 56 of other different forms of fever, of which 13 were likewise sent to hospital, only one of the latter proved fatal; it appears to have been complicated with cynanche tonsillaris; and as the brain was also supposed to be affected, depletion was carried, perhaps, rather too far.

Eruptive Diseases.—Scarlatina, which was prevailing in the neighbourhood, broke out in the Talavera in January, at Plymouth. In spite of segregation, and the removal of the patients, as soon as they were attacked, to the naval hospital at Stonehouse, it extended to ten of the crew, though without any fatal result. Variola broke out in the same vessel at Lisbon in March; the first person attacked was a black youth, a native of Sierra Leone; it is therefore probable he had not been vaccinated. As he had not landed at Lisbon, it was supposed he had "caught the infection" on shore at Plymouth, where it was rife when the vessel sailed a short time previously. Although great care was taken to separate the patient from the rest of the ship's company, five other attacks occurred; the two first, which were both confluent, proved fatal. Whether the men had been vaccinated is not mentioned in the Surgeon's journal. Four cases of measles were the only other eruptive fevers which occurred in the force during the year.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—The only death under this head was from paralysis,—hemiplegia; it occurred in Haslar Hospital, to which the man had been sent from the Cornwallis.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—In consequence of the prevalence of influenza at most of the home ports, pulmonic affections were numerous, and in many instances severe. Of 91 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, 28 were sent on shore to the naval hospitals, and three terminated in death. These cases appear in the returns under the following heads; namely, of pleuritis, there were 16; of pneumonia, 64, and of bronchitis, 11. Still there is reason to believe that but little, if any, dependence can be placed on these numbers being even approximately accurate, so difficult is it to form an accurate diagnosis of a large proportion of the slight pectoral complaints which are constantly occurring in the naval service.

There were 32 cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis, of which 21 were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and 10 terminated in death. Seventeen of these cases appear in the returns under the head of hæmoptysis, and 15 under phthisis. The number of cases does not, however, show the number of persons attacked, as the same individual may have been discharged, and again re-entered on the sick book more than once.

Epidemic catarrh, which was prevalent on shore, attacked the crew of the Cornwallis, at Plymouth, in the month of January. Upwards of 80 cases were placed on the sick list, though there were many others in which the symptoms did not run so high as to require the men to be relieved of their duties. The Surgeon observes, that the disease might perhaps have been more appropriately designated bronchitis, as its chief seat was in the mucous membrane lining the air passages: he also mentions, that the patients in the early stages evinced an extraordinary sensitiveness to cold, so much so, that the slightest current of air seemed to penetrate to the centre of the body, and the touch of anything cold would almost produce a rigor. At the same port, and about the same time, it likewise attacked the crew of the Stag; between 30 and 40 cases were placed on the sick list, though there was hardly a man in the ship that altogether escaped. Upwards of 50 cases were entered on the sick book of the Talavera, the Surgeon of which observes, that the men who contracted the disease while on shore on leave, suffered much more severely than those who remained on board. On the 12th it broke out amongst the crew of the Inconstant, who were at the time employed refitting the ship, and between that date and the 28th, 70 cases were entered on the sick book. In this and other vessels the disease appears to have been more severe in proportion as the men were exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. The crews of several other vessels lying or refitting at Plymouth were also attacked, and suffered in about the same ratio with the preceding.

The epidemic in the same form and manner attacked the crews of nearly every other vessel of the force irregularly employed, which entered the ports of Falmouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, or Chatham, during January, provided they mixed with the inhabitants at these several places, at each of which it prevailed with considerable intensity; and although it also made its appearance in vessels at sea, it was only in such as had previously communicated with an infected locality. There was no death from this disease, though the mortality in civil life was considerable; but it should not be forgotten, that every man who enters the naval service undergoes a strict medical examination, and that none are entered but those who are in good health, and, generally speaking, free from organic disease of the lungs; besides, while suffering from any illness, they are not exposed to cold and privation in the same manner as those who in penury require to toil on in fields and factories for their daily bread.

Diseases

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the alimentary canal were of rare occurrence; four cases only were entered on the sick books during the year, one of which, a case of enteritis, terminated in death in Plymouth hospital, to which the man had been sent from the Scorpion. There were 11 cases of dysentery, and 194 of diarrhœa; no death occurred under these heads; but one case of the latter, which had assumed a dysenteric form, was invalided, and discharged from the service.

Six deaths from Asiatic Cholera took place in the Hermes, a small steamer, which arrived at Malta from England on the 17th of June, and anchored in Marsa Muchette Harbour, near a Turkish corvette, in which the disease existed. Whether there was any communication between the two vessels is not stated; but on the morning of the 20th, one of the seamen of the Hermes was suddenly attacked with vomiting and purging, which were soon followed by all the other more unequivocal symptoms of cholera, terminating on the same day in death. This case was almost immediately followed by seven others, which were removed to the naval hospital, where, with two exceptions, they all, in the course of three or four days, terminated in death. The disease, which subsequently raged with great virulence both in Malta and Goza, and also amongst the crews of the shipping, appears to have been introduced by vessels which came from Naples.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—Compared with other sections of the naval force serving on foreign stations, the amount of venereal disease in these vessels was remarkably large, and it is to be regretted that by far the greater number of the cases were contracted in our own sea-ports, where unfortunately, from the want of hospitals for the reception of infected prostitutes, the disease is much more common than it is in the majority of foreign towns, where there is much less pretension to purity of living: out of 274 cases, 67 were sent on shore to the naval hospitals, where, it is to be presumed, they recovered, as there is no death or invaliding under this head.

There were two deaths from stricture of the urethra. The canal in one case had been ruptured by a quack, previously to the admission of the patient into hospital; the particulars of the other is not given.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—Of 230 cases of ulcer, one was invalided, and discharged from the service: the disease did not assume a serious form in any vessel of the force; out of 22 cases of erysipelas, one proved fatal after the patient had been removed to hospital on shore. Although the cases of wounds and accidents were numerous, there were few which caused death, or produced permanent disability or lameness. One man was killed in the Calliope, by falling from the fore-top; besides fracture of the sternum, fracture of several ribs on the left side and of the left femur, he was otherwise severely injured, and lived only an hour or so after the accident: a second death from a similar accident occurred in the Childers: in this case, the cranium was fractured, several ribs broken, and driven in on the liver and the left lung, which were both ruptured. One man was killed in the Melville by internal injuries, sustained by falling through one of the hatchways, and a subordinate officer belonging to the Melville was killed by being thrown out of a gig while on shore on leave.

There were two deaths from drowning, and seven from causes not stated in any of the returns. The total number of deaths, therefore, from all causes, was 40 or 10·9 to the 1,000 of mean force: the total number of deaths from disease alone, 27, or 7·4 to the same amount of force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1838.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	389	92·6	8				6	—
Intermittent	41	9·8	3		4	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small-pox	4		2	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccina	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	2		1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	3		2	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	7		4		1		1	—
Phrenitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	23	5·5	2		1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	8		2	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	2		1		1	—	—	—
Hypochondriasis	2		1				1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	227	54·5	39	9·3			10	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	29	6·9	15		1		4	—
Laryngitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh and Influenza	1,182	281·2	10		4	—	—	—
Asthma	6				2	—	—	—
Aphonia	2		—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	19		5		3	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	34	8·1	3		2	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertrophy of the Heart	3				3	—	—	—
Varix	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	19		2				2	—
Dysentery	21	5·	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	509	121·2	4				1	—
Cholera	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	69	16·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	78	18·5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	50	11·9	11				3	—
Jaundice	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1838—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Orchitis	11	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	181	43·1	11	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	23	5·5	19	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	269	64	56	13·3	1	—	—	—
Enuresis	9	-	5	-	1	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	404	96·2	40	9·5	3	-	1	—
Gout	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contraction	3	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	55	13·1	3	-	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	2	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysopia	2	-	1	-	2	—	—	—
Hemeralopia	5	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Cataract	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	958	228·1	19	-	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	-	2·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	331	78·8	23	5·5	-	-	1	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	49	11·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	13	-	4	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	20	4·8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	299	71·2	21	5·	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	29	-	10	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	13	-	3	-	-	-	1	—
Frambœsiæ	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scirrhus	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	201	47·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrothorax	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	1,063	-	17	-	-	-	7	—
Fractures	39	9·3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	60	14·3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	22	5·4	8	-	3	—	—	—
Concussion of Brain	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scald	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	181	38·1	10	-	3	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tympanitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ptyalism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	8	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4·8
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	—
TOTALS	7,064	1681·9	388	92·6	39	9·3	63	15·

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES,

YEAR 1838.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Actæon 15 Aug.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Alligator 1 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Andromache 13 Feb.; 30 April.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Apollo 20 Feb.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–
Arrow 24 April; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atholl 1 Nov. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	5	–	–
Beagle 1 Jan. 1838; 28 Feb. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–
Brisk 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–
Britomart 20 Dec. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	–
Buffalo 1 Jan.; 30 Nov. 1838.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	16	–	–
Calliope 1 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Charybdis 7 Feb.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cleopatra 1 Oct.; 20 Nov.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–
Columbine 1 June; 1 Nov.	6	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	2	–	–
Cruizer 1 Mar.; 31 July.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	18	–	–
Dee 19 Feb.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh 1 Jan.; 31 Oct.	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	21	–	–	58	–	–	91	–	–
Electra 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	19	–	–
Ganges 26 Nov.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–
Grecian 1 Oct. 1838; 2 Feb. 1839.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Hastings 6 Feb.; 31 Dec.	8	–	–	83	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	3	–	–	64	–	–	162	–	–
Herald 9 June; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	6	1	–	8	–	–
Hercules 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	10	–	–	64	–	–	125	–	–
Hermes 1 June; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–

TABLE, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

YEAR 1838.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	24	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	11	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	25	–	–	41	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	9	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	17	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	21	1	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	20	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	38	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	10	1	–	14	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	12	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	47	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	21	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	21	–	–	36	–	–	250	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	25	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	5	–	–	25	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–
3	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	49	–	–	4	–	–	66	–	–	61	–	–	185	–	–	244	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	24		–	2	–	–	24	1	–	130	5	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	21	–	–	139	–	–	357	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Inconstant - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	90	–	–
Jaseur - - - - - 11 June; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Jupiter - - - - - 1 Dec. 1837; 31 Dec. 1838.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	5	1	–
Lily - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1838; 30 Jan. 1839.	4	4	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	32	–	–
Lynx - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Jan.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	5	–	–
Malabar - - - - - 27 Feb.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	109	–	–
Medea - - - - - 20 Feb.; 30 April.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Megæra - - - - - 24 Dec. 1837; 28 Feb. 1839.	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–
Minden - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	15	–	–
Modeste - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	49	–	–
Nautilus - - - - - 1 Feb.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	11	–	–
Orestes - - - - - 6 Aug.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Pilot - - - - - - 20 Aug.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–
Pique - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	186	–	–
Rolla - - - - - - 12 Oct.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rose - - - - - - 11 Aug.; 31 Oct.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Rover - - - - - 5 Sept.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russell - - - - - 1 April 1838; 16 Jan. 1839.	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	4	–	–	13	–	–	74	–	–
Salamander - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	38	–	–
Spitfire - - - - - 21 Dec. 1838; 31 Jan. 1839.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tartarus - - - - - 28 Feb.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Termagant - - - - 2 May; 20 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Tribune - - - - - 12 June; 12 Aug.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Vestal - - - - - 23 Feb. 1837; 28 Feb. 1838.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
Weazle - - - - - 28 April; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
TOTALS - - -	41	4	–	389	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	227	1	–	50	–	–	404	1	–	1,181	1	–

- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1838—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmopytsis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.	Invalided.		Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	19	–	–	60	–	–	76	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	5	–	–	36	–	–	20	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	34	–	–	46	–	–	116	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	–	38	1	–	30	–	–	90	–	–	189	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–	21	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	62	–	–	73	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	10	–	–	42	–	–	94	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	15	–	–	22	–	–	86	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–	33	–	–	91	1	–	113	10	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	11	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	37	–	–	58	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	10	–	–	43	–	–	54	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	5	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	13	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
29	2	–	13	–	–	8	–	–	21	–	–	509	–	–	10	–	–	450	2	–	331	–	–	1,118	3	–	2,286	25	–

Year 1838.

The preceding Tables have been formed from the medical returns sent from 49 vessels employed in various duties in this country and abroad. The mean force has been estimated at about 4,200 men.

Fevers.—Compared with the preceding year, there is a large increase of febrile diseases, and a corresponding increase in the number of deaths.

The influence of overcrowding and imperfect ventilation in the production of disease was well exemplified in the Hercules, which was employed in conveying troops from this country to North America. Early in March a detachment, consisting of 437 men, were embarked at the Cove of Cork: they chiefly occupied the lower deck, where they were much crowded, and at first there was great difficulty in enforcing cleanliness amongst them, and in keeping the deck dry. Consequently, fever of a typhoid character made its appearance, and began to spread rapidly, even extending at last to the seamen of the ship. In this state of affairs, the necessity for some change became imperative; the whole of the sick soldiers, therefore, were at once removed from the lower to the main deck, where sufficient space was screened in with canvas, so as to form a temporary hospital; and an officer of the ship was specially appointed to carry out on both decks every means calculated to improve the condition of the sick, so as to prevent the disease spreading further. These arrangements were most effective, as only one other case occurred afterwards. Amongst the seamen there were altogether 17 cases, four of which were of an ephemeral character. Again, in May, this ship conveyed to Quebec 583 troops; amongst these, however, there was a greater proportion of old soldiers; they were better disciplined, more cleanly in their habits, and the weather being much more temperate, the deck on which they were berthed was more easily kept clean and dry, while ventilation was obtained, without endangering the health of the men most exposed to the currents of air thrown down by the windsails. Still typhoid fever again made its appearance, but not to the same extent: only 12 cases, six of which were of an ephemeral character, occurred amongst the crew. In September she conveyed from Cork to Gibraltar the 48th regiment, consisting of 648 persons, including women and children; and in October she embarked at Gibraltar the 52d, which consisted, all classes and attendants included, of 601 persons, and conveyed them to Barbadoes. In these two voyages only six cases of fever occurred amongst her crew, and two of these were of an ephemeral character: one soldier died from fever on the passage to Barbadoes, but the disease did not spread on either occasion. In November she embarked at Barbadoes the 36th regiment, amounting, all classes included, to 520 persons; immediately afterwards fever made its appearance both amongst the seamen and soldiers. In the medical returns, this fever stands under the head of synochus icterodes; but it does not appear to have presented the usual characteristics of true yellow fever: in none of the cases detailed is yellowness of the skin, or black vomit, mentioned. As there were 19 cases without any fatal result, and the medical treatment being similar to that which is generally adopted within the tropics, the favourable issue is of itself against the assumption of its having been true yellow fever. At the same time it is proper to observe, that one of the military officers died, after coming on board, of a fever contracted on shore, which was attended with black vomit.

The total number of cases of fever, exclusive of those which occurred amongst the troops, placed on the sick list in this vessel during the year, amounted to 70, of which 19 were of an ephemeral character. The disease was most prevalent and severe when the decks were crowded, and the ship badly ventilated. When free from troops, she appears to have been about as healthy as other vessels of her class.

In the Hastings there were eight cases of intermittent, and 83 of continued fever; three of the latter were sent to the naval hospital at Malta, where one proved fatal: there was also a fatal case in the Hermes. In the Lily there were four cases of intermitting, and 25 of a remitting or continued type: they were nearly all contracted during transient visits to the coasts of Brazil and Africa. In the Columbine there were six cases of intermittent, one of remittent, and eight of continued fever: one of the latter proved fatal.

In the returns from the Minden upwards of 100 cases appear under the head of "febris septica," respecting which the Surgeon gives the following account: "On the 13th of March a malady appeared, to which I have applied the epithet septica. The 11th regiment embarked on board this ship at Gibraltar on the 18th of February, and from that date to the 13th of March, three days after leaving the harbour, no particular disease occurred; but on that day fever made its appearance, and the numerous cases on each subsequent day threatened a most formidable invasion. The average number of the crew attacked each day was about six; but on the 16th there were eleven attacks, on the 17th fourteen, and on the 18th eleven. As many men as it could accommodate were now berthed on the main deck, when the number of attacks not only diminished, but the symptoms of those at the time appearing became milder. Besides these cases, there were several of erythema; and one very remarkable feature in this affection was, that, with only one exception, the seat of the eruption was on the ankle."

"The general features of the fever bore a very striking resemblance to those of typhus gravior; and I am fully persuaded that the remote cause originated from a polluted atmosphere, in consequence of so many persons being crowded together on the lower deck at a time when, owing to the state of the weather, neither the lower deck-ports nor the scuttles could be kept open. All the berths on the main deck being now occupied, several of the infected were compelled to remain below; these, with some others who were slow in complaining, proved somewhat more protracted than the generality of the other cases. The soldiers were attacked in nearly the same proportion as the sailors, but they did not suffer so severely." After the removal of the majority of the sick to the main deck, and when a proper system of ventilation had been established, the attacks, as in the Hastings, entirely ceased. The fever appears to have broken out on the passage between Gibraltar and Bermuda. One case, which remained long in a debilitated state, was sent to Plymouth

mouth Hospital when the ship returned to this country, where it terminated in death. In the Pique, which was also employed carrying troops, there were 36 cases, but without any fatal result.

There was one fatal case in the Nautilus, which was contracted on the east coast of Africa; and one in the Columbine, which appears to have occurred while she was on a passage to the Cape of Good Hope. The total deaths, therefore, from all classes of febrile disease amounted to six.

Diseases of the Brain &c.—Under this head there were two deaths: one of the Minden's crew, who had been long in a hypochondriacal state, ultimately sank from dropsical effusion into the cavities of the chest and peritoneum. The other death was the result of effusion of blood in the centre of the brain. The patient, for some time previously, had laboured under paralysis of one side. There were eight cases of delirium tremens, but without any permanent loss to the service.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Twenty-eight cases of hæmoptysis and consumption came under notice, 15 of which were sent to hospital; one was invalided and discharged from the service, and four terminated in death.

There were 1,181 cases of common catarrhal disease, 10 of which were sent to hospital, and three, the disease having become chronic, were invalided, and discharged from the service. In the Hercules troop ship the cases amounted to 125; and it is not unworthy notice, that although they were apparently the result of climatic changes and exposure to cold, they generally occurred in the greatest numbers when the ship was most crowded with troops, and when fever was most prevalent. During the months of March and April catarrhal complaints were numerous and severe amongst the crew of the Hastings, while fitting out at Sheerness. The newly-raised men, who were generally badly clothed, were the greatest sufferers, particularly if attacked when labouring under the effects of dissipation, want of proper nutriment, and exposure to cold and wet. The disease, though epidemic, did not assume the true characteristics of influenza.

Inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura were numerous, and in many instances severe. Out of 227 cases placed on the sick books, 39 were sent to hospital, and 10 had a fatal termination. These affections, as they appear in the returns, may be thus grouped: of pneumonia there were 115; of bronchitis, 93; and of pleuritis 19.

Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, &c.—Of 19 cases of inflammation of the alimentary canal, two were sent to hospital, and two terminated fatally; namely, one from peritonitis, and the other from gastro-enteritis, a term which might with advantage be expunged from medical literature, as it is not free from ambiguity. There was also one death from diarrhœa in the Malabar. There were 50 cases of what is usually called hepatitis, 11 of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and three terminated in death: one death appears under the head of splenitis, but the particulars of the case have not been given.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—There were 269 cases of syphilis and 181 of gonorrhœa: these affections appear to have been most prevalent in the vessels stationed at Portsmouth; 56 of the former were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and one was invalided, and discharged from the service.

Considering the number of newly-raised men employed in the force, many of whom were received in an extremely debilitated state, from the combined effects of intemperance, the want of wholesome food and sufficient clothing, ulcerative disease was of rare occurrence, and in no instance so severe as to cause any loss to the service, either through death or invaliding. Of 331 cases of simple ulcer, 24 were sent to the various naval hospitals, principally that they might be more conveniently treated. One death appears under the head of "sloughing of the cellular membrane." There were seven deaths from external violence, sustained by men falling from the rigging, and no fewer than 20 from drowning; besides which, there were four from causes not stated either in the pay-books or the medical returns. The total number of deaths, therefore, amounted to 63; namely, 31 from accidents and causes not known, and 32 from disease alone, the former being in the ratio of 7·4, and the latter of 7·6 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided, and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1839.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	289	69·1	29	6·9	1	- -	9	—
Intermittent	27	6·5	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	7	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	2	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Varicella	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	6	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	3	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Paralysis	4	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	24	5·7	2	- -	7	—	—	—
Neuralgia	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phrenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coup de Soleil	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	13	- -	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Melancholia	5	- -	3	- -	2	—	—	—
Chorea Sancti Viti	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	148	35·6	34	8·1	5	- -	5	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	25	5·9	15	- -	1	- -	10	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1,044	249·6	24	5·7	1	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aphonia	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	12	- -	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation	21	5·	4	- -	3	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	28	6·7	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Varix	9	- -	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Carditis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	9	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Dysentery	26	6·2	2	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Diarrhœa	322	76·9	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Cholera	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	91	21·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	82	19·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	12	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Jaundice	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1839—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	192	45·9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	22	- -	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	312	74·6	81	14·6	3	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	6	- -	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	292	69·8	38	9	8	- -	1	—
Hydarthrus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	45	10·5	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	4	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Deafness	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hemeralopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	1,076	237·3	11	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Cynanche	171	40·7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	323	77·2	16	- -	3	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	44	10·5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	9	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	12	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	199	47·3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	19	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Anasarca	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scirrhus	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tinea	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	1,129	266·4	29	6·2	3	- -	7	—
Fractures	24	5·7	10	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	11	- -	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Sprains	70	16·7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	18	- -	2	- -	9	—	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	5	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	122	24·6	1	- -	4	—	—	—
Atrophy	5	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tympanitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	12	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	—
TOTALS	6,402	1524·	398	94·9	63	15·	50	11·9

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1839.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Alecto - - - - - 2 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Apollo - - - - - 1 Jan.; 1 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	16	–	–
Atholl - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	9	–	–
Beagle - - - - - 1 Mar. 1839; 28 Feb. 1840.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–
Belleisle - - - - - 15 April; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	1	–	–	15	–	–	50	–	–
Benbow - - - - - 6 May; 31 July.	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	83	–	–
Blenheim - - - - - 18 May; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	74	–	–
Blonde - - - - - 4 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Britomart - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Buffalo - - - - - 29 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	12	–	–
Childers - - - - - 1 May; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Cleopatra - - - - - 24 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Clio - - - - - - 17 May.; 17 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curaçoa - - - - - 25 April; 30 Sept.	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–
Curlew - - - - - 27 Mar.; 30 April.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Cyclops - - - - - 4 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Daphne - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–
Druid - - - - - 22 May; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	85	–	–
Edinburgh - - - - 1 Aug.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–
Fantome - - - - - 1 Nov.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–
Ganges - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	2	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	50	–	–
Hastings - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	1	–	73	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	3	–	4	–	–	60	1	–	103	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1839.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.		
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	21	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	15	–	–	15	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	14	–	–
2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	16	–	–	80	1	–	96	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	8	–	–	32	–	–	55	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	1	–	–	123	–	–	123	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	3	1	–	7	1	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	17	–	–	25	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	14	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	60	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	26	–	–	57	–	–	71	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	41	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–
–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	1	–	–	21	–	–	45	–	–	105	1	–	316	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	44	–	–	207	2	–	403	6	–

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Hecla - - - - - - 13 Aug.; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Hercules - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 23 Nov.	1	–	–	69	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	47	–	–
Hermes - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Hydra - - - - - - 1 Feb.; 30 June.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	15	–	–
Implacable - - - - - 1 Feb.; 30 June.	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	77	–	–
Inconstant - - - - - 1 Mar.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Jupiter - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	16	–	–
Kite - - - - - - 1 May; 1 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Lily - - - - - - 1 Feb.; 30 April. 18 June; 30 Sept.	1	–	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Malabar - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Modeste - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	20	2	–	22	–	–
Nimrod - - - - - 14 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Phœnix - - - - - 5 Aug.; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Pique - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	1	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	181	1	–
Powerful - - - - - 17 Jan.; 1 July.	7	–	–	20	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	75	–	–
Rattlesnake - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Revenge - - - - - 28 May; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	37	–	–
Rolla - - - - - - 1 Dec. 1838; 31 Oct. 1839.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	17	–	–
Sapphire - - - - - 1 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wanderer - - - - - 28 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Winchester - - - - - 1 April; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	15	–	–
Zebra - - - - - - 7 Jan.; 28 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–
TOTAL - - -	27	2	–	289	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	148	5	–	12	–	–	292	8	–	1,044	1	–

- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1839—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	25	–	–	81	–	–	259	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	9	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	19	–	–	60	–	–	108	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	28	–	–	22	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	11	–	–	23	–	–	31	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	17	2	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	24	–	–	39	1	–	73	4	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	15	–	–	73	1	–	92	–	–
1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	52	2	–	29	–	–	73	–	–	64	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–
2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	16	2	–	69	3	–	70	5	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	10	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	5	–	–	32	–	–	27	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–
25	1	–	18	–	–	13	1	–	26	–	–	322	–	–	2	–	–	505	3	–	323	8	–	1,224	13	–	2,111	26	–

Year 1839.

The mean force for the year has been estimated at about 4,182 men.

Fevers.—The total number of cases of ague, or intermitting fever, amounted to 27, of which three were sent to hospital, and one was invalided, and discharged out of the service. As these cases occurred sporadically throughout the force at different times and places, it is to be presumed the disease, in the greater number of instances, had been previously contracted somewhere abroad. To this, however, there was one exception—seven cases occurred in the Powerful, while fitting out a Sheerness; the majority of these were probably the result of swamp emanations from the banks of the Medway, as well as five which occurred in the Blenheim.

There were 290 cases of other forms of fever, placed under the different heads of remittent, continued, ephemeral and typhus, the latter term being, for the most part, applied to the more severe of the remittent and continued forms: 29 cases were sent to hospital; one was invalided, and nine terminated in death. In the Hastings, while lying at Spithead, during the months of May, June and July, there were no fewer than 41 cases of simple fever, 32 of which occurred in May: generally speaking, they were not severe, although six were sent on shore for hospital treatment. During the three succeeding months, the vessel was employed in the Mediterranean, where a few cases of remittent were contracted on the coast of Asia Minor, and one proved fatal. The returns from the Hercules, which continued still to be employed carrying troops, again present a considerable number of fever cases; 46 were of a synochal, and 23 of an ephemeral character. The former appear to have been, as they were during the previous year, most numerous when troops were on board. Seven cases were sent to hospital, but there was no death. Eighteen cases of a similar nature occurred in the Powerful, at Plymouth, during April and May. One man, belonging to the Implacable, died in the naval hospital at Plymouth, of synochal fever, induced, as was supposed, by exposure to cold and wet while on shore on duty; and a death from a similar attack occurred amongst the crew of the Hydra, after the removal of the patient to the Marine Infirmary at Chatham. Twenty cases of continued fever occurred in the Powerful, while she lay at Spithead, during the spring months; they were ascribed principally to errors in diet, and climatic causes. There were six or seven cases in the Britomart, contracted at Port Essington, Australia; two of these assumed a severe form, and rapidly terminated in death. In the Lily there were nine cases of fever; five or six of these were contracted on the West Coast of Africa, and one terminated in death, while the vessel was on the passage to England; she also lost one man from a febrile attack, contracted at Portsmouth, in Midsummer. Amongst the crew of the Pique there occurred 31 cases, without any death; 18 of these made their appearance while the vessel lay at the Island of Sacrificios, in the West Indies.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were only two cases of scarlatina; one, which occurred in the Clio, at Portsmouth, was immediately removed to Haslar Hospital; the other, which occurred in the Blenheim, at Sheerness, died about 43 hours after the eruption made its appearance: fortunately, the disease did not extend in either ship. There were seven cases of small-pox, but without any fatal result; they appear to have been contracted principally at Plymouth. The majority of the patients had been vaccinated in their youth, and there was one who had undergone a previous attack.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—Thirteen cases of delirium tremens were placed on the sick books of the force, but without any fatal result; three of these occurred in the Hastings, in which there were also five cases, which the Surgeon has designated melancholia; whether they were of a similar nature, there is no means of ascertaining from the returns.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—According to the nosological returns sent from the respective vessels, there appear to have been 18 cases of pleuritis, 80 of pneumonia, and 50 of bronchitis, making a total of 148 cases; 34 were sent on shore for hospital treatment, five were invalided and discharged from the service, and five terminated in death; so that a large proportion of these affections must have been of a severe nature. Of 25 cases of consumptive disease, 15 were sent to hospital; one was invalided, and 10 terminated in death.

Diseases of the Blood-Vessels, &c.—One death, which is placed in the returns from the Hercules under the head of phlogosis, appears to have resulted from phlebitis following phlebotomy. The inflammation, which began first in the veins of the right arm, rapidly extended to those of the trunk, causing a great deal of constitutional disturbance, to relieve which, the patient was again bled in the left arm, the veins of which also became affected, and, notwithstanding the greatest care, the patient at length sank, under symptoms which were supposed to resemble those of inflammation of the brain.

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.—There were nine cases of inflammation of the alimentary organs, two of which terminated in death, the one a case of enteritis, the other the result of ileus. Diarrhœal affections were numerous, but not severe; one case had a fatal termination in Haslar Hospital, to which the patient had been sent from the Blenheim. The greatest number of cases that occurred in any one ship was in the Pique, while in the West Indies; they were attributed to the use of water obtained at Vera Cruz. Out of 26 cases of dysentery, eight occurred in the Apollo, and eight in the Jupiter; four of the latter terminated in death. Both these vessels had been employed carrying troops to the East Indies, where the disease was contracted.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. — Syphilitic and gonorrhœal affections were most numerous in such vessels as the Hercules, Implacable and Blenheim, whose crews had frequent communication with the shore at Plymouth. Of the former, there were 312 cases, 81 of which were sent

sent on shore for hospital treatment, and three, in which the disease had become constitutional, were invalided, and discharged out of the service. On referring to the returns, it is sufficiently remarkable that an increase in the number of these affections almost invariably took place in every ship of the force soon after her arrival in one of the home ports, but the greatest number of cases were contracted at Plymouth.

Diseases of the Muscles, &c.—Rheumatic affections, of which there were 293 cases, prevailed to the greatest extent amongst the crews of vessels filling out at the home ports during the winter months. The newly-raised, badly-clothed men, who had been exposed to cold and wet while employed on dock-yard duties, or in the damp hulks in which they reside while their own vessel is in the hands of the artificers, were the greatest sufferers. Thirty-eight cases were sent on shore for hospital treatment, eight were invalided and discharged from the service, and one died. The patient, who belonged to the Beagle, had previously, however, completely undermined his constitution by long-continued habits of intemperance.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—There was one death from abscess, which the man, when living, ascribed to a blow he accidentally received on the hip while on shore on dockyard duty. Large collections of matter formed amongst the muscles of the hip and thigh, so that he at last sank, exhausted by the excessive discharge. There were 323 cases of ulcer, which, with a few exceptions, were of a very unimportant character; 16 were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and three were invalided, and discharged from the service.

Compared with the preceding year, there were but few lives lost by external violence or drowning. The Blenheim lost two men from injuries sustained by falling from aloft; in the one case the base of the skull was fractured, in the other life seemed to have been extinguished by the shock, or by concussion of the brain. There was one death from fracture of the skull, with depression, caused by a similar fall, in the Powerful. In the Pique there were two deaths from external violence; one was occasioned by the accidental explosion of a cartridge, which ignited while the man was in the act of "ramming it home;" being somewhat in front of the gun, his right arm was torn off at the shoulder, and several ribs on the same side were broken, and driven in on the lung; the other death was the result of an injury sustained by the man falling out of his hammock, a height of not more than six feet; this occurred about midnight; and his messmates, finding they could not rouse him, left him lying on the deck until the following morning, under the belief that he had gone to bed intoxicated. The Surgeon saw him about four o'clock, shortly after which he expired. On examination, a few hours after death, a large clot of blood was found under the temporal bone, which had escaped from a rupture of the meningeal artery; the bones of the cranium were uninjured, but the skin and temporal muscle was much bruised. There was one death in the Rolla, caused by a fall from the rigging, and one in the Hastings, from an accident, the nature of which is not stated. Seven men lost their lives by drowning, making the total mortality from all causes amount to 50, namely, 36 from disease, and 14 from external violence and drowning, the former being in the ratio of 8·6 and the latter of 3·3 to the 1,000 of mean strength.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1840.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	138	38·4	18	- -	1	- -	6	—
Intermittent	19	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	9	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Measles	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Epilepsy	9	- -	2	- -	4	—	—	—
Neuralgia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypochondriasis	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	3	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	63	17·5	22	6·1	1	- -	2	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	18	- -	14	- -	1	- -	6	—
Influenza and Catarrh	680	189·	15	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Palpitation	19	- -	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	43	11·9	4	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Diarrhœa	280	77·8	5	- -	1	- -	1	—
Cholera	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	55	15·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	43	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	13	- -	3	- -	1	- -	2	—
Jaundice	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Gonorrhœa	151	41·9	12	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	14	-	9	-	1	-	1	—
Syphilis	263	73·1	76	21·	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	187	51·4	32	10·6	1	-	1	—
Gout	3	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Contraction	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchylosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	58	13·	2	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caligo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	617	171·6	22	6·1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	-	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	272	75·6	15	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	44	12·2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	85	-	30	7·2	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	7	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	68	18·9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchocele	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	746	205·8	29	8·	3	-	4	—
Fractures	14	-	8	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	6	-	2	-	3	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	99	26·6	1	-	1	—	—	—
Atrophy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Tumours	7	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	—
TOTALS	4,145	1152·6	365	10·4	20	5·5	50	13·7

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1840.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Apollo 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	–	11	–	–
Atholl 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	8	–	–
Avon 20 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Beagle 1 Mar. 1840; 28 Feb. 1841	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Belleisle 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	2	–	–	7	–	–	17	–	–
Blenheim 1 Jan.; 19 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–
Blonde 1 Jan.; 30 April.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	32	–	–
Britomart 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–
Buffalo 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	17	–	–
Calcutta 3 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	129	–	–
Caledonia 27 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–
Calliope 1 July; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–
Cambridge 6 Feb.; 30 June	4	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	54	–	–
Columbia 25 Nov. 1839; 28 Feb. 1840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Comet 1 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Cyclops 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–
Dolphin 4 Mar.; 30 June	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Endymion 9 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	4	–	–

Table, No. 2.

that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of Cases Invalided and Dead.

Year 1840.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Dead from Causes not known
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–	36	–	1	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	21	1	1	–
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	16	–	1 3 D.*	15	–	1	4
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	14	–	–	23	–	–	62	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	20	–	2 D.*	46	–	–	–
–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	30	–	–	90	–	3 D.*	89	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	7	–	–	20	–	1 D.*	63	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	–	35	–	–	–
1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	2	–	–	43	–	–	76	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	14	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	4	–	–	16	–	–	20	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	30	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	17	–	–	–

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Ferret - - - - - 1 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Flamer - - - - - 2 Dec. 1839; 22 Feb. 1840.	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Gleaner - - - - - 11 Feb.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hecate - - - - - 25 Sept.; 25 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hermes - - - - - 7 Nov. 1839; 30 Sept. 1840.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Inconstant - - - - 1 Jan.; 10 Dec.	6	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	60	–	–
Indus - - - - - 11 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	11	–	–
Iris - - - - - - 30 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	–
Jupiter - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Magicienne - - - 15 Feb.; 31 May.	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Medea - - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	13	–	–
Monarch - - - - 17 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	15	–	–
Nightingale - - - 20 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Nimrod - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Pearl - - - - - 6 Feb.; 30 June.	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	32	–	–
Pelorus - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	17	–	–	2	–	–
Persian - - - - - 7 Mar.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Phœnix - - - - - 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Pique - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	66	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	75	–	–

- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	1 D.*	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	23	–	–	71	–	–	98	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	15	–	–	29	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	13	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	15	–	1 D.* 1	18	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	18	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	20	–	–	18	1	–	24	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	60	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	26	–	–	23	2	–	40	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	61	1	1	–	–	–	33	–	–	56	–	–	91	–	–	113	1	1	–

(*continued*)

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Prometheus - - - - 1 Dec. 1839; 23 Feb. 1840.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Pylades - - - - - 1 Jan.; 25 Feb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Rattlesnake - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	–
Rodney - - - - - 26 May; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	7	–	–
Rose - - - - - - 1 Nov. 1839; 24 Mar. 1840.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–
Salamander - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–
Sapphire - - - - - 1 Jan. 1839; 31 Dec. 1840.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
Savage - - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Shearwater - - - 1 Sept.; 5 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton - - - 2 June; 30 Sept.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	19	–	–
Thunderer - - - - 6 Feb.; 30 April.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	16	–	–
Tweed - - - - - 2 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Vanguard - - - - - 2 April; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	26	–	–
Vernon - - - - - 11 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–
Vesuvius - - - - - 7 Sept.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Victor - - - - - 10 Mar.; 10 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Volcano - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS - - -	19	–	–	138	1	5	9	–	1	1	–	–	63	1	2	13	1	2	185	1	1	680	–	–

depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1840—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1 D.*	3	–	–	–
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	1 D.*	11	–	1	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	5	–	–	26	–	–	11	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	48	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–	20	–	–	15	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	3	–	–	44	–	–	45	4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	1	–	–	22	–	1	23	–	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	5	–	–	21	–	–	52	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	17	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	–
18	1	7	17	–	–	2	–	1	43	–	4	280	–	–	2	–	–	414	–	–	271	–	–	769	3	13	1,213	9	7	5

* Drowned.

Year 1840.

The mean force for the year amounted to about 3,596.

Fevers.—Comparatively speaking, the crews of the vessels employed variously suffered but little from febrile diseases during the year 1840. In a large proportion of the vessels there did not occur a single case; while in others the cases were so few and so unimportant as hardly to require any notice, they were, generally, the result of accidental exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, or of intemperance, and imprudences committed while on shore on leave. In the Pique, which was employed at Portsmouth and in the Channel from January to July, and subsequently in the Mediterranean, there were 66 cases of fever, two-thirds of which occurred amongst a detachment of men who had been landed on the coast of Syria, previous to the capture of Acre: two cases terminated in death.

A case, which was sent from the Blonde previously to her quitting England for China, proved fatal in Haslar Hospital. In the Cambridge, while fitting out at Plymouth, between February and June, there occurred four cases of intermittent and 17 of a synochal type: all these were successfully treated on board. In the Inconstant, which remained nearly the entire year at Plymouth, there were six cases of intermittent, two of typhus, and three of a synochal or continued type: one of the former terminated fatally in the naval hospital; both cases appear to have originated on board. The Caledonia also lost one man by fever, which was contracted in the latter establishment; and a man belonging to the Apollo, who had been sent to the naval hospital at Port Royal, Jamaica, for the cure of bubo, died of yellow fever, contracted in the hospital, in which there were several other cases under treatment at the time. Eleven cases of a continued type occurred in the Rattlesnake, while employed carrying troops between England and the Cape of Good Hope; although every care was taken to clean and ventilate the ship, these cases seem to have been clearly attributable to over-crowding. The common-place nature of the cases occurring in other vessels offers nothing worthy of comment. Of the intermittent type, there occurred, altogether, in the entire force, 19 cases, two of which were sent to hospital; and of the continued, there were 138; 19 of these were sent to hospital, one was invalided and discharged from the service, and six, as above noted, had a fatal termination.

Eruptive Fevers.—Variola made its appearance in three vessels—in the Calliope, Flamer and in the Rose: seven cases, one of which had a fatal termination, occurred in the first, and one in each of the latter. The disease appears to have been introduced into the Calliope by a man of colour, who, on the day previously to the ship's going to sea, was on shore at Valparaiso, and in several of the inhabitants' houses, where it had recently prevailed, or was prevalent at the time. He was attacked on the 9th of July, a few days after the vessel sailed; and although carefully screened off from the rest of the ship's company, on the 3d of August it attacked two other persons; on the 4th, a fourth; on the 5th, a fifth (the fatal case), and on the 7th, the sixth and seventh. It is rather singular that, although the Surgeon has detailed these cases with great care, he has not stated whether or not any of the patients bore the marks of vaccination, or of previous small-pox pustules. The case in the Flamer was contracted at Chatham, and that of the Rose at Passages, on the north coast of Spain: a vaccine cicatrice was visible on this patient's arm.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were only two cases of delirium tremens, one of which proved fatal; and there was one death from amentia, or cerebral disease; the particulars of the case are not given in the returns: there was also a death from an apopletic seizure, following a severe injury of the spine.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 18 cases of consumptive disease; 14 of which were sent to hospital, one was invalided and discharged from the service, and six died: 13 of these cases have been designated phthisis and six hæmoptysis. There were 63 cases of inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura; viz. 33 of pneumonia, 26 of bronchitis, and three of pleuritis: 22 of these were sent on shore for hospital treatment, one was invalided and discharged from the service, and two terminated in death.

Catarrhal complaints were numerous, but, generally speaking, not severe: the cases altogether amounted to 680, of which, 15 were sent on shore for hospital treatment. In the Cambridge, while lying at Sheerness during the spring months, the disease was of frequent occurrence, in consequence of the men being badly clothed, and of the defective state of the hulk in which they were temporarily berthed. In the Pique it also prevailed during the spring months, while she lay at Portsmouth, and subsequently while on a voyage to St. Petersburgh; but it did not assume an epidemic form in any vessel.

Diseases of the Heart, &c.—There were 19 cases of palpitation of the heart, nine of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment. As no death or invaliding took place under this head, it is to be presumed that the bulk of these cases were merely the result of functional derangement: one death took place from pericarditis, or effusion into the pericardium, which was found to contain not less than 24 ounces of offensive fluid, in which there were masses of coagulated lymph.

Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach.—Inflammatory affections of these organs were few in number, and unimportant; but, in consequence of several of the vessels having been temporarily employed

employed on the coast of Syria, there is a slight increase in the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa: four of the former, and one of the latter, terminated in death. Amongst the crew of the Beagle there were nine cases, contracted on surveying duties off the Abrolhas Islands, on the coast of New Holland.

Disease of the Liver.—There were 13 cases of hepatitis, two of which terminated in death, and one was invalided, and discharged from the service.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—Syphilitic and gonorrhœal affections were most numerous in the vessels which spent some part of the year in the home ports, particularly in Plymouth, where, if an opinion may be formed from the number of cases sent on shore to hospital, the disease had assumed a most virulent form: many of the cases sent to the latter establishment were severe and almost intractable; but they all terminated in recovery. One death occurred in Plymouth Hospital from stone in the bladder. The patient, a seaman, belonging to the Belleisle, had long suffered from stricture of the urethra and disease of both testes; the symptoms at length gave rise to a suspicion that there was also a calculus in the bladder; a careful examination was therefore made by the sound and the finger per rectum, and a stone, of considerable size, discovered behind the prostatæ. The patient, being timid and irritable, would not submit to an operation; meanwhile his general health rapidly began to fail, and he at last sank, exhausted from a complication of disease. It does not appear that a post-mortem examination took place.

Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, &c.—There were 185 cases of rheumatism, 38 of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment, one was invalided, and one died on board the troop-ship Rattlesnake.

Wounds, &c.—One man was killed in the Blenheim, by falling from the main deck into the hold; one, in the Thunderer, by the accidental explosion of a cartridge, while firing a salute; and one in the Medea, by an accident, the nature of which is not stated: in addition to the above, 13 men were drowned, and five lost their lives by causes which are not stated in the medical returns: the total number of deaths therefore, from all causes, amounted to 50, namely, 21 from external violence, drowning, and causes not known, and 29 from disease, the former being in the ratio of 5·8, and the latter of 8·1 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1841.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strenth.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	209	52·2	16	- -	- -	- -	6	—
Intermittent	20	5·	5	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	5	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Measles	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	3	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Varicella	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Hypochondriasis	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Amentia	4	- -	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy	3	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Paralysis	6	- -	4	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	6	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	27	6·8	5	- -	6	- -	1	—
Phrenitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	124	21·	30	- -	1	- -	4	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	22	5·5	9	- -	3	- -	4	—
Influenza, Catarrh	1,119	279·8	23	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	5	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Pericarditis	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Palpitation	20	5·	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	23	5·8	6	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertrophy	2	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	—
Varix	4	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	10	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Dysentery	21	5·2	4	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diarrhœa	253	63·2	7	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Cholera	11	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Constipation	101	25·2	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	92	23·	3	—	—	—	—	—
Colica Pictonum	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	19	- -	6	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Jaundice	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Orchitis	2	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	263	65·8	21	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	15	- -	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	429	107·5	113	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	8	- -	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	323	80·5	47	11·5	3	—	—	—
Gout	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contraction	3	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trismus	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	41	10·	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Pterygium	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nyctalopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue:								
Cynanche	166	41·5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone	878	219·5	16	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Skin, &c.—*continued.*								
Erysipelas	43	10·8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	402	100·2	39	9·8	6	—	2	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	88	22·	15	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	9	2·2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes	4	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	69	16·5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinea	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	1,054	262·2	36	9·8	-	-	10	—
Fractures	31	7·8	16	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	13	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	29	7·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	13	-	3	-	3	—	—	—
Scald	5	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	75	14·2	7	-	1	—	—	—
Atrophy	3	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Tumour	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polypus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	—
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
TOTALS	6,135	1558·2	504	126·5	35	8·2	54	13·5

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1841.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Aigle - - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	34	–	–
Alfred - - - - - 24 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	30	–	–
Apollo - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Sept. 1 Nov. ; 30 Nov.	1	–	–	28	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	16	–	–
Ardent - - - - - 1 Aug.; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atholl - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Beagle - - - - - 28 Feb. 1841; 28 Feb. 1842.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Belleisle - - - - - 1 Jan.; 16 Oct.: 8 Nov.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	1	4	–	–	37	–	–	86	–	–
Belvidera - - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	26	–	–
Bittern - - - - - 12 May; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	11	–	–
Britomart - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Cambrian - - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–
Carron - - - - - 1 Oct. ; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Champion - - - - - 1 July; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–
Cockatrice - - - - - 16 Mar.; 30 June.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbia - - - - 1 Mar.; 28 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–
Cornwallis - - - - - 7 April; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	12	–	–	86	–	–
Devastation - - - - 21 Sept. 1841; 28 Feb. 1842.	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	24	–	–
Dido - - - - - - 4 Sept.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	17	–	–
Driver - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–
Dublin - - - - - 1 June; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	36	1	–	35	–	–
Endymion - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 April.	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	10	–	–
Espoir - - - - - 8 Dec. 1840; 24 Dec. 1841.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	31	–	–
Fair Rosamond - - - 3 Dec. 1841; 3 Jan. 1842.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1841.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	4	–	–	33	–	–	34	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	11	–	1 D.*	34	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	8	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	15	–	–	–
3	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	26	–	–	55	–	–	95	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	2	–	–	27	–	–	16	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	40	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	4	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	44	–	–	10	3	–	35	–	2 D.* 1	37	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	17	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	17	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	7	2	–	–
1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	3	–	–	35	–	–	21	1	1	83	–	1 D.*	279	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	15	–	–	41	–	–	45	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	–	11	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	3	–	–	33	–	–	17	–	–	–
3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	31	1	–	83	–	2 D.*	129	3	–	–
1	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	23	–	–	30	–	1 D.*	47	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	7	–	–	12	–	–	40	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–

(*continued*)

* Drowned

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Ferret - - - - - 24 Dec. 1841; 8 Jan. 1842.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Fly - - - - - - 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Formidable - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harlequin - - - - - 1 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	15	–	–
Hazard - - - - - 8 Oct.; 9 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Heroine - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–
Illustrious - - - - - 17 Aug.; 13 Nov.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	–
Implacable - - - - - 13 May; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	15	–	–
Inconstant - - - - - 10 Dec. 1840; 3 Mar. 1841.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Iris - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	30	–	–
Isis - - - - - - - 31 Aug. 1841; 2 Jan. 1842.	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	14	–	–
Lynx - - - - - - - 1 July; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Madagascar - - - - 12 Aug.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	35	–	–
Malabar - - - - - 30 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	58	–	–
Minden (Hospital Ship) - 16 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
North Star - - - - 18 Sept.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Pantaloon - - - - - 17 Oct. 1841; 28 Feb. 1842.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–
Pelican - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	59	–	–
Pelorus - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	16	–	–
Pique - - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	34	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	25	1	–	130	–	–
Pluto - - - - - - - 15 Dec. 1840; 28 Feb. 1841.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Polyphemus - - - - 7 Mar.; 30 April.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rhadamanthus - - - - 11 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

Phthisis and Haemoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Deaths from Causes not known.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	15	–	–	17	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	3	–	–	23	–	–	26	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	2	–	–	12	–	–	27	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	24	–	–	38	–	–	65	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	29	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	3	–	–	35	–	1	16	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	4	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	37	–	–	64	–	3	47	–	–	–
1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	25	–	–	27	–	–	78	1	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	12	1	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	25	–	–	–
3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	1 D.*	41	2	–	–
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	19	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	– / 1 D.*	–	1	–	1
3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	33	–	–	89	–	3	107	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(*continued*)

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Salamander - - - 1 Jan.; 31 July.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	14	–	–	25	–	–
Sapphire - - - - 1 Jan.; 3 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
Serpent - - - - - 20 Sept.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Scout - - - - - 1 June; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Siren - - - - - 17 Aug.; 1 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Snake - - - - - 14 Oct.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	18	–	–
Spartan - - - - 2 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	23	–	–
Spy - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–
Styx - - - - - 24 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	2	–	–
Thalia - - - - 14 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	44	–	–
Thunder - - - - 8 Aug.; 8 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Tortoise - - - - 1 June; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–
Trinculo - - - - 9 Jan.; 11 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
Tweed - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	43	–	–
Vindictive - - - - 17 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	13	–	–
Vixen - - - - - 10 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Volage - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–
Volcano - - - - - 1 Jan.; 15 Mar.: 15 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Wanderer - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Warspite - - - - 2 Sept.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	26	–	–
TOTAL - - -	20	–	–	209	–	6	5	–	1	3	–	1	124	1	4	19	–	1	322	2	–	1,119	–	–

\- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1841—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	17	–	–	21	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	16	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	15	–	–	14	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	7	–	–	21	–	1	42	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	46	–	–	23	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	4	–	–	33	–	–	20	1	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	11	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	5	–	–	14	–	–	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	25	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	8	–	2 D*	15	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	17	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	36	–	–	–
22	3	4	43	–	–	6	–	–	21	1	1	253	–	1	11	–	1	692	–	–	401	6	2	1,127	–	10	1,726	21	5	3

* Drowned.

Year 1841.

The mean force for the year has been estimated at about 4,000 men.

Fevers.—With the exception of the crew of one ship, the force during the entire year enjoyed a remarkable freedom from febrile disease. The total number of aguish attacks amounted to 20; and most of these were of a secondary nature, occurring amongst men who had formerly contracted the disease while serving on the West Coast of Africa, or on the East India Station. The total number of cases of a remitting or continued type, including many of an ephemeral character, amounted to 209; 16 of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and six terminated in death: the latter all occurred in one ship, the Apollo, while she was employed in conveying troops from one port to another in the West Indies. The fever, which was of the true yellow type, appears to have broken out amongst the crew at Port Royal, Jamaica; but as the Assistant Surgeon in charge was one of its first victims, the returns for the period are defective: it, however, extended to the troops, women and children, on board, amongst whom it continued to prevail until they had reached the colder latitudes on their way home: 16 cases terminated in death; but the number attacked, or the number on board, is not stated. These cases are not included in the preceding Tables.

Two cases of typhus occurred in the Belvidera; but they appear to have been both contracted on shore while the ship was fitting out. There were 12 cases of a synochal, or of an ephemeral type, in the Belleisle, at Portsmouth; four of the former were sent to Haslar for hospital treatment. Several cases occurred in the Cornwallis, while fitting out at Plymouth; they were for the most part attributable to the intemperate and irregular habits of the men, while on shore on leave: and 19 cases which occurred in the Cambrian were ascribed to similar causes. There were 25 cases in the Dublin, during the passage from Plymouth to Rio de Janeiro, in September and October; with one exception, they were all of a mild character. The returns from the Pique present a considerable number of cases, which the Surgeon has ascribed, in the first place, to the exposure of the men to cold and wet, while fitting out the vessel at Chatham, in April; and in the second, to exposure to cold boisterous weather, while making a voyage to Halifax, in September. He also observes, that "there were between 50 and 60 supernumeraries on board, who suffered much from the want of proper clothing; many of them, in fact, had but one suit; consequently, when it rained, they had no means of changing it for a dry one; many of these men were infirm, and some were actually labouring under disease when they came on board: the fevers occurred chiefly amongst this class of persons." In the Volcano there were 11 cases of mild fever, which, as they occurred principally amongst newly-raised boys, who generally eat too much on their first joining the service, were supposed to have been the result of repletion, together with exposure to cold. It thus appears that, with the exception of the Apollo, not one fatal case of fever occurred in the whole of the vessels, employed variously on the Home Station, and in other different parts of the world.

There were only five cases of small-pox in the whole force; four in the Pique, and one in the Belleisle: the disease made its appearance in both vessels while at anchor in Plymouth Harbour: one case proved fatal. There was one death from scarlatina, which broke out amongst the young gentlemen in the Illustrious, while at Bermuda.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—There were six cases of delirium tremens, all terminating in recovery. One death appears in the returns under the head of apoplexy; the patient had been put into his hammock in a state of helpless intoxication, and early on the following morning it was discovered that he was dead; the head hung over the side of the hammock, and the face was livid and bloated, like that of a person who had been strangled. As it was blowing a gale at the time, and the ship rolling heavily, a post-mortem examination was not attempted.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—It appears by the returns that there were 74 cases of pneumonia, 41 of bronchitis, and 9 of pleuritis, making a total of 124, of which 30 were sent to hospital; one was invalided, and four terminated in death. Of 22 cases of consumptive disease—phthisis and hæmoptysis—nine were sent on shore for hospital treatment, three were invalided, and four terminated in death.

Catarrhal affections were numerous, although, generally speaking, not severe; of 1,119 cases, 23 were sent to hospital; but there was no death or invaliding under this head. The crew of the Pique, amongst whom there were 130 cases, appears to have suffered more from this form of disease than the crew of any other vessel of the force; it attacked, principally, the newly-raised men, in consequence of their not having clothing sufficient to defend them from the severity of the weather. There were also a considerable number of cases in the Cornwallis and Belleisle amongst the same class of men. The returns from the Pelican likewise show a large amount of catarrhal disease. It was most common during the early part of spring, after the vessel had fitted out, and while she lay at Spithead. It appears to have been greatly aggravated by the exposure of the men while cleaning the decks early in the morning, and by the continual dampness of the lower deck from daily washing. These practices were discontinued, and the men permitted to breakfast during the cold boisterous weather before they commenced their duties; consequently the number of cases occurring daily soon began to diminish, while those under treatment rapidly improved.

Diseases of the Alimentary Organs.—Of 10 cases of inflammation of the stomach and bowels, four were sent to hospital, and one died in the Cambrian, at sea. There were 21 cases of dysentery, and 253 of diarrhœa: four of the former, and seven of the latter, were sent on shore for hospital treatment, and one of each terminated fatally. There were 11 cases of cholera, eight of which were

were of the common kind, and three of the malignant or Asiatic: the latter occurred in the Pelorus, while at Singapore. The following extract is taken from the Surgeon's Quarterly Return: "On the 8th of May, at 10 a. m., a marine was seized with cholera spasmodica, and died at 1 p. m. A seaman, while in the act of rubbing the extremities of the patient, was seized with severe cramps of the legs and arms, and with other symptoms of cholera, and in the afternoon of the same day another seamen was attacked. I believe that the malady was prevalent amongst the Chinese and native population of Singapore at the time of our arrival." On the day on which these cases occurred, the vessel was well ventilated, made as dry as possible, and shifted to a berth away from the common anchorage: no other case followed.

One death appears to have taken place from colica pictonum; the patient, a painter, was admitted into Plymouth Naval Hospital, from the Malabar, where he soon afterwards died. On the following day the body was examined. "The muscles were universally rigid, and of a deep red colour; the peritoneum was free from inflammation; the recto-vesical cul-de-sac contained six ounces of bloody serum; the stomach was large, but its structure normal; the duodenum contained much bile; the jejunum presented several circular contractions, probably the result of spasm; the ileum throughout its whole extent was highly inflamed, livid externally, and on everting the mucous membrane, it also was found to be remarkably vascular, and somewhat softened, the morbid changes being more striking as the canal approached the cæcum." The patient had previously suffered from the same disease.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—There were 401 cases of ulcerative disease, 39 of which were sent to hospital, six were invalided, and two had a fatal termination. With respect to the latter, it is mentioned, that in one the disease commencing on the tongue, and, extending to the fauces and right tonsil, caused death by hæmorrhage; in the other, the patient, from long continued ill-health, had been greatly reduced, when he was attacked with inflammation and sloughing of the scrotum, under which he rapidly sank. There were 43 cases of erysipelas, three of which were sent to hospital: this malady prevailed most extensively amongst the crews of the Endymion and Malabar; in the former there were no fewer than 15 cases; in the latter, in which there were nine, it broke out amongst the badly clothed supernumeraries, while the vessel was proceeding, during the month of November, from this country to Gibraltar, in a very crowded state; the cases were not severe, and all recovered without any loss to the service.

The mortality, from accidental wounds and injuries, is much greater than usual: 10 men lost their lives through injuries sustained by falling from the rigging while engaged in the execution of their duty, and there was one death from suicide, by hanging; it was supposed that disappointment in a love affair had caused the man to destroy himself. Four deaths occurred from causes which are not stated in the returns, and there were 11 from drowning: thus the total number of deaths, from all causes, amounted to 54, 26 from accident, wounds and causes not known, and 28 from disease alone, the former being in the ratio of 6·5 and the latter of 7·0 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1842.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	379	80·6	36	7·7	-	-	9	—
Intermittent	19	4·	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	9	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9	-	3	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	8	-	1	-	-	-	2	—
Paralysis	5	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	15	-	2	-	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	28	5·9	7	5·4	6	—	—	—
Coup de Soleil	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	5	-	3	-	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	192	39·	44	9·4	4	-	7	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	31	6·6	10	-	-	-	13	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1,573	334·7	44	9·4	3	—	—	—
Asthma	5	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Aphonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	—
Palpitation	12	-	6	-	2	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	29	5·9	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carditis	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	—
Hæmatemesis	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	5	-	1	-	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Dysentery	47	10·	13	-	1	-	2	—
Diarrhœa	457	97·6	5	-	2	—	—	—
Cholera	37	7·9	-	-	-	-	3	—
Constipation	205	43·6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	16	-	1	—	—	—	1	—
Colic	85	18·	-	-	1	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	2	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	24	5·1	1	-	1	-	2	—
Jaundice	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	184	39·	14	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	17	-	5	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	415	88·	106	22·6	2	-	2	—
Hæmaturia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	4	-	-	-	1	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1842—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	461	98·	53	11·3	13	—	2	—
Gout	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contraction	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections, of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	81	17·	7	—	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cataract	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysopia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	1,572	334·9	27	5·4	3	—	—	—
Erysipelas	37	7·9	2	—	—	—	1	—
Abscess	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ulcer	603	127·7	40	8·5	6	—	2	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	100	91·2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Herpes	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	50	10·7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	16	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Eruptions	29	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrothorax	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ascites	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cynanche	221	47·	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	1,617	344·	38	8·	3	—	5	—
Fractures	41	8·7	10	—	1	—	—	—
Dislocations	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	23	4·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	17	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Scirrhus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	239	50·6	4	—	9	—	—	—
Atrophy	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Splenitis	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Corrosive poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Deaths from causes not known	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
TOTALS	9,008	1920·9	535	113·4	81	18·3	80	17·

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1842.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Agincourt - - - - - 20 Feb.; 31 July 1842.	–	–	–	51	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	5	–	–	18	–	–	145	–	–
Albatross - - - - - 12 May; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Alert - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Alfred - - - - - 1 Jan.; 15 May.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	2	–	1	17	–	–	111	–	–
Andromache - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	10	1	–	51	–	–
Apollo - - - - - 1 Dec. 1841; 22 Mar. 1842.	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	4	–	–
Arrow - - - - - 1 July; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atholl - - - - - 11 Dec. 1841; 26 Mar. 1842.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Avon - - - - - - 24 June; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–
Beagle - - - - - 1 Mar. 1842; 28 Feb. 1843.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Belleisle - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	15	–	–
Britomart - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	5	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2	20	–	–
Calcutta - - - - - 22 Aug.; 21 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	58	–	–
Cambridge - - - - - 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Carysfort - - - - - 1 Jan.; 1 April.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	33	–	–
Cleopatra - - - - - 25 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	95	–	–
Columbia - - - - - 15 June; 1 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Crane - - - - - - 1 Jan. 1842; 7 Mar. 1843.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–
Crocodile - - - - - 3 April; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	15	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Daphne - - - - - 26 Aug.; 30 Sept.	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Dee - - - - - - 1 Aug.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Driver - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	16	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	49	–	–
Express - - - - - 1 Jan. 1842; 20 Jan. 1843.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Fly and Bramble - - 1 Jan.; 8 Nov.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–

- - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - YEAR 1842.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	34	–	–	67	–	2 D.*	192	6	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	27	–	–	35	–	–	91	3	–	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	10	–	–	44	–	–	81	1	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	1 D.*	23	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1 D.*	7	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	34	1	2	18	1	1	38	1	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	2	–	–
2	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	44	–	–	66	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	–	19	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	8	–	–	15	–	1 D.*	22	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	18	2	–	54	1	1 D.*	82	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	46	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–	36	–	–	101	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	28	1	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	24	–	–	21	–	–	58	1	–	–

(continued)

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small-pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Formidable - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	59	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	136	1	–
Frolic - - - - 5 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Geyser - - - - 3 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	60	–	–
Gorgon - - - - 2 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Growler - - - - 24 Dec. 1841; 31 Mar. 1842	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Harlequin - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
Hazard - - - - 8 Dec. 1841; 31 Mar. 1842	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	–
Isis - - - - - 2 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	40	–	–
Linnet - - - - 4 Feb.; 30 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	2	–	–
Lynx - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	2	–	–
Magnet - - - - 1 Jan.; 9 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malabar - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 May.	1	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	1	3	–	–	–	16	1	–	73	1	–
Megæra (Hospital Ship) - 16 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minden - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 July.	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	28	–	–	55	–	1
North Star - - - 1 Dec. 1841; 30 June 1842	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	17	–	–
Orestes - - - - 9 Sept.; 24 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Philomel - - - - 6 April.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pique - - - - - 14 June; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	75	–	–
Port Essington - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–
Resistance - - - - 10 Mar.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	17	–	–
Rhadamanthus - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–
Ringdove - - - - 1 Mar.; 1 April.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Salamander - - - 4 July; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	11	–	–
Samarang - - - - 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–

depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1842—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hemopytsis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	27	–	–	48	–	–	58	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	11	–	–	24	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	4	2	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	11	–	–	31	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	19	–	–	20	–	1	40	–	1	–
3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	35	1	–	47	–	–	103	–	–	212	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	19	–	–	38	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	49	2	–	18	–	–	98	10	3	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	22	1	–	47	–	–	77	–	1	231	1	1	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	17	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	17	–	–	54	1	–	87	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	19	–	–	81	1	2 D.*	86	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	3	–	–	24	–	1 D.*	35	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1 D.*	3	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	9	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	8	–	–	–

(*continued*)

* Drowned.

TABLE No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Sapphire - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Satellite - - - - - 13 May; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Scylla - - - - - 11 Feb.; 30 June.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Serpent - - - - - 1 Dec. 1841; 28 Feb. 1842.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Southampton - - - 1 Jan.; 3 Dec.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	25	1	–	86	–	–
Spider - - - - - 1 May; 31 May.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spy - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 July.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–		6	–	–
Styx - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	30	–	–	48	–	–
Talbot - - - - - 23 April; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	21	–	–
Thalia - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	25	–	–
Thunderbolt - - - 5 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Thunderer - - - - 1 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	9	–	–
Tortoise - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	22	–	–
Vindictive - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	93	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	–	53	–	–	87	–	–
Vixen - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–
Volcano - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–
Wanderer - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Warspite - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Jan.: 25 Sept.; 8 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	37	–	–
Wasp - - - - - 17 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–
Winchester - - - - 18 Mar.; 30 Sept.	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	21	1	–	24	–	–
Wizard - - - - - 1 Jan.; 23 April.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Wolf - - - - - 20 June; 31 Jan.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	16	–	–
Wolverine - - - - 24 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
TOTAL - - -	19	–	–	379	–	9	9	–	–	3	–	–	184	4	7	24	1	2	461	12	2	1,573	2	1

depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1842—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1 D.*	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	30	–	–	40	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	10	–	–	80	–	1 D.*	101	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	14	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	14	–	–	77	–	1	117	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	19	1	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	18	–	–	50	1	1	117	5	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	9	–	–	40	–	–	40	–	–	–
1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	32	–	2 D.*	39	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	28	–	–	98	–	1 D.*	85	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	7	–	–	42	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	–	20	–	–	33	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	21	–	–	22	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	2	–	–	45	–	1	59	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	30	–	–	15	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	23	1	–	79	–	–	118	3	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	32	–	–	66	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	11	–	–	17	–	–	8	–	–	–
31	5	12	37	–	1	15	–	–	47	1	2	459	2	–	37	–	3	599	2	2	600	6	2	1,653	5	21	2,885	45	10	5

* Drowned.

Year 1842.

The mean force for the year amounted to about 4,700 men.

Fevers.—There were 379 cases of fever of a remitting or continued form, the worst of which occurred amongst the crews of vessels temporarily employed within the tropics, though they were generally the result of exposure to the exciting cause or causes while on shore on leave, or while at anchor near the land: 36 were sent to hospital, and nine died. Of 19 cases of an aguish form, two only were sent on shore for hospital treatment. In the Crocodile troop-ship there was an eruption of yellow fever, which appears to have been consequent on a visit to the island of St. Christopher, in the West Indies. The fever broke out at sea, and attacked rapidly, one after another, 15 men, five of whom fell victims to it. In the Agincourt there were altogether 51 cases: 46 of these occurred while she was making a passage from England to the Cape of Good Hope; they appear principally to have been of a catarrhal nature, and all, with one exception, which was followed by disease of the respiratory organs, speedily recovered. Of three cases of remitting fever, which occurred in the Britomart, while on detached service on the East India Station, one proved fatal. In the Driver there were 15 cases of remitting fever, contracted at the island of Fernando Po, one of which died. The vessel, on her way out to China, touched at the island for a supply of coals, where she remained eight days. During that time the most of the crew were a good deal exposed to the sun's rays while employed bringing off fuel in open boats; they were also permitted to go on shore on leave during the day-time. Three days after she left the island, the fever first made its appearance amongst the engineers, who had slept on shore. As their habits were the reverse of temperate, and their duties severe, the Surgeon was of opinion that, for these reasons, they suffered more severely than the other men. During the early part of the year there were 59 cases in the Formidable, at Sheerness, one of which appears to have died on shore in sick quarters. The attacks were most numerous during February; but they were principally of a catarrhal nature, as were those which occurred in the Malabar, Minden and Pique. There were 92 cases in the Vindictive between January and June, while she was proceeding leisurely to China: one case proved fatal. With the exception of the Volcano, in which there were about 20 cases, arising principally from exposure to wet and cold on the Home Station, all the other ships similarly employed, whether at home or abroad, were remarkably free from febrile diseases.

Eruptive Fevers.—Seven cases of small-pox occurred in the Vindictive between England and Rio de Janeiro: the first was placed on the sick list seven days after the vessel sailed. The patient was not aware of having been exposed to contagion. The eruption was confluent, but the accompanying fever did not run high. In the other six cases, which immediately followed, the disease assumed a mild or modified form, as all the persons had been vaccinated in their youth. There were two cases in the Pique, though one only appears in the returns, as the other patient was on the sick list for catarrh when attacked. Marks of vaccination were also observable on both these men's arms, consequently they had the disease in a mild form. One case occurred amongst the crew of the Thunderer; but it has not been specially noticed in the Surgeon's report. There were nine cases of rubeola, seven of which occurred in the Formidable, at Sheerness, in January. The Surgeon failing to trace it to any source external to the ship, supposed it to have been spontaneously developed amongst the newly-raised boys on board.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—Of seven cases of apoplexy, one terminated in death; though this appears to have been more the effect of a poisonous draught of spirits than of apoplectic disease. The man, "a sailor, of intemperate habits, was carried, about four o'clock in the afternoon, from the lower to the main deck in an insensible state, apparently caused by excessive drinking; and at eight o'clock of the same evening, when visited by the master-at-arms, he was dead." At a post-mortem examination, the stomach was found to be full of food, emitting a strong odour of spirits. "On removing the calvarium and dura mater, the vessels seemed to be engorged, and three patches of a dark red colour, about the size of a crown-piece, were distinctly observed. On other parts of the surface of the brain there was an opalescent appearance." This man's life might perhaps have been saved, had he been brought under the Surgeon's notice at the time, when he was removed from the one deck to the other. One death occurred from chronic inflammation of the membranes of the brain, attended with bloody urine, which attacked the patient, a worn-out man, after recovering from pleurisy and anasarca. There were 15 cases of delirium tremens, without any fatal result. One death occurred from abscess of the brain.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of these organs were numerous and severe. By the nosological tables, it appears that there were 100 cases of pneumonia, 49 of bronchitis, and 35 of pleuritis, making a total of 184 cases, of which seven had a fatal termination. Of hæmoptysis and phthisis there were 31 cases, of which 12 terminated in death, some on board, and others in the naval hospitals, to which the patients had been sent from their respective ships.

Diseases of the Heart, &c.—There was one death from aneurism, the particulars of which are not given in the hospital report from Haslar, where the man died; but it appears, by a return from the Surgeon of the ship, that the arch of the aorta was most probably the seat of lesion. A death appears in the returns from the Hazard under the head of carditis: but whether the heart was at all affected is doubtful. The Surgeon's account of it is not very clear: he states, that the patient died, after only a few hours illness, of an affection of the heart, brought on by imprudent exposure

on

on shore at Rio de Janeiro, "to solar influence, and other exciting causes," meaning by the latter, it is to be presumed, the too free use of intoxicating liquors.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—In 15 cases of inflammation of the alimentary organs, there was one death, noted in the table of the nosological return under the head of gastritis. There were 47 cases of dysentery, 13 of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment; one was invalided, and two terminated in death. In proportion to the number of the crew, this affection was of more frequent occurrence in the Scylla than in any other ship of the force: they were principally contracted at Bermuda, where the disease is more or less prevalent at all times of the year. Of cholera there were in all 37 cases, five only of which were of the malignant type, and of these three terminated in death: they occurred in the Britomart, while she lay for a short time at Moulmein.

Diseases of the Liver, &c.—There were 24 cases of inflammation of the liver, and nine of jaundice: two of the former terminated in death.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—Syphilitic and gonorrhœal affections were, as usual, most numerous in those vessels which remained long enough in the home ports to admit of their crews having permission to land frequently on liberty. Of the former, there were 415 cases, 106 of which were sent on shore for hospital treatment, two were invalided and discharged from the service, and two are reported to have died; one of these cases, however, was complicated with disease of the spleen, and the other with gangrene of the penis.

Diseases of the Muscles and Joints.—Though rheumatic affections are of frequent occurrence in the naval service, it is seldom that they are attended with fatal results. In the returns for the present year, however, two deaths appear under this head; but there is reason to believe that both these were consequent on attacks either of cholera, or fever supervening on the former disease, while the patients were under treatment on shore in sick quarters at Moulmein: both men belonged to the Britomart.

Diseases of the Skin, &c.—There were 37 cases of erysipelas, one of which terminated in death in Melville Hospital, to which the patient had been sent from the Wolverene for the cure of a sprained ankle. Cases of this malady were of most frequent occurrence amongst the crews of the Malabar, Minden and Formidable. One death occurred in the Thalia, from an extensive collection of matter amongst the muscles of the thigh. There were two deaths from ulcer, which originated in both instances on board the Belleisle while on the passage from this country to China with troops The decks were much crowded, badly ventilated, and not over clean; consequently the disease prevailed extensively both amongst the soldiers and seamen. There was one death from hydrothorax, one from ascites, and one from a sarcomatous tumour in the groin, which was removed, but soon afterwards it again began to grow with increased vigour; while extensive ulceration of the cellular tissue and venous hæmorrhage took place, under which the patient sank.

Wounds and accidents were numerous, but, considering the nature of the service, not fatal. Five deaths resulted from injuries sustained by men falling from aloft, 16 from drowning, and six from causes not stated in the medical returns; consequently, the total deaths from all causes amount to 80, namely, 27 from external violence, drowning, and causes not known, and 53 from disease alone, the former being in the ratio of 5·9, and the latter of 11·3 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

Year 1843.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	177	35·4	60	12·	-	-	3	—
Intermittent	62	12·4	8	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Scarlatina	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Delirium Tremens	14	-	3	-	1	-	2	—
Apoplexy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	19	-	3	-	5	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	6	-	4	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	100	20·	4	-	1	-	3	—
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	24	4·8	9	-	1	-	11	—
Catarrh	1,015	202·8	22	4·4	—	—	—	—
Pertussis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	10	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aphonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Aneurism	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Palpitation	16	-	3	-	2	-	1	—
Hæmorrhois	29	5·8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	3	-	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Dysentery	85	17·	18	-	4	-	7	—
Diarrhœa	272	54·4	3	-	-	-	2	—
Cholera	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	129	25·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	72	14·4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	17	-	7	-	-	-	1	—
Jaundice	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Nephritis	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	181	36·2	24	4·8	—	—	—	—
Stricture	24	-	6	-	2	—	—	—
Syphilis	248	49·6	65	13·	—	—	—	—
Enuresis	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	386	77·2	38	7·6	9	—	—	—
Gout	7	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	49	5·8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Dysopia	3	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Deafness	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Fistula	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone	916	183·2	17	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	18	3·6	5	-	-	-	2	—
Ulcer	340	68·	29	5·8	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	18	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	63	-	7	-	1	—	—	—
Scrofula	4	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Herpes	7	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	20	4·	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascites	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	198	39·6	5	-	-	-	1	—
Anasarca	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scirrhus	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	1,100	220·	29	5·8	-	-	6	—
Fractures	19	-	7	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	11	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains	32	6·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	4	-	2	—	—	—	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases, &c. not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	134	26·4	7	-	2	-	1	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hysteria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	12	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	—
Deaths from causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	—
Poison	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
TOTALS	5,950	1190·	412	82·4	33	6·6	60	12·

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Number of Cases of Principal Diseases, and Diseases depending on Specific Causes,

Year 1843.

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.			Continued and Remittent Fever.			Small Pox.			Scarlatina.			Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.			Inflammation of the Liver.			Rheumatism.			Influenza and Catarrh.		
		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.
Acheron 10 Dec. 1842; 10 Jan. 1843	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Alert 11 Aug.; 26 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Albion 4 Nov.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–
Apollo 1 Oct. 31 Dec.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	2	–	3	–	–
Beagle 1 Mar.; 14 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–
Britomart 1 Jan.; 14 Sept.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	15	–	–
Cambridge 1 Jan.; 26 Jan.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Castor 8 May; 31 Dec.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	11	1	–	17	–	–
Conway 31 May; 31 Dec.	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	18	–	–
Cormorant 27 April; 30 Sept.	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	15	–	–
Crocodile 1 Jan.; 26 July.	–	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	–
Curaçoa 28 Feb.; 30 June.	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	21	–	–
Cyclops 23 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Dee 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
Dolphin 1 July; 1 Sept.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Dwarf 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Espoir 12 June; 5 July.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Eurydice 25 July; 31 Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	19	–	–
Fisgard 1 June; 30 June 1843.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Flamer 19 Oct. 1842; 31 Dec. 1843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

- - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 2.

- - that occurred in the respective Ships; with the Number of CASES INVALIDED and DEAD.

- - - - - - - - - - YEAR 1843.

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erysipelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Deaths from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–	34	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	9	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	15	–	–	28	–	–	56	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	23	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–	18	–	1 D.*	81	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	32	–	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	19	–	–	29	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	25	–	–	38	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	1	21	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	29	–	1	29	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

(*continued*)

* Drowned.

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES and DISEASES - - - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided.	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Fly - - - - - - 8 Nov. 1842; 3 Dec. 1843.	4	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	1	21	–	–	6	–	–
Fox - - - - - - 1 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	15	–	–	28	–	–
Frolic - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	9	–	–
Gorgon - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Mar.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	41	–	–
Hecla - - - - - 7 Feb.; 31 Mar.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–
Helena - - - - - 27 Oct.; 9 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Howe - - - - - - 1 April; 27 July.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16		–	96	–	–
Inconstant - - - - 2 June; 31 Aug.	6	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	29	–	–
Iris - - - - - - 28 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larne - - - - - 1 Dec.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Malabar - - - - - 1 June; 30 June.	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	38	–	–
Modeste - - - - - 15 June; 31 July.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nereus - - - - - 15 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orestes - - - - - 1 June; 31 Aug.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–
Penelope - - - - - 4 July; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	67	–	–
Pilot - - - - - - 1 Aug.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–
Pluto - - - - - - 1 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Racer - - - - - - 19 May; 30 Sept.	4	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	10	–	–
Resistance - - - - 1 Jan.: 31 Dec.	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	30	–	–
Rodney - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	28	–	–	87	–	–
Rose - - - - - - 6 April; 30 June.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Samarang - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	38	2	–	17	–	–

depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.			Erisypelas.			Delirium Tremens.			Dysentery.			Diarrhœa.			Cholera.			Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.			Ulcer.			Wounds and Accidents.			Other Diseases.			Death from Causes not known.
	Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.		Invalided.	Died.	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	61	–	–	19	–	2 D.*	64	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	8	–	–	29	–	–	38	–	–	–
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	29	–	–	51	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	13	–	–	28	–	–	18	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–		1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	5	–	–	32	–	–	99	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	11	–	–	28	–	–	42	1	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	22	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	34	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	1	–	–	53	–	1	60	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	8	–	–	33	–	–	37	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	20	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	6	–	–	36	–	–	59	1	–	–
3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	14	–	–	72	–	1 D.*	123	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	22	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	20	–	–	31	–	2 D.*	95	4	–	–

* Drowned.

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 2.—Number of CASES of PRINCIPAL DISEASES, and DISEASES - - - -

SHIPS' NAMES.	Intermittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Continued and Remittent Fever.	Invalided.	Died.	Small-pox.	Invalided	Died.	Scarlatina.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Invalided.	Died.	Inflammation of the Liver.	Invalided.	Died.	Rheumatism.	Invalided.	Died.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Invalided.	Died.
Sappho - - - - - 24 Mar.; 30 June	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	8	–	–
Satellite - - - - - 23 Nov.; 7 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sealark - - - - - 28 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–
Spiteful - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 June.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	16	–	–
Star - - - - - - 21 Oct.; 31 Dec.	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Stromboli - - - - - 24 Oct.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Styx - - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	75	–	–
Talbot - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	29	1	–	46	–	–
Thunderbolt - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Thunderer - - - - - 1 Jan.; 12 Oct.	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	42	–	–
Tortoise - - - - - 1 Jan.; 30 Nov.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	22	–	–
Tyne - - - - - - 30 April; 31 July.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	3	–	–
Vanguard - - - - - 1 April; 16 Aug.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	48	–	–
Vestal - - - - - - 23 Nov.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Virago - - - - - - 1 June; 1 Sept.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Volage - - - - - - 21 July; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	–
Volcano - - - - - 1 Jan.; 31 Dec.	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
Warspite - - - - - 8 Dec. 1842; 31 Dec. 1843	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	31	–	–	49	–	–
TOTALS - - -	62	–	–	177	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	100	1	3	14	–	1	386	9	–	1,014	–	–

- - - - - depending on SPECIFIC CAUSES, &c., for the Year 1843—*continued.*

Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Invalided.	Died.	Erysipelas.	Invalided.	Died.	Delirium Tremens.	Invalided.	Died.	Dysentery.	Invalided.	Died.	Diarrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Cholera.	Invalided.	Died.	Syphilis and Gonnorrhœa.	Invalided.	Died.	Ulcer.	Invalided.	Died.	Wounds and Accidents.	Invalided.	Died.	Other Diseases.	Invalided.	Died.	Deaths from Causes not known.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	11	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	–
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	14	–	–	44	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	16	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	73	–	–	91	–	1	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	28	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	18	–	–	52	–	–	81	4	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	1	–
2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	4	30	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	25	–	–	124	–	4 D*	82	–	1	–
3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	1 D*	34	–	–	–
2	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	10	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	51	–	–	32	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	59	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	11	–	–	14	–	–	1
2	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	15	–	–	16	–	–	98	–	5 D*	203	–	1	3
24	1	11	18	–	2	14	1	2	85	4	7	272	–	2	3	–	–	429	–	–	340	–	–	1,137	–	17	1,599	18	5	5

* Drowned.

Year 1843.

The mean force for the year has been estimated at about 5,000 men.

Fevers.—With the exception of one vessel, the force variously employed suffered but little from febrile diseases during the above year. In the Crocodile, a troop ship, there were 62 cases, 48 of which were sent to the military hospital at Barbadoes, where three terminated in death. As stated in the remarks for the preceding year, yellow fever made its appearance in this vessel at sea, somewhere off the coast of Antigua, one of the West Indian islands. In the Surgeon's journal it is stated, that three days previous to the eruption of the disease the Crocodile left St. Christopher's, where she had embarked two companies of the 81st regiment, amounting to about 200 men, besides 30 women and 46 children. "The ship thus became somewhat crowded, while the prevalence of strong winds, and the dirty habits of the women and children, rendered it a matter of considerable difficulty to keep the decks clean, and properly ventilated. As the ship's company, previously to the embarkation of the troops, had been very healthy, I attribute the fever which attacked them to some malaria engendered on the lower deck; and this opinion is strengthened by the circumstance that the eight men belonging to the 81st, who died of the disease, had all slept on the lower deck." In what part of the ship the seamen slept, whether they had been on shore at St. Christopher's, or whether yellow fever was prevailing there, are not mentioned; neither is there any opinion offered respecting the nature of the malaria supposed to have been engendered on the lower deck; but the sudden appearance of the fever amongst the seamen, might, without any great stretch of the imagination, lead to the inference that it was of a personal nature—an infectious virus, in fact, which emanated from the sick soldiers, and by which the ship's company became affected.

It appears that when the vessel arrived at Barbadoes the troops disembarked, and shortly afterwards all the seamen and officers were also landed, and encamped in the vicinity of Bridgetown, where the attacks soon became of less frequent occurrence. Meanwhile the holds were cleared out, thoroughly cleaned, and fumigated by chlorine. On the 18th of January the ship's company returned on board, but four days afterwards the fever again broke out, and rapidly spread amongst them; consequently on the 10th of February, they again left the vessel, and returned to the tents, where they remained until sometime about the beginning of May; but the attacks still continued to be both numerous and severe up to about the 5th of March, when the force of the disease appears to have become exhausted, probably from the want of susceptible subjects, as nearly every man in the ship had by this time suffered an attack. While the men were living in the tents they went on board daily to work, thus completely neutralizing any good effect that might have been expected to result from living on shore.

When the ship left the West Indies is not mentioned in the medical returns; but she appears to have re-crossed the tropics on her way to England about the middle of June, shortly after which the fever entirely ceased. The Surgeon was of opinion that there were two types of fever prevalent during the period, namely, the common remittent of the West Indies, and yellow fever: 18 cases have been placed under the latter head. The total number of deaths amongst the ship's company, from the commencement of the fever, amounted to 13, 10 of which took place in the military hospital at Bridgetown.

A few severe cases occurred in the Fly, a surveying vessel employed on the coast of New South Wales: they appear to have been brought on by exposure in open boats while on detached service. The subject of one of these cases, while in a state of delirium, threw himself overboard, and was drowned. At four o'clock in the morning he had taken some gruel from the sick attendant, and an hour afterwards it was discovered he had left his bed. A strict search was immediately made all over the ship, but the patient could not be found; the bow port, however, which had been previously shut, was observed to be open, to effect which, an iron bolt had been unscrewed; it was, therefore, concluded that he had gone out by the port, and as the nearest shore was a mile distant, he must have perished by drowning.

There was one fatal case in the Gorgon, which appears to have been complicated with disease of the lungs, and one of a typhoid nature, but where contracted is not stated, in the Warspite. Ten cases of a catarrhal nature occurred in the Inconstant, while fitting for sea at Portsmouth, in June and July, and nine of a similar nature in the Malabar at the same port, but without any fatal result. In the Volcano, a small steamer, there were 16 cases, the greatest number of which, and the worst, occurred while she was temporarily employed on the North America and West Indian Stations.

Diseases of the Brain.—There were 14 cases of delirium tremens, and seven of mental disease, several of which were also the result of intemperance; three of the former were sent on shore for hospital treatment, one was invalided, and two terminated in death.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There were 24 cases of hæmoptysis and consumption, of which 11 terminated in death, four on board ship, and seven after the removal of the patients to hospital; and of 100 cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, three had a fatal termination. Catarrhal affections were numerous: 22 cases required to be sent on shore for hospital treatment; but no death or invaliding occurred under this head.

Diseases of the Heart, &c.—One death occurred in the Styx from aneurism of the descending aorta, which, without giving any premonitory indication of its existence, burst into the left pleural cavity. There was also a death from disease of the heart, which was so enlarged that it weighed two pounds and a half; both ventricles were hypertropied, and the aortic valves were thickened, and studded with cretaceous deposit.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—In the Thunderer, which appears to have been employed in conveying troops between the Isle of France and the Cape of Good Hope, there were upwards of 30 cases of dysentery, and nearly as many of diarrhœa, all occurring between April and August; four

four of the former terminated in death. This affection first showed itself on the 9th of June, when the vessel was within a few hours sail of the Isle of France; but all the bad cases occurred while at anchor in the harbour of Port Louis. The Surgeon in his journal states, that he considered the rapid decline of the temperature after sun-set as one of the chief causes of the disease. The dews were heavy, and although the thermometer did not indicate a great fall in the temperature, still the suddenness of the change seemed to have an injurious effect on the constitution, producing, at times, something like a rigor. He mentions, as other predisposing causes, the crowded state of the vessel, imperfect ventilation, and the damp state of the decks.

A few severe cases occurred in the Britomart, on the East Indian Station: one of these terminated in death on board a merchant vessel, to which the patient had been sent for a passage to England: another fatal case occurred amongst the crew of the Dee: the disease appears to have been contracted while she was employed carrying troops in the West Indies. Four cases occurred in the Talbot, at Otaheite, one of which terminated in death; the patient, however, at the time, was labouring under phthisis. The fatal cases of diarrhœa appear to have assumed a dysenteric character for some time previous to death. Of seven cases of inflammation of the alimentary organs, one terminated in death.

The case of poisoning is thus detailed in the Inspector's return from Haslar Hospital: "At the recommendation of an acquaintance, a stoker of the Thunderbolt took a considerable quantity of corrosive sublimate, dissolved in rum. According to his own statement, he had swallowed an ounce of the fluid, containing four penny-worth of the salt, which immediately produced vomiting and purging. He was sent to the hospital four days after taking the poison, when he said that nothing had remained on his stomach from the first, and that he had occasionally vomited blood. Large quantities of the white of egg were given to him immediately on his admission. During the following night he again vomited blood, and also passed much by stool, which was of a florid colour; altogether, in 24 hours, he lost about five pints of pure blood. On the following day, while lying quietly in bed, and without making any exertion, his countenance suddenly changed, and in a few minutes more he expired. The mucous membrane of the pharynx and œsophagus was found to be soft, and easily detached: the lining membrane of the stomach was also soft, and highly congested, but not ulcerated. Much vascularity existed throughout the small intestines, with ulceration of the lower part of the ileum, the glands of Peyer were enlarged, the colon and rectum full of blood, and their lining membrane of a dark purplish colour."

Diseases of the Skin, Glands, &c.—Erysipelas appears to have broken out amongst the patients in the sick bay of the Warspite, while she lay in the Tagus, in December. These cases do not appear in the sick book, nor nosological tables, the patients being under treatment for some other disease when attacked. To prevent the erysipelas spreading, the patients were removed to sick quarters on shore; the decks were dry—instead of being wet holy-stoned; stoves were kept burning in various parts of the ship, and wind-sails were used to ventilate the holds. Two cases terminated in death.

One death appears under the head of cynanche, respecting which the Surgeon states, that the patient, early on the morning of the 9th of June, was suddenly seized with violent shivering, which was followed by pain in the throat, redness of the tonsils, considerable fever and swelling of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands. On the 13th the breathing became difficult, and there was a kind of crowing sound, produced by inspiration. "In the evening he coughed up a piece of false membrane, resembling the epiglottis in size and shape, and complained of pain under the upper end of the sternum. Late in the evening convulsive cough came on, which carried him off in a few minutes. On opening the larynx and trachea, the cause of death at once became evident; the epiglottis was at least three times its natural thickness, and its convexity from side to side so increased, that it must have greatly impaired its proper function during life. Its posterior surface, and the margins of the rima glottidis had a raw-like appearance, and there can be no doubt that the membrane coughed up had been produced there. The whole of the lining membrane of the larynx and trachea, as far as the bifurcation, was much thickened, and streaked with red vessels."

There were six deaths from external violence. One man was killed in the Dee, by accidentally falling amongst the machinery while in motion; another belonging to the Fly appears to have died of a spear wound, inflicted during a fray with the natives of Goold's Island; a third was killed in the Penelope, while in the act of ramming home a cartridge, which accidentally exploded; a fourth died in the Thunderer, from concussion of the brain, caused by falling out of the rigging. The remaining two deaths, there is reason to believe, were also the result of injuries sustained by falling from aloft. Thirteen men were lost by drowning, and four deaths occurred from causes not mentioned either in the pay-books or medical returns, thus making the total mortality from all causes 60, namely, 24 from violence, drowning, poison, and causes not known, and 36 from disease alone, the former being in the ratio of about 4·7, and the latter of 7·2 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

Showing the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries; the Number of Cases sent to Hospital, Invalided and Dead; with the Annual Ratio of each per 1,000 of mean Strength.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Fevers:								
Continued, remittent	1,637	55·9	180	6·1	2	- -	40	1·3
Intermittent	203	6·9	26	·9	5	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:								
Small Pox	40	1·3	9	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Measles	23	·8	6	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	26	·9	10	—	—	—	2	—
Varicella	10	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccina	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.:								
Apoplexy	25	·8	10	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Paralysis	29	·9	13	- -	1	- -	2	—
Epilepsy	149	5·	26	·9	35	1·2	1	
Phrenitis	6	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Delirium Tremens	62	2·1	16	- -	3	- -	3	—
Neuralgia	13	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia	26	·9	15	- -	7	- -	1	—
Hypochondriasis	6	- -	1	- -	1	—	1	—
Melancholia	6	- -	3	- -	2	—	—	—
Coup de Soleil	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea Sancti Viti	4	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:								
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	945	32·2	201	6·9	12	- -	34	1·2
Hæmoptysis, Phthisis	181	6·1	93	3·2	7	- -	58	2·
Influenza, Catarrh	7,984	265·2	172	5·8	9	—	—	—
Pertussis	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	42	1·5	8	- -	5	—	—	—
Laryngitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aphonia	9	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:								
Pericarditis	3	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Aneurism	6	- -	3	- -	1	- -	2	—
Palpitation	117	3·9	41	1·4	10	- -	1	—
Hæmorrhois	184	6·1	17	- -	4	—	—	—
Epistaxis	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	29	·9	7	- -	5	—	—	—
Hypertrophia Cordis	5	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	1	—
Angina Pectoris	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carditis	3	- -	1	- -	1	- -	1	—
Phlebitis	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:								
Inflammation	68	2·3	10	- -	- -	- -	7	—
Dysentery	254	8·7	44	1·5	5	- -	18	—
Diarrhœa	2,287	77·9	27	·9	4	- -	6	—
Cholera	74	2·5	9	- -	- -	- -	10	—
Constipation	727	24·7	4	- -	2	- -	1	—
Hæmatemesis	12	- -	3	- -	6	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	8	- -	5	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	506	27·2	9	- -	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:								
Hepatitis	151	5·1	33	1·1	2	- -	10	—
Jaundice	63	2·1	3	- -	- -	- -	1	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals:								
Orchitis	16	- -	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Nephritis	5	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	2,210	75·4	564	19·2	6	- -	2	—
Gonorrhœa	1,295	44·1	101	3·4	—	—	—	—
Stricture	141	4·8	54	1·8	5	- -	3	—
Enuresis	40	1·3	15	- -	6	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	5	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	3	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.:								
Rheumatism	2,323	79·1	297	90·1	44	1·5	5	—
Gout	28	·9	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Contraction	9	- -	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exostosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydarthrus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries	2	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	2	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	5	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anchylosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affections of the Eyes, Ears, &c.:								
Ophthalmia	382	13·	27	9·	4	—	—	—
Deafness	9	- -	2	- -	3	—	—	—
Hemeralopia	7	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Cataract	3	- -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Dysopia	8	- -	2	- -	5	—	—	—
Amaurosis	14	- -	6	- -	2	—	—	—
Caligo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nyctalopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pterygium	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System and Cellular Tissue:								
Phlegmone	6,612	225·3	127	4·3	5	—	—	—
Erysipelas	168	5·7	17	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Ulcer	2,501	85·2	174	5·9	16	- -	5	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	418	14·2	48	1·6	1	—	—	—
Scrofula	52	1·8	20	·7	3	—	—	—
Herpes	57	1·9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Psora	341	28·6	39	1·3	—	—	—	—
Ascites	2	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Dropsy	55	1·8	4	- -	1	- -	1	—
Eruptions	129	4·4	16	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	15	- -	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Abscess	5	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Scurvy	21	·7	- -	·2	—	—	—	—
Framboesia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scirrhus	9	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	1,159	39·4	30	1·	- -	- -	1	—
Hydrothorax	3	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Tinea Capitis	4	- -	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchocele	1	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.:								
Wounds and Contusions	7,543	257·	213	7·2	9	- -	43	1·5
Fractures	174	5·9	58	1·9	1	—	—	—
Dislocations	65	2·2	5	- -	1	—	—	—
Sprains	223	7·6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Herniæ	96	3·2	21	·7	28	·9	—	—
Concussion of the Brain	10	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—
Scalds	6	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c., for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Sent to Hospital.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Invalided.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Died.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
Diseases, &c., not classed, nor specified in the above arrangement:								
Dyspepsia	946	31·9	35	1·2	24	·8	1	—
Atrophy	13	-	5	-	2	-	1	—
Tænia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	65	2·2	5	-	-	-	1	—
Splenitis	7	-	1	-	1	-	1	—
Worms	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ptyalism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colica Pictonum	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	—
Corrosive Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Polypus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tympanitis	2	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	2·8
Death from Causes not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1·
TOTALS	43,680	1487·	2,953	100·6	310	10·5	397	13·4

TABLE, No. 2, for Seven Years, from 1837 to 1843;

SHOWING the mean Annual STRENGTH, the Annual Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES, the Number of CASES sent to HOSPITAL, Invalided and Dead.

YEARS	Mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases sent to Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number of Cases Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.	Total Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean Strength.
1837	3,660	4,957	1354·4	381	104·	36	9·8	40	10·9
1838	4,200	7,064	1681·9	388	92·6	39	9·3	63	15·
1839	4,182	6,402	1524·	398	94·9	63	15·	50	11·9
1840	3,596	4,145	1152·6	365	10·4	20	5·5	50	13·7
1841	4,000	6,135	1558·2	504	126·5	35	8·2	54	13·5
1842	4,700	9,008	1920·9	535	113·4	81	18·3	80	17·
1843	5,000	5,927	1190·	412	82·4	33	6·6	60	12·
Annual Average	4,191	6,234	1485·	426	101·6	43	10·2	57	13·4

WITH

With respect to the force variously employed, there remains but little more to be noticed: its sanitary condition must necessarily at all times vary according to the nature of the service, and the localities visited by the respective vessels: those longest employed in unhealthy regions within the tropics will generally, with the exception of, perhaps, syphilitic and pulmonary affections, show the greatest amount of sickness; although this will also in some measure depend on the frequency of communication which the men have with the shore; for the vast oceanic expanse everywhere, from the equator to the poles, and the winds which sweep over it, may be said to be entirely free from those epidemic causes which so frequently give rise to destructive maladies on the land.

Febrile Diseases.—Compared with the preceding seven years, there appears to have been a slight increase in the annual ratio of cases of fever; although, on referring to the annexed Table, it will be seen that there is a decrease in the ratio of cases invalided and dead. The total number of deaths amounted to 40, of which, 23 at least were due to fevers contracted within the tropics; and again, 14 of these were due to yellow fever, contracted by communicating with places where it existed in the West Indies; thus affording additional proof, that if it were possible to prevent ship's companies from landing in unhealthy or infected localities, the mortality from febrile diseases in ships of war would fall far below what it is amongst the various civil communities residing on land.

Eruptive Fevers.—Considering the number of men who enter the naval service unprotected by vaccination, the mortality from small-pox is extremely small; in the force now under consideration there were only four deaths from this disease in seven years, being but little more than one in every 8,000 men annually: two of the persons who died were blacks; it is therefore probable they had never been vaccinated; in fact, there are few, if indeed there be any, cases on record, in which the disease either assumed a severe form, or proved fatal to persons protected either by vaccination, or by a previous attack. On the other hand, the fatal and severe cases in the naval service have almost invariably occurred amongst persons who were neither protected by vaccination, nor by a previous attack—a circumstance which tells strongly against the opinions of those who have recently disputed the great value of vaccination as a protective measure.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Like febrile diseases, inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura appear to have been more numerous during the preceding seven years than formerly; but on the average they were likewise less fatal, inasmuch as 1·2 differs from 1·5 in the 1,000 of mean force; and it is probable the decrease would have been more remarkable but for the general prevalence of influenza during the early part of 1838. Consumptive diseases of the lungs occurred in a decreased ratio; but the ratio of deaths in 1,000 is nearly the same. There is an increase in the ratio of catarrhal affections, but no death appears under this head: if, therefore, we add the seven deaths from catarrh (and there is reason to believe that they were mostly of a consumptive nature), which occurred during the previous seven years, to the deaths from consumption, it will appear that, after all, the mortality for the present period is somewhat less than it was formerly. There were nine cases of aphonia, or loss of voice, of which, one only required to be invalided, and discharged from the service. This affection is most frequently met with amongst the executive officers, boatswains' mates, and others who require to bawl loudly while in the execution of their respective duties.

Diseases of the Alimentary Organs.—It has already been affirmed that the general sanitary condition of the naval service has been gradually improving, and this, to a certain extent, is further exemplified by a decrease in the average annual ratio of inflammatory affections of the stomach and bowels, as well as in the ratio of cases dead; compared with the previous seven years, the proportional decrease is nearly one-third in both cases. Dysentery, on the contrary, occurred in a ratio which more than doubles that shown in the Table for the former period; as, however, these affections depend on the exposure of at least some part of the force to endemic causes in the warmer latitudes, any rise or fall in their proportional numbers must be viewed as purely accidental; and the same remark may be made with respect to diarrhœal affections. These diseases, on the whole, were considerably less fatal. There were 10 deaths from cholera morbus of the Asiatic kind; but these fatal cases were all contracted in ports where the disease was prevailing generally amongst the inhabitants on shore.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—Although syphilitic and gonorrhœal affections were less numerous than during the preceding seven years, still the average ratios of each, in a given amount of force, is high compared with those tabulated for any other Station, with the exception, perhaps, of the Home Station, on which the greater number of the cases entered on the annexed Table were nevertheless also contracted. There appears to have been an increase of ulcerative disease, which it is difficult, or rather impossible, to account for: there is also an increase in the number of cases of wounds and accidents, which it is equally difficult to explain: the ratio of deaths under the latter head is, however, considerably less: 82 men were lost by drowning; this exceeds the loss from phthisis, and forms about one-fifth of the total deaths; but if the deaths from external violence and from causes not known, be added, the total loss under this head will amount to more than a third of the whole mortality for the period—results which sufficiently attest the dangerous nature of a sea life. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 397, namely, 157 from external violence, drowning, &c., and 240 from disease alone, the former being in the ratio of 5·1, and the latter of 8·3 to the 1,000 of mean force.

TABLE for Seven Years, showing the Aggregate Mean Force on each Station, and, separately, the Number of Cases of Disease and Wounds, and the Number of Deaths; the Total Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, and the Total Number of Deaths, with the Average Annual Ratio of each per 1,000 of the Mean Force.

STATION.	Aggregate Mean Force.	Number of Cases of Disease.	Annual Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Cases of Wounds, Injuries, &c.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total of all Cases of Disease, Injuries, &c.	Annual Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	Annual Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths from Wounds and Injuries.	Annual Ratio per 1,000.	Total Number of Deaths.	Annual Ratio per 1,000.
South American	19,049	21,107	1108·	4,254	223·8	25,361	1331·4	128	6·7	63	3·3	191	10·
North American and West Indian	25,516	34,504	1352·2	6,369	249·8	40,873	1601·9	490	19·2	127	4·9	617	24·2
Mediterranean	69,555	79,832	1147·7	17,249	247·9	97,081	1395·7	736	10·7	260	3·6	996	14·3
East India	27,570	47,542	1724·5	5,479	198·	53,021	1923·1	743	34·2	289	10·5	1,232	44·7
North Coast of Spain (4 years)	9,750	10,002	1020·5	2,165	222·	12,167	1247·9	83	8·5	29	3·	112	11·5
Cape	4,670	4,382	938·2	1,171	250·7	5,553	1176·5	54	11·	24	5·	78	16·7
West Coast of Africa	9,330	14,127	1514·	1,988	213·	16,115	1727·2	532	57·	126	13·5	658	70·5
Packet Service	4,670	3,845	821·2	673	144·1	4,518	971·	40	8·6	28	6·1	68	14·6
Home	31,580	21,842	688·4	4,505	142·3	26,347	828·4	216	6·8	119	3·8	335	10·6
Various	29,340	35,560	1211·9	8,117	276·6	43,677	1487·	237	8·	156	5·4	397	13·4
Annual Average	33,000	38,963	1180·7	7,424	224·9	46,387	1405·9	494	14·9	174	5·3	668	20·2

It appears by the preceding Table, that the average annual ratio of mortality from disease on the South American, was less than on any other Station: this is the more remarkable, as it is doubtful whether a ratio so low will ever occur again, a disease new to these regions having recently made its appearance in several of the sea-ports, to which the vessels usually repair for supplies, and other purposes. Although this may not be the place to enter into an inquiry respecting the eruption of yellow fever on the Brazilian coast, it is nevetherless right to observe, that until it made its appearance, there was no region in the whole world, but more especially within the tropics, where Europeans in the naval service suffered less from climatic diseases; it would therefore be no light or trivial matter to ascertain, on reliable authority, whether in reality it was, and still continues to be, a product of the soil—of terrestrial miasmata, or of some atmospheric agent which has hitherto escaped detection; or whether it was introduced from abroad, by persons infected with the disease at the time of their arrival, from whose bodies the contaminating poison escaped, and infecting one or more of the inhabitants of Bahia, who infected others, until in this manner it was propagated from house to house, and from street to street, and at length carried by shipping along the sea-coast to Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, leaving the intermediate communities and towns unaffected. For those who adopt the one theory, it will be necessary to prove that the physical conditions of the earth or the air of Bahia, and subsequently of Pernambuco and Rio, after remaining free from taint for at least a hundred years, suddenly underwent a change, by which the devastating cause or causes which produce yellow fever were let loose; and for those who adopt the other, that, however much the extension of the disease may have been favoured by elementary changes in the condition of the earth or air, it was originally introduced by the importation of the special animal poison which emanates from the human body when suffering from yellow fever, somewhat in the same way as it was introduced into the Island of Ascension in 1838, as mentioned at page 76 in a previous part of this report. In support of the first-mentioned theory, there is no evidence that any marked change took place in the physical conditions of the earth or the air of the locality; but in support of the latter, there is positive proof that a vessel did arrive at Bahia from the Havanna, where the disease was prevalent when she left, and that two of her crew died of it on the passage. But the evidence in favour of importation becomes stronger still when it is known that it was in the houses frequented by the captain of that vessel where the first cases occurred in Bahia, and from these houses the disease afterwards spread rapidly to other parts of the town, and subsequently to other parts of the coast.

Although the average annual mortality from disease on the Brazilian Station, namely, 6·7 to the 1,000 of mean force, was small, it is but little exceeded by that which occurred on the Home Station, where the average loss appears to have been in the ratio of about 6·8 to the same amount of force. The average ratio of cases of disease on the former was, however, much greater than on the latter, inasmuch as 1,108 exceeds 688; so that, on the whole, it must be admitted that the force on the Home Station was the most healthy.

Next to the Home and South American Stations, the vessels employed in the Packet Service appear to have been the most healthy, the average annual loss from disease being about 8·6, while the ratio of cases amounted to about 821 in the 1,000 of force. Had it not been for a few cases of yellow fever which occurred in these vessels in the West Indies, the mortality would not have exceeded the average loss from disease on the Home and South American Stations. In the force variously employed, the annual average ratio of deaths was even less than in the preceding service, but the ratio of cases was considerably greater; the former amounted to 8·0, and the latter to 1211·9 in the 1,000 of mean force. The mortality in this section of the force would also have been less but for the eruption of yellow fever in two or three vessels while casually employed amongst the West Indian Islands.

The average annual mortality from disease in the vessels stationed on the North Coast of Spain, namely, 8·5, is likewise small; although small as it is, it would have been considerably less if the cases which appeared amongst the additional marines and the artillery contingently attached to the squadron could have been excluded from the calculations, for it was amongst these men that the greater proportion of fatal cases occurred. The ratio of cases to the 1,000 of mean force being but little more than 1020, shows that the station is free from local or climatorial influences obnoxious to health.

In the Mediterranean Squadron the average number of deaths from disease occurring, one year with another, was in the proportion of about 10·7 to the 1,000 of mean force; but by deducting the deaths which occurred from cholera, contracted at Malta in 1837, and those from disease contracted by detachments of men landed during the war on the coast of Syria, the average mortality attributable to the diseases common to the Station would not differ materially from that of the Home force. The average ratio of cases, however, though reduced in the same manner as the deaths, would still exceed by a large amount the ratio of cases on the latter. It may be assumed, therefore, that the causes inimical to the health of the natives of these islands exist in greater abundance in the Mediterranean than on the shores of their own country.

The average number of cases and of deaths in the force employed at the Cape of Good Hope and on the East Coast of Africa, are both small, the first being in the ratio of about 938, and the last of 11·0 annually to the 1,000 of force; but, on the other hand, the ratio of cases and of deaths in the protective squadron on the West Coast of Africa are both large; the former, as shown in the preceding Table, amounted to 1514, and the latter to 57·0. It has already been noticed in the details connected with this Station, that these high ratios were to be ascribed, in the first place, to the eruption of yellow fever in several vessels, and to endemic fevers contracted on shore, or on boat expeditions near the shore, the first-named fevers being either directly or indirectly traceable to a personal infection, which existed for two or three years in connexion with the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, but on no other part of the Station, until carried by infected vessels to the Gambia, Goree and Ascension; the second to endemic physical, or rather non-personal causes, which exist on shore at all parts of the Station.

The average ratio of cases of disease occurring annually in the combined squadrons on the North American and West Indian Stations, amounted to about 1,352, and the ratio of deaths to 19·2,

19·2, in each 1,000 of force. In a statistical point of view, it is to be regretted that the influence of climate and service on the health of the naval force employed in these regions cannot be separately ascertained; but it may be fairly assumed that the ratio of cases, as well as the ratio of deaths, in a given amount of force, on the American section of the Station, do not exceed the corresponding proportions on the Home Station; while the loss by death on the West Indian section approaches more nearly, though it falls far short of it, the average loss on the West Coast of Africa.

During the period included by the Table, the squadron on the East Indian Station suffered most severely from disease, the proportion of attacks, namely, 1,724 to the 1,000 of mean force being higher than on any other Station, while the ratio of deaths, 34·2, far exceeds the mortality on every Station, the Coast of Africa alone excepted. These high ratios, however, are almost entirely attributable to disease, but more particularly to periodic fevers and dysenteric complaints, contracted on the coast of China during the war. The frequent occurrence of distinct aguish attacks, together with the relapsing character of diarrhœal and dysenteric affections, caused a large proportion of the men to be entered on the sick lists many times in succession for repeated attacks of the same complaint: hence the great excess in the ratio of cases. The mortality on this, and perhaps on every other Station within the tropics, will necessarily rise and fall in proportion as the force is more or less exposed on shore, or in ports where the causes of endemic and epidemic diseases exist: this was very clearly manifested during the operations on the Chinese coast. For the preceding three years, when the squadron was employed principally cruising in the Bay of Bengal, or amongst the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, the average mortality did not exceed 14·4 to the 1,000 of mean force annually; but subsequently, when it entered the Chinese waters, and threw detachments on shore amidst the fens which bound the Canton and Yang-tse-Kiang Rivers, it suddenly rose to an average which more than double the preceding figures.

The number of deaths from external violence, drowning, and from causes which have not been stated, varies much according to accidental circumstances; so that, independently of the obscurity which hangs over the latter, it would be but little better than a waste of time to attempt any explanation of the causes which influence the relative loss on the different Stations under this head; —especially as the number of cases and deaths from disease only occurring, one year with another, on the separate stations must necessarily be regarded as the true exponents of their various degrees of insalubrity.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE NAVY,

FOR THE YEARS

1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

PART III.

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